EDUCATION IN INDIA

1953-54

Vol I—Report



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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PREFACE

EDUCATION IN INDIA, 1953-54 surveys the progress of education in the country during the year Based on the material supplied by the State educational authorities, the report is predominantly factual. It deals with all the major aspects of education and contains detailed statistics likely to be of interest to educationists. The consolidated all India tables and appendices are being published in Volume II of this publication

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the co-operation and help received from the Directorates of Education and other Educational authorities in the States, without which this compilation would not have been possible

NEW DELHI
September 1956

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Educational Adviser to the Government of India

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1 **Academic year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, *i.e.* from 1st April, 1953 to 31st March, 1954

2 **Recognised Institutions**—are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.

3 **Unrecognised Institutions**—are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.

4 **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March of the year in question is taken.

5 **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds all payments or contributions from fees and other sources which are credited to such funds are deducted

6. **Local Boards**—include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as, Town Area Committees and *Janapad Sabhas*

7 **Examination Results**—refer to those students who were educated during the current year These include results of private candidates also.

8. **Indirect Expenditure**—represents the amount incurred on direction, inspection buildings, furniture, scholar ships hostels and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.

9 All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are provided

10 Institutions which were exclusively or mainly meant for girls have been classified as girls institutions and the remaining as boys institutions

11 During the year under report, the State of Madras was bifurcated into two States—Andhra and Madras. This should be kept in view while comparing the figures pertaining to the State of Madras for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54

12 *The Statistics pertaining to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been incorporated for the first time in 1953-54 So the all India figures for 1952 53 exclude those pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir whereas those for 1953-54 include them.*

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1953-54—the third year of the First Five Year Plan—marked increased activity in all fields of education and steady expansion all round. Although this year was punctuated with natural calamities here and there and beset with general financial stringency the pace of development was not only maintained but many new schemes of reorienta tion and expansion were introduced at different levels of education. The birth of the State of Andhra resulted in the formation of a new Department of Education for that State.

During this year the scope of the First Five Year Plan was further widened to include the following schemes

Scheme No 7—Youth Welfare

This scheme included the following sub-schemes

(*a*) Youth Camps and Labour Service by Students
(*b*) Campus Work Projects.
(*c*) Inter University Youth Festivals.
(*d*) Youth Tours, Hikes and Mountaineering
(*e*) Youth Hostels
(*f*) Youth Leadership Training Camps.
(*g*) Youth Conferences, Clubs and Centres.

Scheme No 8—Promotion of Inter-State Understanding

(*a*) Preparation of Brochures on Inter-State Under standing
(*b*) Organisation of a Camp of an All India Character

Scheme No 9—Establishment of a National Central Library

Scheme No 10—Establishment of a National Fundamental Educa tional Centre

Scheme No 11—Establishment of a Bureau of Text Book Research

Scheme No 12—Establishment of Beureau of Vocational and Edu cational Guidance at the Centre and in the States

Scheme No 13—Centre for Adult Blind

(*a*) Establishment of a Model School for Blind Children at Dehra Dun.
(*b*) Establishment of Women's Section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind Dehra Dun.

Scheme No 14—Miscellaneous Schemes

A —1 Educational Programmes to Relieve Educated Unemployment.

2 Expansion of Basic Education

3 National Centre for Research in Basic Education.

B —1 Reorganisation and Improvement of Secondary Education

2. Headmasters Seminars

3 Rural Higher Education.

C—Research Scholarships in Humanities.

D—Schemes of Social Welfare and Child Welfare.

E—Construction of Buildings —

(i) Fireproof Spirit Building for the Indian Museum, Calcutta

(ii) Building for the National Theatre, New Delhi.

(iii) Building for the National Museum New Delhi

(iv) Buildings for the three National Academies.

(v) Building for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations

F—Development of University Education (Humanities) under the first Five Year Plan

G—Development of Technical Education

The following sub-schemes were added to the original scheme No 4 initiated last year

(a) Developing agencies for informal education
(b) Developing agencies of pre-school education
(c) Establishment of urban basic schools

The scheme for giving grants to voluntary organisations etc for cultural and educational improvements and experiments was separated from the original scheme No 4 and instituted into an independent scheme No. 6 which included financial assistance to organisations to improve and/or expand their activities in the following fields

(i) Basic Education
(ii) Social Education
(iii) Nursery Education
(iv) Vocational and Educational Guidance
(v) Juvenile Delinquency

Under scheme No 6 grants amounting to Rs. 1 92 650 were sanctioned to 4 voluntary organisations and loans amounting to Rs. 20 000 to the National Education Society Madras.

In the realm of Elementary Education, the pace of progress achieved during the previous years was fully maintained during this year Quantitative increase in institutions enrolment, *etc* was accompanied by a certain measure of qualitative improvement The curriculum was enriched with the introduction of craft subjects and other creative activities in many States Facilities for the training of primary school teachers were enlarged A scheme to relieve educated un employment in the country was started during this year which helped in the expansion of elementary education in the rural areas. This scheme provided for the employment of 80 000 teachers in rural schools.

In the field of Basic Education the schemes initiated during the previous year for intensive educational development in a selected area in each State were continued and expanded The tempo of conversion of conventional type of primary schools into basic ones and the opening of new basic schools was accelerated

The Secondary Education Commission, appointed by the Government of India in 1952 to inquire into the problem of secondary education in India, submitted its report in August, 1953 A general review of the recommendations was under taken by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its 20th meeting in November 1953 The Board appointed an Implementation Committee which examined the recommenda tions more minutely and drew up a list of priorities in order to facilitate their implementation. The report of the Committee was accepted by the Board at its 21st meeting held in February 1954

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation the Central Government appointed a team of 8 educationists—4 foreign and 4 Indian—to make a detailed, comparative study in different countries of Europe and America on two problems highlighted in the Secondary Education Commission Report, *viz.* methods of teacher training and the reconstruction of curricula in schools.

Other important developments in the field of Secondary Education included the institution of a Headmasters seminar cum-camp at Taradevi (Simla Hills) in which about 50 head masters drawn from 25 States participated The headmasters drew up a programme of reforms which they first proposed to implement in their own schools Programmes for encouraging training colleges and education departments of universities to undertake research on problems connected with secondary

education with financial assistance from the Central Government, were finalised by the end of the year

With the object of assisting in the improvement of school text books, the Government of India started the Central Bureau of Text Book Research in March 1954 at the Central Institute, of Education Delhi In the first instance the Bureau started with the study of text books in four subjects viz Hindi Science, History and Geography

With a view to making the benefits of the public school education available to poor but meritorious students the Central Ministry of Education instituted a scheme of scholarships tenable at the member schools of the Indian Public School Conference It was decided to make these awards on an all India basis to children of the age 5+to 11+and to continue them till the completion of their school education Of the 57 awards made during the year 12 went to children belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. A sum of Rs 32 355 was expended on the scheme during the year Besides, a sum of Rs 8 14 682 was distributed as a grant for certain purposes to seven public schools

One of the most important developments in the sphere of University Education was the establishment of the University Grants Commission in November, 1953 The Commission is to act as an expert body to advise the Central Government on problems connected with the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in universities The Commission will also advise the Central Government on the allocation of grants-in aid to them

The Central Advisory Board of Education appointed a Committee to review the progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and to suggest further steps to be taken by the government and the universities in this behalf The Committee drew up a list of priorities which was endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting in February 1954 Under the scheme of Research Scholarships in Humanities the Government of India instituted 100 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs 200 each tenable for two years to enable specially meritorious students to continue higher studies after getting their master s degree

With a view to help in the reorganisation of university syllabuses in different subjects the Central Government had decided to convene a series of conferences of university teachers in different subjects The fifth and sixth of these conferences of university teachers of History and Economics

met on 5th to 7th March 1956 and 29th to 30th March 1956 respectively and considered questions relating to the teaching of History and Economics in the universities.

The 20th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Higher Education on the Report of the Higher Rural Education Committee and recommended that the Government of India should set up an All India Council on Rural Higher Education to advise regarding the development of higher education in rural areas and to supervise the existing rural higher educational institutions in various parts of the country and develop them on the lines recommended by the Committee.

Professional and technical education in the country maintained its all round development and progress. The Indian Institute of Technology Khargpur implemented its programme of development and expansion according to schedule. The programme of the expansion of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore was carried out at an expenditure of Rs 175 lakhs

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the All India Board of Technical Studies to prepare a plan for the organisation and development of Management Studies in the country the All India Council for Technical Education set up a Board of Management Studies for the purpose

The Joint Committee also reviewed the question of establishing an Administrative Staff College for the country and expressed the view that it should be started as a joint enterprise of the Central Government and the industrial and business community in which the latter should play a major role A Planning Committee was accordingly set up to give a practical shape to it The Committee appointed two sub-committees to prepare detailed plans one for the Administrative Staff College and the other for the National Institute of Management

During this year the Central Ministry of Education took over the administrative control of the Polytechnic Nilokheri (Punjab) from the Community Projects Administration

The Practical Training Stipends Scheme and the Research Training Stipends Scheme of the Central Ministry of Education continued during the year and a sum of Rs 10 76 lakhs was spent on them. In addition grants of the value of Rs 61 15 787 and interest free loans of that of Rs 15,28 511 were

given to selected Universities and Engineering and Technological institutions for the development of scientific education and research.

In the field of Teachers Training a significant movement has been slowly and steadily developing which aims at giving a basic bias to the training of secondary teachers The movement was responsible for the establishment of several post graduate basic training colleges and the introduction of some features of basic education in the curricula and courses of study at some of the ordinary training colleges

While reviewing the position of teachers training in the country the Secondary Education Commission recommended that there should be only two types of institutions for teachers training in the country instead of three types as at present. One of these should be for students passing the school leaving certificate examination and the other for graduates The period of training for the first category should be two years and for the second one year for the present but it should be extended as a long term programme to two years The Commission also recommended that graduate training institutions should be recognised by and affiliated to the universities which should grant the degrees, while the secondary teacher training institutions should be under the control of a separate Board appointed for the purpose

The Central Institute of Education Delhi started a Child Guidance Centre during the year Six scholarships of Rs 100 per month each for students of M Ed class and 2 of Rs 150 per month each for students taking up the Ph D course were instituted.

The scheme under the First Five Year Plan of Intensive Educational Development in a selected area in each State covered the field of Social Education also Similarly social education received impetus under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment which also contemplated employment of 8 000 social education workers to run centres in urban areas

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation the Government of India decided to hold four literary workshops for training promising writers in producing reading materials specially suitable for neo-literates Three of these workshops were held during the year

A Group Training Centre in Fundamental Education to train potential officers for work in regional and international organizations was established by Unesco at Mysore for training leaders in this field drawn from different countries Two

fellowships for training Indians were awarded by Unesco and four more Indians received training at the cost of Government of India.

The publication of the social education literature in Hindi initiated by the Ministry in March 1950 made further progress and 155 pamphlets were published under this programme by the end of this year. The translation of these pamphlets into regional languages also continued. The Ministry had under preparation a Popular Encyclopaedia for adults who have not advanced beyond the middle standard. A good deal of other useful literature for adults is under preparation. In association with the Community Project Administration a scheme was undertaken to publish folk literature in all Indian languages for the use of the semi literate and neo-literate masses.

With a view to encouraging increased use of audio-visual aids in educational institutions the second three-month course for training candidates in production method of simple audio-visual aids was held at Mysore from March to May 1953. It was organised by the Central Ministry of Education in co-operation with Unesco.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Audio-Visual Education Conference held in October 1951 the Central government set up the National Board for Audio-Visual Education under the chairmanship of Shri K.G. Saiyidain to coordinate the work being done in the country in this field and to advise the Central and the State governments on all matters relating to audio-visual education. The Board made several recommendations regarding the increased use of audio-visual aids in education and the establishment of Visual Education Boards in the States.

During this year the Central Film Library of the Ministry of Education acquired 11 noted Czech films and 6 full length children's entertainment films produced by J. Arthur Rank.

Two Film units in the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Bombay were set up to undertake the production of educational films. The subjects for these films were approved by the National Board of Audio-Visual Education.

The Delhi Public Library acquired a mobile van to provide library service to some of the neighbouring villages and also to the neo-literates not otherwise able to avail themselves of any library service.

In August 1953 the Government of India established the Central Social Welfare Board to stimulate and coordinate the activities of various bodies working in the field of social welfare and to give financial assistance to deserving organisations Grants amounting to Rs. 20,30 000 were disbursed to 620 voluntary organisations during this year

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind Dehra Dun continued to make steady progress The number of inmates in the Centre increased from 119 to 140 Under the Scheme of post-school scholarships for the blind 9 scholarships awarded last year were continued and 6 new scholarships were awarded The Central Goverment gave a grant of Rs 1 500 to the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India for the publication of their quarterly journal 'The Deaf in India Grants amounting to Rs. 7 100 were also given to institutions for the blind in non Hindi speaking areas engaged in transcribing their own books to Bharati Braille The Central Braille Press Dehra Dun produced 4 books in Hindi and 1 in English. The basic principles of devising contracted Braille in Hindi was being worked out by the expert committee appointed for the purpose during the previous year

During this year the Government of India awarded 11 934 scholarships amounting to Rs 61 56 lakhs and 6 overseas scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other backward classes for post matriculation studies Under the scheme of Cultural Scholarships for students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and indigenous students of certain Asian African and Commonwealth countries, 208 students were studying in various institutions of higher learning in India Twenty four teachers were selected for studies abroad under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme and one student under the Central State Scholarships Scheme. Besides a sum of Rs. 4 000 was given to two Indian Scientists under the scheme of Partial Financial Assistance to Indian Scientists Abroad Scholarships were also awarded to nationals of other countries as a gesture of goodwill and to reciprocate offers of scholarships from their governments

In the field of Art and Culture the National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami) was inaugurated in March 1954 Besides the continuance of financial assistance to poor but eminent men of letters in various Indian languages the Government of India decided to award scholarships of Rs 250 per month to encourage promising young workers in different cultural fields The National Gallery of Modern

Art was opened during the course of the year and an exhibition of Modern Indian Sculpture was held

Classes for teaching Hindi to the Central Government employees in Delhi coming from non Hindi speaking areas were conducted at 8 centres as compared to 3 during the previous year Of the 361 candidates taking up the Hindi Probodh Examination held in March 1954 356 were declared successful The Board of Scientific Terminology set up in 1950 to prepare Hindi technical terms for various branches of knowledge had 11 expert committees for various technical and science subjects Provisional lists of technical terms in Hindi for secondary schools relating to Mathematics, Botany Physics, Chemistry and Social Sciences were published and circulated for opinion to State Governments Universities, *etc*

On the recommendation of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti, the Government of India approved a scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Eastern States of the Union Of Rs 50 000 sanctioned to the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad Agra, for implementing the scheme, Rs 25 000 were given during 1953-54 A grant of Rs 6 000 was sanctioned to the Hindustan Culture Society Allahabad for the preparation of a standard English-Hindi dictionary on the lines of the Concise Oxford Dictionary of current English

Another grant of Rs. 25 000 spread over five years was offered to the Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Banaras, for the publication of cheap editions of Hindi classics The scheme to prepare a dictionary of words common to Hindi and other Indian languages was continued A Committee was set up in March, 1954 to consider the standard of Hindi examinations conducted by various organisations in the country and the question of their recognition. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made under the first five year plan for the promotion of Hindi particularly in the non Hindi speaking areas

To deal with the increasing work in the field of Youth Welfare and to coordinate the work of various agencies engaged in this field a Youth Welfare Section was established in the Central Ministry of Education It formulated a programme of activities which was recommended for implementation to Vice Chancellors of Universities and Education Secretaries of State Governments

During 1953-54 Rs 5 lakhs were allocated to youth welfare work from the development fund of the Ministry of which Rs. 3 4 lakhs were sanctioned to 10 universities for the construction of 17 open air theatres and 14 swimming pools

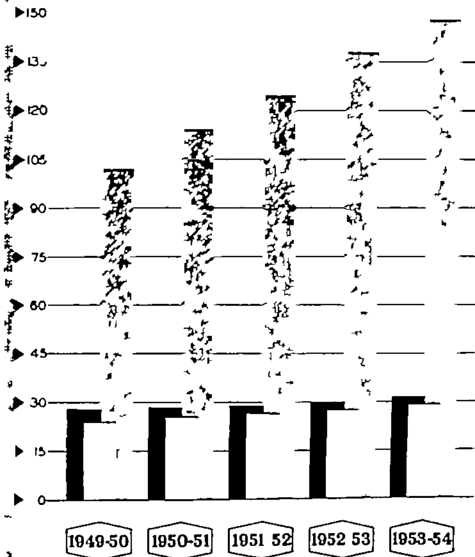
in or near the Campus. The rest was utilised in assisting sports organisations and physical education institutions A grant of Rs 12 000 was sanctioned for conducting two youth leadership camps—one at Srinagar for the lecturers of the Punjab University and another at Mahabaleswar for University lecturers in the Bombay State. A grant of Rs. 1 500 was given to the Delhi branch of the World University Serv ic for organising a youth camp at Okhla (Delhi)

The first Conference of the permanent Indian National Commission for Unesco was held at New Delhi from 9th to 14th January 1954 Besides members and associate members of the Commission, fraternal delegates from the National Commissions of Afghanistan Union of Burma Ceylone, Egypt Indonesia Iran Iraq Japan Lebanon Nepal Pakistan Syria and Thailand participated Turkey was represented by an observer The Director General and the Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco also attended The Conference reviewed the policies and programmes of Unesco and made recommendations of far reaching importance for the reorientation of Unesco s programme so as to meet the urgent requirements of Asian and African countries This was the first time that whatamounted virtually to a Regional Conference of Unesco was convened by any National Commission The Conference passed several important resolutions covering a wide range of subjects including Race Relations the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the solution of national and international tensions the Peaceful Co-existence of different ideologies and systems and the peaceful utilization of Atomic Energy

India participated in the extraordinary session of the General Conference of Unesco held at Paris in July 1953 The Indian delegation was led by Dr S Radhakrishnan Vice-President of India. Other important conferences in which India participated were (i) Conference of Directors of National Councils and Centres of Scientific and Technological Research which met in Paris on 6th and 7th July 1953 to consider the establishment of an international advisory committee on scientific research (ii) Sixteenth International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva from 6th to 15th July (iii) Unesco Seminar on the use of visual aids in Fundamental Education held in Messina Sicily from 29th August 1953 to 27th September 1953 (iv) International Conference on the Role of Music in Education of Youths and Adults held in Brussels from 29th June to 9th July 1953 (v) International Seminar on the Contribution of the Langu

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

INSTITUTIONS IN TEN THOUSANDS | ENROLMENT IN TENS OF LAKHS | EXPENDITURE IN CRORES OF RS



ages towards Education for living in a World Community held in Nuwan Eliya, Ceylone from 3rd to 28th August 1953 and (vi) Unesco Regional Study and Information Seminar for Youth Leaders of South and East Asia to discuss the contribution of young people to the life of the Community particularly in urban areas On the invitation of the Unesco Shri K.G Saiyidain served on the Expert Committee to study the report on the Principles and Methods of Education for Living in a World Community The Committee met at Unesco House at Paris from 15th to 25th July 1953

The Unesco Round Table Conferance on the Teaching of Social Sciences, organised by the Unesco South Asia Scientific Cooperation Office, was held in Delhi from 15th to 20th February 1954 The seminar was attended by university delegates and government delegates in the South Asian region

In the field of cultural relations with foreign countries provision was made under two main heads (i) general cultural activities, and (ii) development of existing internal and external cultural activities During the year an art exhibition was sent to U S.A. and Canada The Indian Council for Cultural Relations continued its programme of exchange of professors and organising visits of troupes to foreign countries.

A brief account of the main developments in the different States is given below —

Andhra

On the formation of the State of Andhra, its department of education was established at Madras on 1st October 1953 under the Director of Public Instruction An Elementary Education Committee was appointed to advise the government on the type of elementary education to be adopted and the best manner in which its quality could be improved Diversified courses were introduced in 13 secondary schools The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended

Assam

The *Primary Education Act, 1947* was amended and Basic Education Act was passed Basic education became the accepted pattern of elementary education in the State.

Bihar

To ensure timely payments to teachers and proper planning of primary education the Local Self Government

(Amending and Validating) Act 1954 was passed and promulgated which provided for the creation of a separate District Education Fund A post basic school (at Turki) [illegible]

Maha vidyalaya Turki, which will be of a standard not lower than the B A degree of Patna or Bihar University The Basic Education Committee appointed last year to enquire into the working of the existing basic, primary and middle schools and social education centres in the State submitted their report during the year The State government decided that the medium of instruction in non language subject upto class VII in traditional schools (upto class VIII in basic schools) would be the mother tongue of the pupil

Bombay

In the interest of efficient administration of education at the district level divisional inspectorates were replaced by district inspectorates Twenty additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Basic and Crafts Schools were sanctioned The new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and House Board (Amendment) Act 1951 was introduced during the year The scheme enabled the government to budget more liberally for financing the building projects of the district school boards for providing primary school buildings A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs was made for the construction of new school buildings during this year Teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in standard X in accordance with the recommendations of the Hindi Teaching Committee

The Bombay University Act 1953 was passed by the State legislature under which the University became teaching and federative from 1st June 1953

The City Social Education Committee for Jalgaon was constituted which raised the number of such committees to five To train villagers for village leadership a Janata College was started at Gargoti.

Madhya Pradesh

Compulsory primary education was introduced in four new urban areas Basic education was finally adopted as the pattern of education at the elementary stage A modified syllabus on the basic pattern was prepared to be followed during the transition period The Saugar University intro-

duced Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination upto the degree classes

The social education section of the Education Department was amalgamated with the Gram Panchayat Department to form the Directorate of Social Welfare

Madras

The State was bifurcated during the year to form Andhra State. The modified scheme of elementary education introduced in the non municipal areas including the major panchayats early in the year 1953-54 was discontinued by the beginning of the next academic year The State government accepted the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri G Ramchandran and evolved a programme for consolidation improvement and expansion of basic education in the State The government accepted the policy of having an integrated course of 8 grades in basic education The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended

Orissa

About 1700 new lower primary and 60 junior basic schools were opened and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary schools Five more places in the State were brought under the scheme of compulsory education Two mobile training schools were started during the year

Punjab

During this year 300 four-class primary schools were raised to five-class primary schools With a view to increasing the facilities for primary education in the State the government decided to set apart a sum of Rs 5 lakhs every year for 10 years M Ed Class was opened in the Government Training College, Jullundur With the nationalisation of books the government published 87 books during the year The Education Department opened holiday homes for school teachers at Dalhousie. At a nominal cost of annas four per diem, school teachers could take a holiday in summer meet fellow teachers there and talk over matters of common interest.

Uttar Pradesh

The Acharya Narendra Deva Committee, appointed by the government in 1952 to examine the working of secondary education in the State submitted its report which was under the consideration of the government Agriculture or a craft was introduced as the central subject in junior high schools

The Deva Nagri Script Conference held at Lucknow in November 1953 formulated useful recommendations which were accepted by the State government. This Conference met to consider the changes that should be made in the Deva Nagri Script to make printing in this script more convenient Basic readers for classes I and II were written in the new script.

West Bengal

During this year 1 287 new primary schools were set up under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment. One senior basic school was established at Kalanabagram Two intensive educational development blocks were set up to facilitate experimentation in basic education A sum of Rs. 2 24 000 was provided for the renovation of primary school buildings

The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education was superseded by the government The State government appointed a three member commission to report on the problems of secondary education in West Bengal

Hyderabad

Compulsory primary education was introduced for the first time in the State in selected areas One basic training centre at Yermarus was started and 252 secondary classes were opened

For the benefit of students passing the supplementary examination the November-September session was introduced

The special committee for social education appointed by the State government made valuable suggestions to improve the work being done in this field in the State

Jammu and Kashmir

Bureau of Vocational Guidance was started in the Teachers Training College Srinagar

Madhya Bharat

The area of compulsory primary education was further extended Two normal schools were converted into basic training schools

Seven boys primary schools were upgraded to middle schools and five girls middle schools to high schools Class VI was started in many primary schools

Mysore

The middle school and the upper primary education

examinations were abolished with effect from the examination of March 1954 As a part of the programme of the first five year plan 63 new primary schools 10 new pucca middle schools 33 new type middle schools and two high schools were started. Besides one high school was provincialised, one post-graduate basic training college and one basic training school were started.

Pepsu

With the conversion of 10 conventional schools, opening of 2 new junior basic schools and a basic training school, basic education was introduced in the State.

A medical college with a 500-bed hospital was started

The State Advisory Board of Education appointed a Committee to review the curricula and courses of primary classes and to draw up new syllabus. Books for classes III and IV were nationalised.

Rajasthan

Sixteen junior basic and 5 senior basic schools were opened One normal training school was converted into a basic training school.

Saurashtra

During the year 250 new primary schools were opened under the Government of India scheme to relieve educated unemployment and 150 primary schools were converted into junior basic ones The basic *abhayaskram* (syllabus) was drawn up and a number of schools were supplied with basic equipments The State government appointed advisory committees for general and technical education One aided arts college was started

Travancore-Cochin

The revised syllabus was adopted in Form VI The rules and scheme relating to the training of under-graduate teachers in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States were unified from the beginning of the year

Ajmer

Forty more junior basic schools were opened One government middle school was raised to the high school standard and one high school to the intermediate college standard

To obtain an expert advice on matters relating to social education the State government constituted a Social Education Board

A. & N Islands

Five traditional primary schools were converted into basic schools. A middle school was started and a primary school upgraded

Bhopal

Teaching of agriculture was introduced in 39 primary 15 middle and 5 high schools Eight conventional primary schools were converted into basic schools One basic training school and one engineering school were opened

With the opening of 16 social education centres social education was introduced in the State for the first time

The post of the Chief Inspector of Schools was upgraded and designated as Director of Education

Primary school teachers were trained to work as secretaries of gram panchayats The school health scheme was introduced

Bilaspur

The syllabus of the Central Board of Education was adopted in high classes.

Coorg

Government took over all the district board schools in April 1953 Basic Education was introduced in the State with the conversion of 15 middle schools into senior basic schools with agriculture as the basic craft Compulsory Auxiliary Cadet Corps was introduced in all the government high schools B.A classes were started in Government College Mercara.

Delhi

Compulsory education was extended to the whole of the State Class IV of the primary schools in the rural areas was *also brought on basic lines Twelve junior basic schools for* boys were raised to the senior basic standards by adding class VI there in

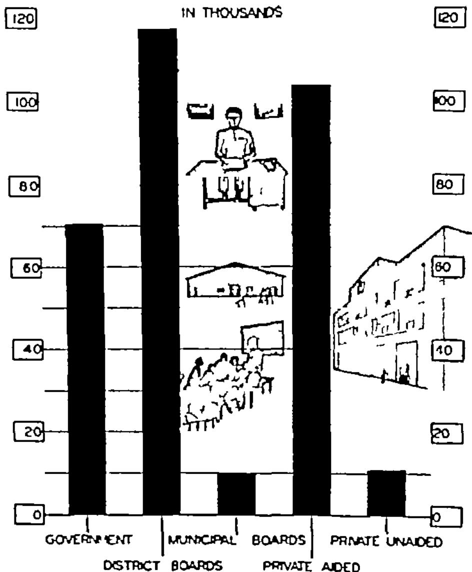
Himachal Pradesh

The Compulsory Education Act was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha

Five middle schools were raised to the high standard and two lower middle schools to the middle standard The primary school syllabus was modified so as to bring it in conformity with the special needs of the State.

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENTS 1953-54

IN THOUSANDS



Kutch

Twenty five primary schools were opened and five existing primary schools were upgraded to the middle school standard and craft teaching was introduced in ten primary schools during the year An intermediate college was started at Bhuj

Manipur

Thirty two primary schools were provincialised. Basic education was introduced in the State with the opening of a junior basic school during the year Teaching of Hindi was made compulsory from classes III to VIII A degree college was started during the year

The scales of pay of primary school teachers were revised Social science and manual work was introduced in high and middle schools.

Tripura

Two senior basic and four junior basic schools were opened during the year

Vindhya Pradesh

With a view to enforcing compulsory primary education by stages, Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed and compulsion introduced at 26 centres in the State—one in a tehsil During this year 53 primary schools were converted into basic ones. Fifteen primary schools were upgraded to the middle school standard 5 middle schools to the high school standard and one high school to the intermediate college standard

With the opening of 111 social education centres, social education was introduced for the first time in the State.

Institutions

During the year under report the number of recognised institutions in the country rose from 2 98,759 to 3 13,341 or by 4 9 per cent. The total consisted of 30 universities, 10 boards of secondary and intermediate education 618 arts and science colleges (including 35 research institutions providing teaching facilities) 253 professional and technical education colleges, 87 special education colleges (fine arts oriental studies *etc*) 25 767 secondary schools 2,39,382 primary schools 426 pre-primary schools, 2,599 vocational and technical schools 4 177 special education schools and 39 965 adult education schools. In addition to these, there were 6 287 unrecognised schools and colleges

Table I Number of Institutions by Type

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Recognised							
Universities ..	*28*	*29*	*1*	*1*	*29*	*30*	+ *1*
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	*9*	*10*			*9*	*10*	+ *1*
Research Institutions	*31*	*35*			*31*	*35*	+ *4*
Arts & Science Colleges	*499*	*525*	*82*	*88*	*581*	*615*	+ *3*[illegible]
Colleges for Professional & Technical Education							
Agriculture	17	17			17	17	
Commerce	22	22			22	22	
Education (Teachers Training)	44	47	14	14	58	61	+ 3
Engineering	35	37			35	37	+ 2
Forestry	4	3			4	3	− 1
Law	22	21			22	21	− 1
Medicine	53	63	3	3	56	66	+ 10
Physical Education	7	7			7	7	
Technology	4	7	-	-	4	7	+ 3
Veterinary Science	11	9			11	9	− 2
Others	3	3			3	3	
Total ..	*222*	*236*	*17*	*17*	*239*	*253*	+ *14*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colleges for Special Education							
Home Science			2	2	2	2	
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	13	12	2	3	15	15	
Oriental Studies ...	57	63	2	3	59	66	+ 7
Sociology	3	3			3	3	
Others		1				1	+ 1
Total	*73*	*79*	*6*	*8*	*79*	*87*	+ *8*
Schools for General Education							
High/Higher Secondary	7 474	8 138	1 245	1,377	8 719	9,515	+ 796
Middle	13,578	14,361	1 762	1 891	15,340	16 252	+ 912
Primary	2,07 787	2,24 671	14,227	14 711	2 22,014	2,39,382	+ 17 368
Pre-primary	291	308	105	118	396	426	+ 30
Total	*2 29,150*	*2 47 478*	*17,339*	*18 097*	*2 46,469*	*2 65,575*	+ *19 106*
Schools fo Vocational & Technical Education							
Agriculture	36	37	1	1	37	38	+ 1
Arts & Crafts	189	189	193	215	382	404	+ 22
Commerce	685	760	6	5	691	765	+ 74
Engineering	28	37			28	37	+ 9
Forestry	3	5			3	5	+ 2
Marine Training	1	2			1	2	+ 1
Medicine	16	16	25	59	41	75	+ 34
Physical Education	164	17	6		170	17	— 153
Teachers Training	588	583	223	225	811	808	— 3
Technical and Industrial	356	332	94	115	450	447	— 3
Others	2	1			2	1	— 1
Total	*2 068*	*1,979*	*548*	*620*	*2 616*	*2,599*	— *17*

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—(contd.)

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for Special Education							
Music Dancing and Other Fine Arts	99	112	52	45	151	157	+ 6
Oriental Studies	3,069	3,074	35	33	3,104	3,107	+ 3
For the Handicapped	82	81	3	4	85	85	
For Social Workers	26	26	5	6	31	32	+ 1
Social (Adult) Education	39,129	36,571	5,466	3,394	44,595	39,965	— 4,630
Reformatory	18	20	2	2	20	22	+ 2
Others	675	735	45	39	720	774	+ 54
Total	*43,098*	*40,619*	*5,608*	*3,523*	*48,706*	*44,142*	*— 4,564*
Total (Recognised)	2,75,158	2,90,990	23,601	22,354	2,98,759	3,13,344	+ 14,585
Total (Unrecognised)	5,519	5,942	368	345	5,887	6,287	+ 400
Grand Total	2,80,677	2,96,932	23,969	22,699	3,04,646	3,19,631	+ 14,985

as compared to 5 887 during 1952 53 Further details with comparative figures for the previous year are given in table I

The increase in numbers extended to all types of institutions except colleges for forestry law and veterinary science, schools for physical education, teachers training schools, technical and industrial schools others schools and social education centres. The decrease in colleges was due to the closing down of one college for forestry in Bombay the Law College, Jaipur was taken over by the Rajputana University as its teaching department and two veterinary science colleges in Uttar Pradesh were reclassified as research institutions The fall in schools for physical education was due to the exclusion of 155 gymnasia in Bombay that in teachers training schools was due to the disbandment of mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh and closure of one school each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Reclassification of some of technical and industrial schools to engineering schools and the closure of a large number of social education centres in Madhya Pradesh led to the fall in their numbers. Special education colleges registered an increase of 10 1 per cent—the highest among the different types of institutions—followed by primary schools which increased by 7 8 per cent, secondary schools by 6 6 per cent, professional education colleges by 5 9 per cent, arts and science colleges by 5 5 per cent and special education schools (excluding social education centres) by 1 6 per cent.

The classification of recognised institutions according to different managements for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in table II below

Table II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Managements

Management	1952 53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	70,681	23 7	70,520	22.5
District Boards	1,07,275	35.9	1 17,577	37.5
Municipal Boards	9 919	3.3	10 016	3.2
Pri ate Bodies				
Aided	1,00 450	33 6	1 04,371	33.3
Unaided	10 431	3.5	10 927	3.5
Tot 1	2,98 759	100 0	3 13,344	100 0

Table III—Number of

State	Recognised			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	20 999	*	117
Assam	12 661	13,533	1 410	1 375
Bihar	20,033	29 211	2,555	2 625
Bombay	45 019	48 792	1,927	4,595
Madhya Pradesh	19 019	14,516	2 708	993
Madras	45 441	[illegible] 756	455	313
Orissa	12 462	14,291	275	270
Punjab	5,710	6,985	1,396	1 792
Uttar Pradesh	31 493	31,066	3,312	3,297
West Bengal	19 137	21,618	1,372	1,519
Hyderabad	10,280	12 666	1 180	955
J & Kashmir	*	1,293	*	232
Madhya Bharat	5,209	5 982	512	711
Mysore	12,685	14 016	968	1,024
Pepsu	2,221	3,525	169	181
Rajasthan	5 400	5,837	581	674
Saurashtra	2 745	3 721	257	269
Trav.-Cochin	5 773	5 769	232	261
Ajmer	1,289	1 177	220	194
A. & N. Islands	23	27		
Bhopal	414	521	42	41
Bilaspur	51	60	1	2
Coorg	206	273	8	9
Delhi	959	817	665	565
Himachal Pradesh	714	806	47	53
Kutch	290	330	43	44
Manipur	61	821	31	35
Tripura	702	857	27	24
Vindhya Pradesh	1 967	2 609	147	151
India	**2,75 158**	**290 990**	**23 601**	**22,354**

Included
Figures at

Institutions by States

Institutions		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Unrecognised Institutions		State
Total			For Boys		
1952 53	1953-54		1952 53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	10	11
	21 116	+ 21 116			Andhra
14 101	14,908	+ 807	023	024	Assam
30,588	31 836	+ 1,248	1 192	1,316	Bihar
50,746	53,387	+ 2 641	74	213	Bombay
22,527	15,509	— 7 018	597	493	M Pradesh
45,899	6 099	— 19,800			Madras
12 737	14,561	+ 1,824	1 471	1 606	Orissa
7 106	8 777	+ 1 671	25		Punjab
37,805	37,363	— 442	305	313	Uttar Pradesh
20,509	23 137	+ ?,628	325	643	West Bengal
11 476	13 621	+ -,145	132	93	Hyderabad
*	1,525	+ 1,525			J & Kashmir
5 721	6,693	+ 972			M Bharat
13,653	15,010	+ 1,387			Mysore
2,390	3 706	+ 1,316			Pepsu
5,981	6,511	+ 530			Rajasthan
3,002	3,990	+ 988			Saurashtra
6,025	6 030	+ 5	39	39	Trav —Cochin
1,509	1,371	— 138			Ajmer
23	27	+ 4			A. & N. Island
456	568	+ 112			Bhopal
52	62	+ 10			Bilaspur
214	28?	+ 68			Coorg
1,621	1 41	— 212			Delhi
761	859	+ 98			H. Pradesh
333	374	+ 41	133	161	Kutch
679	859	+ 180		3	Manipur
7?9	801	+ 152	3		Tripura
2,113	2,810	+ 727		8	V Pradesh
2,98 739	**3 13,344**	**+ 14,585**	**5,319**	**5,942**	**India**

Madras State
not allable.

Table III—Number of Institutions by States—(*Contd*)

State	Unrecognised Institutions				Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	For Girls		Total		
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	
12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra					
Assam	80	61	903	888	— 15
Bihar	70	109	1,262	1,425	+ 163
Bombay	26	11	300	251	— 46
Madhya Pradesh	61	68	658	561	— 97
Madras					
Orissa	1	3	1,475	1,609	+ 134
Punjab			25		— 25
Uttar Pradesh	17	11	522	524	+ 2
West Bengal	53	34	378	677	+ 299
Hydrabad			132	93	— 39
Jammu & Kashmir					
Madhya Bharat					
Mysore		..	..		
Pepsu					
Rajasthan					
Saurashtra					
Travancore-Cochin	7	7	46	46	
Ajmer		2	..	2	+ 2
A. & N. Islands					
Bhopal					
Bilaspur					
Coorg			..		
Delhi					
Himachal Pradesh					
Kutch	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	197	+ 14
Manipur				3	+ 3
Tripura			3		— 3
Vindhya Pradesh				8	+ 8
India	**368**	**315**	**5,887**	**6,287**	**+ [illegible]**

It will be seen that roughly two-fifth of the institutions were managed by local boards, a little over one third by private bodies and more than one-fifth by the government. Further except for a negligible decrease in the number of government institutions, all managements reported greater number of institutions under them than last year

The main agencies controlling primary and secondary schools were local boards and private bodies respectively In colleges for general education and schools for vocational and technical education private enterprise predominated. Three out of every seven professional and technical colleges were managed by private bodies

Table III gives the number of institutions, recognised as well as unrecognised, in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 The recognised institutions increased everywhere except in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Ajmer and Delhi. The fall of 7 018 institutions in Madhya Pradesh, 138 in Ajmer and 212 in Delhi was due to the closure of social education centres, while that of 442 in Uttar Pradesh to the disbandment of mobile training squads and the closure of uneconomic primary schools or their amalga mation with other schools Bombay led all the States in reporting the highest increase of 2 641 institutions and was followed closely by West Bengal (2 628) Hyderabad (2 145) Orissa (1 824) and Punjab (1 671)

The number of recognised institutions in rural areas rose from 2 48,000 to 2 62 360 and their proportion to the total number of institutions from 83 0 to 83 7 per cent. The distribution of these institutions according to main types is shown below

Type	1952 53	1953-54
Universities	2	2
Research Institutions ..		1
Colleges	49	49
Secondary Schools ...	15 001	16 587
Vocational and Technical Schools	510	524
Primary (includi g Pre Primary) Schools	1,93 168	2 11 000
Social Education Centres ..	36,870	31 613
Other Special Education Schools ..	2 400	2,551
Total	2,48 000	2,62,360

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
Recognised								
Arts and Science Colleges (including Research Institutions and University Department)	*3,70 014*	*4,09 675*	*55,487*	*61 119*	*4,25 501*	*4,70 794*	+	*45 293*
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education								
Agriculture	2,946	3,205	26	32	2,972	3,237	+	265
Commerce	9 781	10,259	164	196	9 948	10 455	+	507
Education (Teachers Training)	3,680	4,315	1 780	2,186	5 460	6 504	+	1 044
Engineering	15 914	17,864	32	28	15 916	17,892	+	1,946
Forestry	315	302			315	302	—	13
Law	10,362	11,089	243	312	10 605	11 401	+	796
Medicine	15,333	16 623	2,963	3,252	18,296	19,875	+	1,579
Physical Education	495	505	95	107	590	612	+	22
Technology	309	650	9	50	318	700	+	382
Veterinary Science	1 691	1 815	9	9	1 700	1 824	+	124
Others	1 025	1 109	231	225	1 256	1,334	+	78
Total	*61 854*	*67,736*	*5,552*	*6 400*	*67 406*	*74 136*	+	*6 730*
Colleges for Special Education								
Home Science			373	436	373	436	+	63
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	1,384	1,089	1 450	1 428	2,834	2,517	—	317
Oriental Studies	4 435	5,650	220	428	4 655	6 078	+	1 423
Sociology	99	89	40	50	139	139		
Others		5	..			5	+	5
Total	*5,918*	*6,833*	*2,083*	*2,342*	*8 001*	*9 175*	+	*1 174*

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions—(Contd.)

	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953 54	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...y	30,30 157	32 19 852	6 68,608	7,58,480	36 98,765	39 78,332	+ 2,79,567
..	18,59,871	19,50,390	4 48 880	4,81,326	23 08,751	24 31 716	+ 1 22,965
)	1,39 17 123	1 47,52,351	56 05 880	60 60 138	1,95,23 003	2,08,12,789	+12,89 786
	15 834	16 936	12,378	13 699	28,212	30,635	+ 2 423
Total	*1 88,22 985*	*1 99 39,529*	*67,35,746*	*73 13,943*	*2,55,58 731*	*2,72,53,472*	*+16,94 741*
...ools for Vocational and Technical Education							
Agriculture	1,956	2,175	22	30	1,978	2,205	+ 227
Arts & Crafts	7 429	4,966	11,581	12 632	19 010	17,598	— 1 412
Commerce	47,640	54,545	6,557	7 623	54 197	62,168	+ 7,971
Engineering	5,369	8,893		32	5,369	8,925	+ 3,556
Forestry	71	95			71	95	+ 24
Marine Training	102	659			102	659	+ 557
Medicine	2 175	2,360	1 427	2 184	3 602	4,544	+ 942

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Physical Education	12 861	1 901	1,287	267	14 148	2 168	− 11,980
Teachers Training	49 137	51,519	21,591	21,916	71 031	73 435	+ 2 401
Technical and Industrial	27 008	25 923	10 179	9 705	37 187	35 708	− 1 479
Other	409	91	5		414	91	− 323
Total	*1,54 457*	*1,53 127*	*52 652*	*54 469*	*2,07 109*	*2 07,596*	+ *487*
Schools for Special Education							
For the Handicapped	3 097	3,287	954	1 033	4 051	4,320	+ 269
For Social Workers	2,034	2 740	222	195	2,256	2,935	+ 679
Music Dancing and Other Fine Art	4 693	4 886	5,817	5,895	10,510	10 781	+ 271
Oriental Studies	1 01,000	1 02,891	7,582	8,219	1 12,382	1 11 113	− 1,269
Reformatory	4,291	3,861	611	548	4 905	4 409	− 496
Social (Adult) Education	9 40,581	8 56,219	1 48,203	92,628	10 08,784	9 48,847	− 1 39 937
Others	27,385	33,336	6 918	7 836	34,303	41 172	+ 6 869
Total	*10 86 884*	*10 07 223*	*1 70,307*	*1 16 354*	*12,57 191*	*11 23,577*	− *1 33,614*
Total (Recognised)	2,05 02,112	2,15 84,123	70 21 827	75 54 627	2,75,23,939	2,91,38,750	+16,14,811
Total (Unrecognised)	2,27 735	2,25,595	49 057	45,368	2,76 792	2,70,963	−5,829
Grand Total	2,07,29 847	2.18 09 718	70 70,884	75,99,995	2,78,00 731	2,94 09 713	+16 08,982

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased during the year by nearly 16 lakhs to 2,91,38 750 at the rate of 5 9 per cent (5 3 per cent for boys and 7 6 per cent for girls) as compared to 3 6 per cent (3 2 per cent for boys and 4 7 per cent for girls) during 1952 53 Of the total, 75 54 627 or 25.9 per cent were girls. Moreover 2,70,963 pupils were on the rolls of unrecognised institutions as against 2 76 792 during 1952 53

The enrolment in arts and science colleges (including university teaching departments) increased by 10 6 per cent, in professional and technical colleges by 10 0 per cent and in special education colleges by 14 7 per cent Secondary schools enrolled 6 7 per cent, primary schools 6 6 per cent, and special education schools (excluding social educations chools) 2 7 per cent more students than in the previous year The decline in the enrolment in vocational and technical schools as already mentioned was due to the closure of mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh and exclusion of 155 physical education centres in Bombay while that in adult schools to the closure of social education centres in Madhya Pradesh

Of the total enrolment, universities and colleges for general education had 4 70 794 pupils professional and technical education colleges 74 136 pupils special education colleges 9 175 pupils, secondary schools 64 10,048 pupils primary schools (including pre primary schools) 2 08 43 424 pupils, vocational and technical schools 2 07 596 pupils, special education schools 1 74 730 pupils and adult education centres 9 48,847 pupils The break up of enrolment in different types of institutions during the year 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in table IV

The distribution of enrolment in recognised institutions, according to their managements, is shown in table V below

Table V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Managements

	1952 53		1953-54		Increase	
Management	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
Government	51 73,575	19.9	58 40 568	20.0	3,66,993	6 7
District Boards	99,39 163	36.1	1 07 40 424	36 9	8 01,261	8 1
Municipal Boards	22,00,631	8 0	22,53 009	7 7	52,378	2 4
Private Bodies						
Aided	88.39 879	32.1	92,09,324	31.6	3 69 445	4..
Unaided	10 70 691	3 9	10 95 425	3.8	24 734	2.3
Total	2,75,23,939	100 0	2,91,38,750	100 0	16 14,811	

Table VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction

Stage	Boys 1952-53	Boys 1953-54	Girls 1952-53	Girls 1953-54	Total 1952-53	Total 1953-54	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
1	6	7	2	3	4	5	
General Education							
Pre-primary	22 180	22 919	16 106	19 832	38 286	42 751	+ 4 465
Primary	1 40,69 797	1,50,06 298	57 31 727	61 99 920	1,98 01 524	2,12 06,218	+ 14,04 694
Secondary	46 87 493	48,53 148	9 87 645	10 92 621	56 75 138	59 45 769	+ 2 70,631
Intermediate	2,49,911	2,87,520	34,653	40 588	2 84,594	3,28,116	+ 43,522
B. A./B. Sc	92 718	1,01,215	15 922	17,358	1 08,640	1,21,573	+ 12,933
M. A./M. Sc.	16 843	17 976	2 841	3 141	19 684	21 117	+ 1 433
Research	1 819	1 871	288	309	2 147	2,180	+ 33
Total	*1 91 40 821*	*2,02,93 955*	*67 89 192*	*73 73,769*	*2,59,30 013*	*2 76 67 724*	+ *17,37 711*
Professional and Technical Education (Collegiate)	1,04,223	1 14 150	6,304	6,955	1 10,527	1,21 105	+ 10 578
Special Education (Collegiate)	5 943	6 618	1 831	2,021	7 774	8 642	+ 868
Vocational and Technical Education (School)	1 61 815	1,60,909	53,598	55,967	2 15 413	2 16 876	+ 1 463
Social (Adult) Education	9 40 581	8,56,219	1 48,203	92,628	10 88 784	9 48,847	— 1 39,937
Special Education (School)	1 48 729	1,52,272	22 699	23 284	1 71 428	1 75,556	+ 4 128
Grand Total	**2,05 02,112**	**2,15 84,123**	**70 21 827**	**75,54 627**	**2,75,23,939**	**2,91,38 750**	+ **16 14,811**

It will be seen that (a) roughly a little less than half the enrolment was reported in institutions managed by local boards, a little over one third in those under private control and about one fifth in government institutions and (b) the increase in enrolment was shared by institutions under all managements

Table VI gives the number of boys and girls seperately in recognised institutions classified according to stages of instruction for the years 1952 53 and 1953 54 The enrolment increased at all the stages, except in social education. Of the total number of pupils, 95 0 per cent received general education 0 4 per cent professional and special collegiate education and 4 6 per cent vocational and special school education The pupils for general education were further distributed as pre primary 0 2 per cent, primary 76 6 per cent, secondary 21 5 per cent and collegiate 1 7 per cent.

During this year 1 99,64,230 students belonging to rural areas were under instruction at various stages of education They formed 68 5 per cent of the total enrolment. Their proportion in the different types of institutions was primary schools 78 4 per cent, secondary schools 16 4 per cent, colleges and universities 0 8 per cent and schools for vocational technical and special education 4 4 per cent.

The Statewise distribution of enrolment in recognised, as well as, unrecognised institutions is given in table VII for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 All the States except Madhya Pradesh and Delhi reported increased enrolment among recognised institutions The fall of 1 05 933 in Madhya Pradesh and of 1 973 in Delhi was due mainly to the closing down of social education centres. Andhra and Madras taken together topped Part A States in the matter of increasing its enrolment to the extent of 4 07 864 Next to follow were West Bengal Punjab Bihar and Bombay with an increase of 1 35 057, 1 31 009 and 1,28 435 respectively On the percentage basis, the rise was highest in Punjab (13.3) and least in Uttar Pradesh (0.3) in Part A States The intermediate positions were occupied by Orissa (10 7 per cent) West Bengal (7 4 per cent) Bihar (7 1 per cent) Assam (6 4 per cent) and Bombay (2 9 per cent) So far as Part B States were concerned the rise in enrolment ranged from 1 2 per cent in Travancore Cochin to 21 4 per cent in Pepsu Among Part C State the highest increase was reported by Vindhya Pradesh (41.3 per cent) followed by Bhopal (31 5 per cent) and Manipur (19 1 per cent)

Table VII—Number of

In Recognised

State	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	20,96 116	*	22,314
Assam	8,20 095	8 70 010	92 651	92,812
Bihar	17,23 378	18 46,211	1 19,686	1,27 862
Bombay	38,35 486	39 45 015	5 60 911	5 79,217
M Pradesh	12,01 607	11 42 270	1,62 321	1 18 725
Madras	52 87 179	35,94 005	1 16 859	99,357
Orissa	6 42,499	7 12 163	18,570	19 752
Punjab	8,34,287	9 18,617	1 78 541	2 29 268
U Pradesh	34 52,308	31 61,937	3 61 512	3 61 757
W Bengal	21 77 063	23,29 454	2 15 182	2,39,260
Hyderabad	8 07 634	9,52 950	1,24 745	1,22,905
J & Kashmir		1 13 768	**	19 407
Madhya Bharat	3 46 478	3 92,795	51 430	56 446
Mysore	7,94,507	8,35 712	1 08,519	1 13 327
Pepsu	1 73 685	2,12,654	23 438	26,674
Rajasthan	4,21 465	4 66,077	55 631	56 470
Saurashtra	2,42 151	2 76,513	58 146	62 755
Trav.-Cochin	17,37,070	17 46 093	89 61[illegible]	1,01,800
Ajmer	60 475	62,205	12 460	17,931
A. & N. Islands	1,910	2,090		
Bhopal	22 014	30,426	4,507	1 445
Bilaspur	6,203	7,254	264	318
Coorg	27 479	30 429	1 490	1,548
Delhi	1 75 390	1 78 774	82,535	77 108
H Pradesh	46 827	51 146	3,372	4 495
Kutch	71 21	25 052	4 030	4,557
Manipur	51 181	61 313	3,650	3,963
Tripura	47 137	53 612	2 755	2,606
Vindhya Pradesh	1 02 475	1 45,330	6 450	8,5[illegible]2
India	**2,50 65,269**	**2 65 68,249**	**24,58 670**	**25 70,501**

Included in
Figures are
£Percentages cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Pupils by States

Institutions					
Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)			State
1952 53	1953-54		Number	Percentage	
6	7		8	9	10
*	21 18,460	+	21 18 460	£	Andhra
9 12 746	9 70,852	+	58 106	+ 6.4	Assam
18 43 064	19 74 073	+	131 009	+ 7 1	Bihar
43,95 797	45,24,232	+	1,28,435	+ 2 9	Bombay
13 66,928	12,60,995	−	1,05 933	− 7 7	Madhya Pradesh
54 04,038	36,93 442	−	17 10,596	£	Madras
6 61 069	7 31 735	+	70 666	+ 10 7	Orissa
10 12,828	11 47,885	+	1,35 057	+ 13.3	Punjab
38,13 820	38,23 694	+	9 874	+ 0.3	Uttar Pradesh
23 92,245	25 68,714	+	1 76 469	+ 7 4	West Bengal
9,32,379	10 75,855	+	1 43 476	+ 15 4	Hyderabad
*	1,33 175	+	1 33 175	*	Jammu & Kashmir
3 97 858	4 49,241	+	51,383	+ 12.9	Madhya Bharat
9 03 106	9 49 039	+	45,933	+ 5 1	Mysore
1 97 123	2,39,328	+	42,205	+ 21 4	Pepsu
4 80 096	5,22,547	+	42 451	+ 8.8	Rajasthan
3 00,297	3 39,266	+	38,969	+ 13 0	Saurashtra
18,26 685	18 47 893	+	21,208	+ 1.[illegible]	Trav -Cochin
72 933	75,236	+	2,303	+ 3.2	Ajmer
1,910	[illegible],090	+	180	+ 9 4	A. & N Islands
26,521	34,871	+	8 350	+ 31.5	Bhopal
6,547	7 572	+	1 025	+ 15.7	Bilaspur
28,969	31 977	+	3,008	+ 10.4	Coorg
2,57 853	2 55,882	−	1 973	− 0 8	Delhi
50,199	55 641	+	5,442	+ 10.8	Himachal Pradesh
25 275	29 609	+	4 334	+ 17 1	Kutch
54 831	65,308	+	10 474	+ 19 1	Manipur
49 892	56,218	+	6 356	+ 12 7	Tripura
1 08,925	1,53,090	+	41,965	+ 41 3	Vindhya Pradesh
2,75 23,939	2,91,38 750	+	16 14,811	+ 5.9	India

Madras State.
t vailable
A dhra & Madras for 1952-53 are not vailable

Table VII—Number of

State	In Unrecognised Institutions					
	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra						
Assam	39 860	40 721	4 208	2,652	44,068	43 373
Bihar	58 529	57 101	2 129	2,676	60 658	59 780
Bombay	13 71	11,817	1 838	685	15 609	12,502
Madhya Pradesh	37,647	30 023	3,570	3,870	41,217	33,893
Madras			..			
Orissa	38 670	40 109	162	130	38,832	40,239
Punjab	1,201				1,201	
Uttar Pradesh	33,065	36 457	1 823	1 752	31,888	38,209
West Bengal	22 113	25 718	3,591	1 778	25 707	27 496
Hyderabad	5 740	5 488			5 740	5 488
J & Kashmir						
Madhya Bharat						
Mysore						
Pepsu						
Rajasthan						
Saurashtra					..	
Trav Cochin	674	663	127	125	801	788
Ajmer				301	..	301
A. & N Islands						..
Bhopal						
Bilaspur						..
Coorg				..		
Delhi				..		
H. Pradesh	..					
Kutch	5,395	6 500	2 400	1,800	7 795	8,300
Manipur		283				283
Tripura	276				276	
V Pradesh		311				311
India	2,56,941	2,55 194	19,851	15 769	2,76 792	2,70,963

Pupils by States—(Contd.)

Increase (+) Decrease (—) Number		Increase (+) Decrease (—) Percentage		Percentage of pupils to Estimated Population	State
18		19		20	21
				9.9	Andhra
—	695	—	1 6	10.6	Assam
—	878	—	1 4	4 9	Bihar
—	3 107	—	19.9	11.8	Bombay
—	7,324	—	17 8	5.9	Madhya Pradesh
				9.9	Madras
+	1 407	+	3 6	5.2	Orissa
—	1,201	—	100.0	9.0	Punjab
+	3,321	+	9.5	5.9	Uttar Pradesh
+	1 789	+	7 0	10.0	West Bengal
—	252	—	4 4	5.5	Hyderabad
			..	3 0	Jammu & Kashmir
				5.5	Madhya Bharat
				9.0	Mysore
				6.8	Pepsu
				3.3	Rajasthan
				7 8	Saurashtra
—	13	—	1.6	18.6	Trav.-Cochin
+	301			10.3	Ajmer
				6 7	A. & N Islands
				4.0	Bhopal
				5.8	Bilaspur
				12.8	Coorg
				12.1	Delhi
				5.6	Himachal Pradesh
+	505	+	6.3	5 1	Kutch
+	283		...	10.9	Manipur
—	276			8.2	Tripura
+	311			4.2	Vindhya Pradesh
—	3,829	—	2.1	7.8	India

Figures in col (20) of table VII show the percentages of enrolment to estimated population in the different States Travancore-Cochin as usual reported the highest proportion of population (18 6 per cent) under instruction. Next to follow were Coorg (12 8 per cent), Delhi (12 1 per cent) Bombay (11 8 per cent), Manipur (10 9 per cent) Assam (10 6 per cent) and Ajmer (10.3 per cent)

Expenditure

During 1953-54 the total expenditure, direct as well as indirect, on education in recognised institutions increased from Rs 1,37 64 27 642 to Rs 1 47 74 16,500 at the rate of 7 3 per cent, as against 10 5 per cent during the preceding year As stated earlier the number of pupils increased at the rate of 5 9 and 3 6 per cent for these two years respectively Of the total Rs 1 32 17 98 708 were spent on institutions for boys and Rs. 15,56 17,792 on those for girls.

The distribution of the total expenditure, classified according to various sources of income for the two years 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in table VIII below

Table—VIII Expenditure on Education by Sources

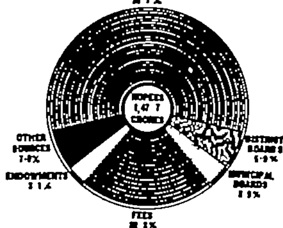
Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	80,22 77 125	58.3	8[illegible] 39 74 488	57 8
District Board Funds	8,0[illegible],91,216	5 8	8 66 40,667*	5 9
Municipal Board Funds	5 48,96,[illegible]81	4·0	5 85 01 638†	3 9
Fees	29 71 12,593	21.6	32,90,54 762	22.3
Endowments	4,38,23 490	3.2	4 63,82,809	3 1
Other Sources	9 80,23 934	7 1	10,28,62 116	7 0
Total	**1,37,64,27,642**	**100 0**	**1 47 74,16,500**	**100 0**

[illegible] government fund of Rs. 1,00,56,[illegible] for primary education Rs. 47,8[illegible] 0[illegible] for secondary education, R[illegible] 2,972 for industrial education in middle schools [illegible] Rs. [illegible] for dearness allowance to school teachers paid to district boards from State fund The corresponding figures for 1952-53 for the first three items were R[illegible] Rs. 35,51 443 and Rs. 2,9[illegible] respectively

†[illegible] the government funds of Rs [illegible] 80,847 for primary education, Rs. 1 72,318 for secondary education and Rs 7,13,528 for dearness allowance to school teachers paid to municipalities from State funds The corresponding figures for 19[illegible]-53 for the first two items were Rs. 9 18 9[illegible]3 and Rs. 1,32 420 respectively

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
BY SOURCES
1953-54

1 COIN 2 CRORES
EXPENDITURE IN CRORES OF RUPEES



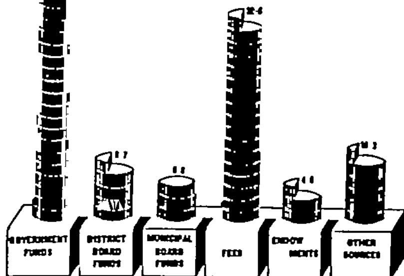


Table IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charges

Head of Charge	1952-53	1953-54	Increase (+) Decrease (−) Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direct				
Universities	5 94 11,824	6,54,55 453	+ 60 43 629	+10.2
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	93,63,598	1 15,24,513	+ 21,60 915	+23 1
Research Institutions	79 00 193	1 21 44,513	+ 42,44,320	+53 7
Arts & Science Colleges	8,80 82,370	9,58,22 090	+ 77,39 720	+ 8.8
Professional Colleges	5,36,83 440	5 60 89,599	+ 24,06 159	+ 4.5
Special Education Colleges	25,29 199	27 07 896	+ 1 78,697	+ 7.1
High Schools	28,43 14 933	31 64 44,910	+3,21,29,977	+11.3
Middle Schools	9 63 89,393	10 52,44,551	+ 88,55 158	+ 9.2
Primary Schools	44,20,38 765	46,26,51 698	+2 06 12,933	+ 4.7
Pre-Primary Schools	16,20,207	16,89,300	+ 69 093	+ 4.3
Vocational and Technical Schools	4 00 33 888	4,04 91,343	+ 4 57 455	+ 1 1
Social Education Schools	47,07 459	48,85 474	+ 1 78,015	+ 3.8
Special Education Schools	1 87,09,87[illegible]	1 79 39 620	− 7,70,252	− 4 1
Total	*110 87 85 141*	*119,30,90,960*	*+8 43,05,81[illegible]*	*+ 7.[illegible]*
Indirect				
Direction	68 07 580	83,83 459	+ 15,75 3[illegible]	+23 1
Inspection	45,96,221	2 48,98,716	+ 3 [illegible]	+ 1.2
Building	11 75 75 067	11,50 95 647	− 24 [illegible] 42[illegible]	− 2.1
Scholarships	4 54 00 690	5,64 65,919	+1 10 [illegible]	+24.4
Hostel Charges	1,98,39 646	2 1 04,539	+ 13 [illegible]	+ 6.9
Miscellaneou	5,34,23,297	5 82 77,260	+ 4 53,[illegible]3	+ [illegible]1
Total	*[illegible]6 6 42501*	*[illegible]8 43 25,510*	*+1 [illegible] 83 03[illegible]*	*[illegible]*
Grand Total	137 64,27 642	147 74,16,500	−1009 8[illegible],853	

It will be observed that (*a*) the government met 57 8 per cent of the expenditure, fees acounted for 22 3 per cent while the local boards and other sources (including endow ments) contributed to the extent of 9 8 and 10 1 per cent respectively (*b*) the expenditure from fees increased by 10 8 per cent, from local boards by 7 4 per cent and from govern ment funds by 6 4 per cent, and (*c*) there was no significant variation in the share of the various sources in the total expenditure

The break up of the total direct and indirect expenditure is given in table IX. The former increased by Rs. 8 43 crores or 7 6 per cent to Rs 119 31 crores Of this amount, 19 5 per cent was expended on universities and colleges 1 0 per cent on boards, 35 3 per cent on secondary schools, 38 9 per cent on pre primary and primary schools 3 4 per cent on vocational and technical schools and 1 9 per cent on special education schools The actual expenditure on primary educa tion was more as the figures exclude the expenditure on the primary departments of secondary schools. The rise in expenditure was unevenly distributed The universities and colleges spent 9 7 per cent more as compared to 10 8 per cent on secondary schools 4 7 per cent on primary schools and 1 1 per cent on vocational and technical schools while it decreased by 4 1 per cent on special education schools

The source-wise distribution of expenditure on different types of institutions analysed in subsequent chapters will show that

(*a*) Government contributed more than 71 per cent of the total direct expenditure on primary schools local boards followed with nearly 22 per cent

(*b*) Fees accounted for nearly 44 per cent of the total direct expenditure on secondary schools the next major source being government funds which met 40 1 per cent of the cost

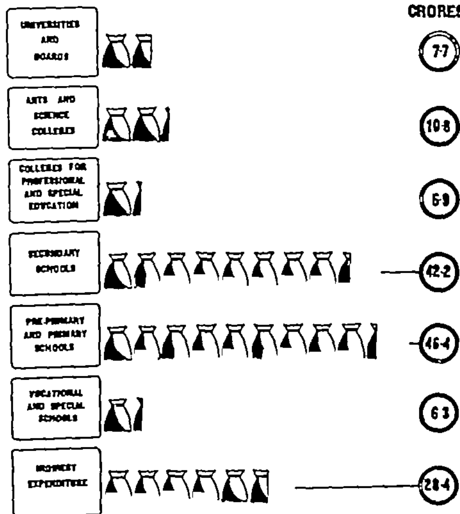
(*c*) Contribution from government funds and fees towards the total direct expenditure on universities and colleges was 48 7 and 38 5 per cent respectively and

(*d*) The government met nearly 71 per cent of the total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools

The indirect expenditure amounted to Rs 28 43 crores *i.e.*, 1 67 crores or 6 2 per cent more than that during 1952 53 and formed 19 2 per cent of the total expenditure on education The expenditure on direction inspection, scholarships hostel charges and miscellaneous items increased by 23 1 1 2 24 4

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGE 1963 64

EACH FULL SYMBOL = RS 5 CRORES



6 9 and 9 1 per cent respectively, while that on buildings recorded a decrease to the extent of 2 1 per cent.

Of the total indirect expenditure 11 7 per cent was expended on direction and inspection, 40.5 per cent on buildings 19 9 per cent on scholarships 7 5 per cent on hostel charges and 20 4 per cent on miscellaneous items.

Table X below shows the distribution of expenditure on various items constituting indirect expenditure met from different sources of income for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54

Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources

Item		Percentage of Expenditure met from				
		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
1		2	3	4	5	6
Direction	(1952 53)	100.0				
	(1953-54)	100 0				..
Inspection	(1952-53)	96.5	3.5			0.0
	(1953-54)	96 6	3 4	0 0		
Buildings	(1952 53)	64.2	7 4	4.0	9.6	14.8
	(1953-54)	64 0	8 1	4.3	8.9	14 7
Scholarships	(1952-53)	82.0	1.9	2 7	2.8	10.6
	(1953-54)	83.2	1 4	3 4	2.5	9.5
Hostel Charges	(1952-53)	45 7	1.6	32.0	6.3	14 4
	(1953-54)	43.9	1 4	28.0	6.8	19.9
Miscellaneous	(1952-53)	65.3	6 7	13.3	1 9	12.8
	(1953-54)	60.9	6 4	14.5	1 7	16.5
Total	**(1952 53)**	**69.8**	**5.3**	**7 4**	**5 6**	**11.9**
	(1953 54)	**69 4**	**5.3**	**7 7**	**4.9**	**12.7**

It will be observed that 69 4 per cent of the total indirect expenditure was borne by the government, 5 3 per cent by local boards, 7 7 per cent by fees and 17 6 per cent by endowments and other sources. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 69 8 5.3 7 4 and 17 5 per cent resectively

The break up of indirect expenditure on different types of education as also,to institutions under different managements can not be calculated. The distribution of the direct expendi

ture according to managements of institutions for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in table XI

Table XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Managements

Management	1952 53 Amount	1952 53 Per cent age	1953-54 Amount	1953-54 Per cent age	Percentage Increase
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	29 38 62 012	26.5	31 79,50 430	26.6	8.2
District Boards	22 73,23 516	20.5	24 79 00,645	20 8	9 1
Municipal Boards	8,62 53 361	7 8	8 97 73 106	7 5	4 1
Private Bodies					
Aided	44,60 73 190	40 2	47,80 81 161	40 1	7 1
Unaided	5 52 73 002	5 0	5 93,83 618	5 0	7 4
Total	**1 10 87 85 141**	**100 0**	**119,30 90,960**	**100 0**	**7 6**

It will be seen that 26 6 per cent of the total expenditure was accounted for by government institutions as compared to 28 3 per cent expended on local board institutions and 45 1 per cent incurred on private institutions The proportion of these managements in the number of institutions was 22 5 40 7 and 36 8 per cent respectively

A comparison of the figures in cols (3) and (5) would show that there were no marked variations in the proportion of expenditure incurred on institutions under different managements

As shown earlier in table VIII government spent a sum of Rs 85,39 74 491 on education during 1953-54 Its break up among various types of institutions is given in table XII

The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs 50 0 to Rs 50 7 during 1953 54 The cost to government funds was Rs 29 4 as compared to Rs 5 0 to local boards Rs. 11 3 to fees and Rs 5 1 to endowments and other sources The average annual cost in primary schools secondary schools and arts and science colleges was Rs 22 ? Rs 65 8 and Rs 224.5 *respectively*

Table XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education

Item	1952 53 Amount	1952 53 Percentage of Total Expenditure	1953-54 Amount	1953-54 Percentage of Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Institutions for Men	72,35,04 605	90.2	77,03 04 758	90.2
Institutions for Women	7 87 72,520	9 8	8,36,69 730	9.8
Total	**80 22,77 125**	**100 0**	**85,39 74 488**	**100.0**
Universities	?,39 04,298	3 0	2 71,98,859	3.2
Boards of Secondary and or/Intermediate Education	3,52,205	0.1	1 00 000	0.0
Research Institutions	71 04 826	0 9	1 09 27,232	1.3
Arts and Science Colleges	3,22 67 698	4.0	3,54 64,341	4 1
Professional Colleges	3,70 99,220	4 6	3 79 44 572	4 4
Special Education Colleges	14 35 069	0.2	14 93 628	0.2
High Schools	10,17,38,927	12.7	11,25,21 031	13.2
Middle Schools	5 00,55 864	6.2	5 63 42 691	6 6
Primary Schools	31 84 12,405	39 7	33 17 85,380	38.9
Pre-Primary Schools	3 37 138	0.1	3,51,269	0 0
Vocational Schools	2 95 16 141	3.7	2,90 88,700	3 4
Special Education Schools	1,33,34,375	1 7	1,34 47,571	1 6
Direction and Inspection	3 00,36 126	3 7	3 18,20,821	3 7
Scholarships	3,72,16 821	4 6	4 69,96,928	5.5
Hostel charges	90 71,937	1 1	93 14,903	1 1
Buildings ..	7 55 03 141	9 4	7,36,56 043	8.6
Miscellaneous	3,48,88 914	4.3	3 55 18 499	4.2
Grand Total	**80,22 77 125**	**100 0**	**85,39 74 488**	**100 0**

Table XIII—Expenditure on

State	On Institutions for Boys		On Institutions for Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		8 13 57,976	*	36 13 755
Assam	2 67 72 783	2,86 00 746	30 89 823	30 71 640
Bihar	7 67 64,217	8,92 99,562	50 12 834	57,33,589
Bombay	21,50 79 340	22,38,99 110	3 00 60 991	3 08 88 451
M Pradesh	5 17 72,819	6 09,22 519	65,86 545	71 60 183
Madras	22 71,38,732	15,53,56 555	1 65 96 033	1,20 31 16?
Orissa	2,31,23 199	2,59 93 917	10 78,291	11,62 015
Punjab	5,26 44 537	5 70 62 469	90 03 809	1 08,39 788
U Pradesh	18,16,21 748	19 26,31 604	2 09 43,545	2 16 45 108
West Bengal	12,20 61 076	13 32 09 797	1,55,21 812	1 75,97 728
Hyderabad	4 89 12 645	5 10 99,275	85 31,618	76 07 479
J & Kashmir		48,56 682	*	9,97 441
M Bharat	1 91 76 913	2,01 68,691	26 31 840	27 99,216
Mysore	4 03,56 749	4,36 56 109	44 71 924	47,25 722
Pepsu	92 98 530	1 45 13 819	11 56 461	14 08,818
Rajasthan	2 78,86 25?	2,97,54 028	23 04 672	28,24,559
Saurashtra	1 27 50 576	1 51 94 327	20 12,245	24,55 810
Trav Cochin	4 78 91 831	3 85 71 128	45 46 489	57,55,959
Ajmer	63 33,501	66 12 411	12 20,791	12 36 885
A & N Island	1,33 107	2 08 126		
Bhopal	30 06 362	32 25 193	3,51,520	3,96 745
Bilaspur	3 96,512	5 53 542	25,260	25,014
Coorg	15 11 827	21 71 880	76 614	81,553
Delhi	2 46 85 219	2 67,86,305	86,81 945	95 46 175
H Pradesh	26 00 799	30 77,968	2 42,585	2,89 631
Kutch	10,59 853	13 98 739	1 71 811	1 98,558
Manipur	12 93,549	21 09 431	76 119	1 12,225
Tripura	4,23 471	28 41 172	1 66 801	1,37 136
V Pradesh	52 56,998	66 19 4 6	1 06 099	4,51 619
India	**1,23 1459 159**	**1,32,17 [illegible]**	**14,49 63 483**	**15,55 17 792**

[illegible] in
Figures [illegible]
£Percentage cannot be worked out separate figures for

Educations by States

Total 1952 53	Total 1953-54	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Amount		Percentage	State
6	7		8		9	10
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
	8 49 71 731	+	8 49 71 731		£	Andhra
2,98 62,606	3 16 72,386	+	18,09 780	+	6 1	Assam
8,17 77 051	9,50,33 151	+	1,32,56 100	+	11 6	Bihar
24,51 40,334	25 46,97,561	+	95,37,227	+	3.9	Bombay
5 83,59,394	6 80 82,702	+	97 23,308	+	16.7	M. Pradesh
24 37,34 765	16 81,90 717	−	7,55 44 048		£	Madras
2,42 01 490	2,71,55,960	+	29,54 470	+	12.2	Orissa
6,16,48 346	6 79,22,257	+	62 73,911	+	10.2	Punjab
20,25,68,293	21 42 79 802	+	1 17 11,509	+	5.6	U Pradesh
13 75,82,838	15,08 07,525	+	1,32,24 687	+	9.6	West Bengal
5 74 44,261	5 87 06,752	+	12,62 491	+	2.2	Hyderabad
	58,54 123	+	58,54 123			J & Kashmir
2,20,58 753	2,32,67,910	+	12 09 157	+	5.5	M. Bharat
4,50,28,673	4 83 81,831	+	33,53 158	+	7 4	Mysore
1,04,54,991	1,59 22 637	+	54,67 646	+	52.3	Pepsu
3,01 90 924	3,20 78,587	+	18,87 663	+	6.3	Rajasthan
1 47,62,821	1 76,50 137	+	28,87,316	+	19.6	Saurashtra
5,24 41,320	4 43 25 087	−	81 16,233	−	15.5	Trav -Cochin
75,54,295	78,49,326	+	2,95 031	+	3.9	Ajmer
1,53 107	2,08,126	+	55 019	+	35.9	A. & N Islands
23,57,882	36 21,938	+	12,64 056	+	53.6	Bhopal
4,21 772	5 78,586	+	1,56 814	+	37.2	Bilaspur
16 18,441	22,53,233	+	6 34 792	+	39.2	Coorg
3,33 67 194	3 63,32,480	+	29,65,286	+	9.0	Delhi
28 43,384	33,67,599	+	5,24,215	+	18.4	H Pradesh
12,31,661	15,97,297	+	3 65 633	+	29 7	Kutch
13 69,668	25,21,656	+	11,51,988	+	84 1	Manipur
25,90,278	29,81,308	+	3 91 030	+	15 1	Tripura
56,63 097	71 04 095	+	14 40 998	+	25 4	V Pradesh
137 64,27,642	**147 74,16 500**	**+**	**10,09 88,858**		**7.3**	**India**

Madras State
ot vallable.
Andhra & Madras for 1952 53 are not available.

Table XIII—Expenditure on Education by States—(*Contd*)

State	Percentage of Expenditure in (1953-54) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Expenditure per Capita
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Andhra	56.7	16.1	20.9	4.3	2.0	32.7	40.7	4.0
Assam	64.5	3.4	20.2	0.7	11.2	32.7	32.6	3.3
Bihar	41.2	27.4	20.2	1.8	9.4	44.4	48.1	2.3
Bombay	55.4	10.5	23.2	2.4	8.5	53.8	56.3	6.6
M Pradesh	64.9	14.5	14.3	1.1	5.2	42.7	34.0	3.1
Madras	57.1	13.4	19.0	10.1	0.4	45.1	45.5	4.5
Orissa	73.3	2.8	14.2	0.8	8.9	36.6	37.1	1.8
Punjab	41.5	12.8	31.9	2.4	11.4	60.9	59.1	5.3
U Pradesh	45.9	9.0	31.1	2.4	11.6	53.1	56.0	3.3
W Bengal	52.5	6.1	32.5	3.0	5.9	57.5	58.7	5.8
Hyderabad	54.9	0.3	6.9	0.9	7.0	61.6	51.6	3.0
J & Kashmir	88.4		6.1	2.4	3.1		44.0	1.3
M Bharat	81.9	0.1	11.3	1.4	5.3	53.4	51.8	2.8
Mysore	79.9	2.9	10.7	1.5	5.0	49.8	51.0	4.6
Pepsu	71.4	0.1	23.8	0.7	4.0	53.0	66.5	4.5
Rajasthan	82.5	0.8	7.7	4.5	4.5	62.9	61.4	2.0
Saurashtra	81.5	0.1	8.5	2.4	7.5	49.1	52.0	4.0
Trav.—Cochin	60.1		30.4	0.1	9.4	28.4	24.0	4.5
Ajmer	71.9	3.6	19.5	2.9	2.1	103.6	101.3	10.7
A. & N. Islands	97.2		2.6		0.2	80.2	99.6	6.7
Bhopal	96.0		2.3	0.8	0.9	88.9	103.8	4.2
Bilaspur	95.7		4.3			61.4	76.5	4.3
Coorg	80.9	1.3	10.6	0.1	7.1	55.9	70.5	9.0
Delhi	56.0	13.5	20.1	2.7	7.7	129.0	141.9	17.2
H Pradesh	90.3	0.8	6.6	2.0	0.3	66.6	60.5	3.4
Kutch	77.8		7.7	2.2	12.3	48.7	53.9	2.7
Manipur	73.1	0.1	15.6	8.2	3.0	[illegible]	38.6	4.2
Tripura	83.0		12.9	0.9	3.2	51.9	53.6	4.3
V Pradesh	97.1		1.6	1.1	0.2	52.0	46.1	2.0
India	**57.8**	**9.8**	**22.3**	**3.1**	**7.0**	**50.0**	**50.7**	**3.9**

The cost per capita of population on education also increased from Rs. 3 8 to Rs 3 9 of which little more than half was met from government funds

Table XIII gives the details of expenditure on education in the different States during the two years 1952 53 and 1953-54 The maximum amount expended on education, amongst all the States was reported by Bombay (Rs 25 46 97,561) The second and third places in the country were occupied by Uttar Pradesh (Rs 21 42 79 802) and Madras (Rs. 16 81 90, 717) respectively The expenditure increased in all the States except in Travancore Cochin where the fall by Rs. 81 16,233 was due to the payment of accumulated arrears of pay to teachers during 1952 53

Among Part A States Madhya Pradesh showed the highest increase of 16 7 per cent. Next to come were Orissa (12 2 per cent) Bihar (11 6 per cent) Punjab (10.2 per cent) West Bengal (9 6 per cent) Assam (6 1 per cent) Uttar Pradesh (5 6 per cent) and Bombay (3 9 per cent) In the case of Part B States, the percentage increase varied from 2 2 per cent in Hyderabad to 52 3 per cent in Pepsu As regards Part C States the expenditure in Manipur was up by 84 1 per cent, followed by Bhopal (53 6 per cent) Coorg (39 2 per cent) Bilaspur (37.2 per cent) A. and N Islands (35 9 per cent) The minimum rise in expenditure amongst these States was recorded in Ajmer (3 9 per cent)

The percentages of expenditure met from different sources is given in cols. (12) to (16) of table XIII They give an interesting study in so far as they point out differences in financing of education in various States The proportion of government expenditure in the case of Part A States was highest in Orissa (73 3 per cent) while next in order were Madhya Pradesh (64 9 per cent) and Assam (64 5 per cent) The States where the government met between 50 to 60 per cent of the expenditure on education were Madras (57 1 per cent) Andhra (56 7 per cent) Bombay (55 4 per cent) and West Bengal (52 5 per cent) The share of local boards continued to be least in Orissa (2 8 per cent) Fees contributed to a little less than one-thirds in West Bengal Punjab and Uttar Pradesh The contribution from endowments and other sources varied from 6.2 per cent in Madhya Pradesh to 14 0 per cent in Uttar Pradesh In most of the Part B and C States, government met a major proportion of expenditure.

It will be observed from cols. (17) and (18) of table XIII that the average annual cost per pupil varied between Rs. 141 9 in Delhi to Rs 24 0 in Travancore-Cochin

The per capita expenditure on education in different States is given in col (17) of table XIII It varied from Rs. 1 8 in Orissa to Rs. 6 6 in Bombay amongst Part A States, from Rs 1 3 in Jammu and Kashmir to Rs 4 5 in Pepsu among Part B States and from Rs 2 0 in Vindhya Pradesh to Rs 17 2 in Delhi in the case of Part C States.

The above survey reveals that there had been a steady but all round progress in education Subsequent chapters discuss in greater detail the progress made in specific fields

COST PER CAPITA
(OF POPULATION)
ON EDUCATION
1953–54

JAMMU & KASHMIR
BILASPUR
H. PRADESH
PEPSU
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
AJMER
UTTAR PRADESH
ASSAM
KUTCH
MADHYA BHARAT
VINDHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
WEST BENGAL
BHOPAL
SAURASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
ANDHRA
A. & N. ISLANDS
MYSORE
COORG
MADRAS
TRAV-COCHIN

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION [illegible]

This Chapter deals with the [illegible] took place in the field of (*a*) Ed[illegible] (*b*) Educational Services and (*c*) D[illegible] in the various states during the year [illegible]

Educational Organisation

But for the States of Bombay Ma[illegible] Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh, there w[illegible] in the educational organisation in the St[illegible] In Bombay the divisional inspector[illegible] district inspectorates with a view to [illegible] istration at the district level The soc[illegible] Madhya Pradesh was transferred to the [illegible] Welfare Department. The Educatio[illegible] States of Bhopal Tripura and Vindhy[illegible] under the administrative control of the [illegible] Besides, with the bifurcation of the [illegible] into Andhra and Madras, a new Depa[illegible] was established at Madras for th[illegible] from 1st October 1953 under the [illegible] Instruction.

Educational Services

The Educational Services in the St[illegible] classified as (*a*) State Educational Servic[illegible] to Class I and Class II and (*b*) Subordina[illegible] divided into different classes with differen[illegible]

The total strength of the State [illegible] (including equivalent posts where such [illegible] increased from 4 995 to 5,509 during 1[illegible] 680 posts were in Class I 4 605 pos[illegible] posts in Mysore were unclassified. The[illegible] different classes is given in table XIV [illegible]

Table XIV—Distribution of State Edu[illegible]
According to Branches

Branches	Class I		Class [illegible]
	Men	Women	Men
1		3	4
Direction and Inspection	158	14	518
Collegiate	423	31	2,337
School	4	5	837
Others	[illegible]5		131
Total	630	50	4 6[illegible]

Table XV—State Educational Service Classes I and II

State		Total Number of Posts: Men	Women	All Persons	Number of Post held by — Direct Recruit: Men	Women	All Person	Promoted Officers: Men	Women	All Person	Officiating Hands: Men	Women	All Persons	Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeyance: Men	Women	All Persons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	Class I	13	8	21	2		2	17	2	19						
	Class II	60	9	69	13	2	15	41	7	48	1		1	5		5
Assam	Class I	24	1	25	17	1	18	7		7						
	Class II	58	3	61	53	3	56	3		3	2		2			
Bihar	Class I	51	3	54	20	1	21	24	2	26	4		4	3		3
	Class II	332	52	384	169	29	198	75	13	88	72	8	80	16	2	18
Bombay	Class I	82	4	86	40	4	44	27		27				15		15
	Class II	283	29	312	127	11	138	138	17	155				18	1	19
Madhya Pradesh	Class I	48	3	51	25	2	27	16	1	17	2		2	5		5
	Class II	366	45	411	270	30	300	47	10	57	27	5	32	22		22
Madras	Class I	32	5	37	4	1	5	25	4	29	1		1	2		2
	Class II	133	41	174	35	6	41	94	33	127	2		2	2	2	4
Orissa	Class I	30	2	32	1	—	1	24	2	26	2		2	3		3
	Class II	266	19	285	224	12	236	35	6	41				7	1	8
Punjab	Class I	25	6	31	2	1	3	15	5	20	8		8			
	Class II	81	21	102	9	1	10	33	17	50	28	3	31	11		11

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uttar Pradesh	Class I	57	1	58	22		22	19	1	20	5		5	11		11
	Class II	126	26	152	32	2	34	54	15	69	38	9	47	2		2
West Bengal	Class I	85	7	92	43	5	48	37	2	39	4		4	1	...	1
	Class II	240	66	306	101	41	142	94	12	106	33	11	44	12	2	14
Hyderabad	Class I	10	3	21	2		2	16	3	19						
	Class II	117	39	156	8	1	9	107	38	145				2		2
J & Kashmir	Class I	1		1	1		1									
	Class II	184	15	199	104	6	110	69	9	78				11		11
Madhya Bharat	Class I	10	1	11	1	1	2	9		9						
	Class II	497	43	510				188	43	531	2		2	7		7
Mysore	Class I										..					
	Class II	199	2	224				152	25	177	44		44	3		3
Pepsu	Class I	19	3	22	8		8	9	3	12	1		1	1		1
	Class II	180	29	217	11	2	43	133	23	156	8	4	12	6		6
Rajasthan	Class I	41	5	46				41	5	46						
	Class II	510	52	562	376	32	358	159	16	175	25	4	29			
Saurashtra	Class I	42		42	39		39	2		2		..		1	..	1
	Class II	21	4	28	3	1	4	20	3	23	1		1			
T Cochin	Class I	31	4	38	8		8	26	4	30	..					
	Class II	210	39	249	38	2	10	172	37	209		..				

Classification as to classes I and II does not exist.

Table XV—State Educational Service Class I and II—(Contd.)

State		Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts held by									Number of Posts Vacant or held in Abeyance		
					Direct Recruits			Promoted Officers			Officiating Hands					
		Men	Women	All persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons	Men	Women	All Persons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ajmer	Cl. I	2		2	1		1							1		1
	Class II	67	2	69	17		17	47	2	49	2		2	1		1
A. & N. Islands	Class I		..													
	Class II															
Bhopal	Class I	2		2	2		2									
	Class II	6	4	80	58	1	59	10	1	11	2	1	3	6	1	7
Bilaspur	Class I													..		
	Class II	3		3	2		2	1		1						
Coorg	Class I															
	Class II	2		2	1		1	1		1						
Delhi	Class I	1	..	1	1		1									
	Class II	20	2	22	18	2	20	2		2						

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Himachal Pradesh	Class I	2		2	1		1							1		1
	Class II	13	1	14	8	1	9	5		5						
Kutch	Class I															
	Class II	4		4	2		5	2		2		..		..		
Manipur	Class I								...							
	Class II	8		8	4		4	4		4						
Tripura	Class I	2		2	2		2				..					
	Class II	40	5	45	29	4	33	11	1	12						
Vindya Pradesh	Class I	3		3				3		3						
	Class II	140	11	151	46	2	48	83	9	92		...		11	..	11
India	Class I	630	50	680	242	16	258	317	34	351	27		27	44	...	44
	Class II	4,247	582	4 829	1 738	191	1,929	2,080	337	2,417	287	45	332	142	9	151
	Total	4 877	632	5,509	1,980	207	2,187	2,397	371	2,768	314	45	359	186	9	195

Of the Class I posts 258 were filled by direct recruitment, 351 by promotion and 27 by officiating arrangements The remaining posts were vacant or held in abeyance. Similarly 1929 of the Class II and unclassified posts were filled by direct recruitment 2 417 by promotion and 332 by officiating arrangements while 151 posts were either vacant or held in abeyance. The state wise distribution of these posts according to classes is given in table XV

There was no noteworthy change in the scales of pay of the different Educational Services in the States during this year

Direction and Inspection

There was no major expansion in the strength of the Education Directorate in the States both at the headquarters and in the inspecting staff except in Andhra where the education directorate was set up during this year In Madhya Pradesh there was a small decrease due to the transfer of the social education section to the Social Welfare Department. A detailed description of the Direction and Inspection personnel, their minimum educational qualifications for recruitment, scales of pay and duties is given in Appendix A of Volume II

The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection increased by Rs. 18 78 374 to Rs 3,32 82 175 during this year, and constituted about 2 3 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The entire expenditure of Rs. 83 83 459 on Direction and about 96 6 per cent of the expenditure on Inspection was borne by the government and 3 4 per cent by local boards The contribution from fees was negligible.

Table XVI gives the distribution of the expenditure on Direction and Inspection among different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 Except for Assam, Bombay Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh where this expenditure declined to the extent of 20 0 7 4 3 6 10.5 5.5 and 1.2 per cent respectively owing to economy drives and reorganisation of the departments all the States reported increased expenditure on this score. The apparent decrease of 16.9 per cent in Madras is accountable to the bifurcation of the department. The highest expenditure among Part A States was reported by Uttar Pradesh (Rs 43 14 251) followed closely by Bombay (Rs 41 44 682) and Madras (Rs. 38,36 222) and the lowest by Andhra (Rs 8,86,567) In Part B States it ranged from Rs 2 74 200 in Jammu and Kashmir to Rs 17 45 687 in Hyderabad Among Part

C States Vindhya Pradesh with Rs. 4 21 608 and Bilaspur with Rs 12 156 stood at the two ends

It will be observed from figures in col. (8) of table XVI that the percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure on education varied from State to State. The range was between Vindhya Pradesh (5 9 per cent) and Delhi (0 6 per cent)

The percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection borne by different agencies in the States is shown in columns (9) to (12) of table XVI. Except in Bihar Punjab Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where local boards contributed to the extent of 7.2 10 9 11 0 and 1 7 per cent respectively and in Assam where the expenditure from fees amounted to 0 3 per cent the entire expenditure was borne by the respective State governments

Table XVI—Expenditure on

State	Expenditure			
	On Direction		On Inspection†	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		1 00 743	*	7 85,824
Assam	18,7 469	2,30,299	13 07 308	9 64 852
Bihar	2 72 490	2 71 800	17 04 741	17,91 193
Bombay	4 62,071	5,03,501	40 12,598	36 41 181
Madhya Pradesh	2,65 781	14 62,551	14 47 830	14,52 436
Madras	5 42,270	4 15 715	40 75,867	34,20,509
Orissa	1,36,969	1,61,055	7 35 006	8,15 788
Punjab	4 45 671	4 62 421	12,67 337	13,90 329
Uttar Pradesh	9 05 471	8 38,682	35 68 066	31 75,569
West Bengal	3 53 173	3 85 616	11 42 421	13 08 409
Hyderabad	8,24,218	5 90 790	8 93 733	11,54 897
Jammu & Kashmir		61 939	*	2,09,261
Madhya Bharat	3 29,282	4,27,346	5,38,560	6,06 771
Mysore	2,88 030	2 68,226	9,20 142	9,39 004
Pepsu	1 42,000	1 68 500	2 46 900	2 75 400
Rajasthan	3 90,267	4,32,700	11 45 015	9 41,576
Saurashtra	1 03,267	1 87,263	3 09 703	3,59,935
Trav Cochin	6 67 709	7 95 712	5 10,256	5 68,504
Ajmer	66,529	71 916	1,25 784	1,34 604
Bhopal	98,411£	1 09,218£		
Bilaspur	3 729	7,379	3,977	4 777
Coorg			29,265	33,255
Delhi	1 09,978	1 01 012	1,22,707	1 18,917
Himachal Pradesh	24,021	13,383	1,35 420	1 44 208
Kutch	58,000£	68 140£		
Manipur	18 435£	38 038£		
Tripura		58,338	43,361	69 129
Vindhya Pradesh	1 10,306	1 48,148	3 08,229	2 73 460
India	68,07,380	83,83 451	2,45,56,221	2,48,98 716

†Includes expenditure
included in
£Figures re
£Includes figures for

Direction and Inspection

Total		Per of Total Exp. on Ed. 1953-54	Percentage of Expenditure on Direction and Inspection (1953-54) met from				State
1952-53	1953-54		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
	8 86,567	1 0	100.0	~			Andhra
14 94 777	11 95 151	3.8	99.7		0.3		Assam
19 77,231	20,62,923	2.2	92.8	7.2			Bihar
44 74 669	41 44,682	1 6	100.0				Bombay
17 13,611	29 14 987	4.3	100.0				M. Pradesh
46 18,137	38,36,222	2.3	100.0				Madras
8,71 975	9 76 843	3.6	100 0	10.9			Orissa
17 11 008	18,52 750	2.7	89 1	11 0			Punjab
44 73,537	43 14,251	2.0	89 0	1 7			U Pradesh
14,95,594	16 94,025	1 1	98.5				West Bengal
17 19 981	17 45 687	3.0	100 0				Hyderabad
*	2 74,200	4 7	100.0				J & Kashmir
8,67,812	10 34 117	4 4	100 0				M. Bharat
12,08,172	12,27,230	2.5	100.0				Mysore
3 68 900	4 43 900	2.8	100.0				Pepsu
15 33,282	13 74,276	4.3	100.0				Rajasthan
4 14,970	5 47 196	3 1	100.0				Saurashtra
11 77 965	13 61,216	3 1	100.0				Trav -Cochin
1,97,313	2 06,550	2.6	100.0				Ajmer
98,411	1 09,218	3 0	100 0				Bhopal
9 701	12 156	2.1	100.0				Bilaspur
29,265	32,253	1 4	100.0				Coorg
2,32 685	2 19 929	0.6	100 0				Delhi
1,59 444	1 57,591	4 7	100.0				H Pradesh
58,000	68,140	4.3	100 0				Kutch
18 435	38 038	1.5	100.0				Manipur
43 361	1,27 467	4.3	100 0				Tripura
4 18,535	4,21 608	5.9	100.0				V Pradesh
3 14 03 801	3,32,82,173	2.3	95 6	4 4	0 0		India

on Direction of girl educa ion.
Madras Sta
not vailable
Inspection ho.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The year under report witnessed considerable expansion in the field of primary education The process of gradual conversion of the traditional type of elementary schools into basic ones and that of opening new basic schools continued steadily Introduction of craft subjects, increasing facilities for the training of primary school teachers and the reorienta tion of courses were some of the high lights of the year in the matter of enriching the content of primary education

In their 20th meeting held in November 1953 the Central Advisory Board of Education considered a memorandum on the progress of free and compulsory education in the country with a view to devising special measures to achieve the target of providing free and compulsory primary education to all children of 6-11 age-group by 1960 as provided in Article 45 of the Constitution The Board requested the Central Ministry of Education to urge the Planning Commission to make ade quate provision for education, particularly for universal, free and compulsory education during the second five year plan. The Board also expressed the view that special con sideration should be given to States that were economically or otherwise less developed

The Board at their 21st meeting held in February 54 considered a memorandum on the Modified Scheme of Ele mentary Education formulated by the Madras government. The scheme provided for reduction in the number of school hours from five to three It made it compulsory for the pupils to engage themselves in some occupation either with their parent or with a craftsman outside school hours The Board pointed out that the arrangements made for the out-of-school activities of children need to be carefully supervised on the lines suggested by the Parulekar Committee and their success critically assessed from time to time Further the Board was of the definite opinion that the scheme was valuable as an interim measure only because sufficient funds were not available for providing education to all the children and that the proper pattern of education for the country was basic education which would offer full time correlated education

to children in which teaching of craft as well as of other school subjects would be provided under proper educational conditions in the school itself, which would serve as a community centre when the school and the community were brought into an organic relationship The Board also recommended that other States may conduct similar experiments under controlled conditions The system, however was discontinued by the Madras government towards the end of the year

Under the Government of India's scheme to relieve educated unemployment, it was proposed to recruit 80 000 teachers for schools in rural areas. The Government of India undertook to pay 75 per cent of the salary in the first year 50 per cent in the second and 25 per cent in the third year of their employment, besides a non-recurring grant for school equipment of Rs 200/ per teacher Thereafter the State government was to be solely responsible for the expenditure.

A brief account of some of the important developments in the different States during the year 1953-54 is given below

Andhra

The Modified Scheme of Elementary Education introduced in the composite State of Madras, early during the year was abondoned at the end of the year However an Elementary Education Committee was appointed to advise the government on the type of elementary education to be adopted and the best manner in which its quality could be improved The Committee was also to suggest ways and means of popularising this education in the State. The recommendations of the Committee were under the consideration of the government.

Assam

The Assam Primary Education Board expanded its activities to some new areas by taking over more schools. The Primary Education Act, 1947 was suitably amended and the Basic Education Act was passed during the year Basic education became the accepted pattern of elementary education

Bihar

With a view to ensuring timely payment to teachers and proper planning of primary education the Local Self Government (Amending and Validating) Act, 1954 was passed and promulgated during the year The Act provided for the creation of a separate District Education Fund to be operated by the District Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Education in each district.

The responsibility of making payments to all primary school teachers in rural areas under the district board and district education councils was entrusted to these officers A District Education Planning Committee consisting of 11 members, was also constituted under the Act in each district to regulate planning of schools and selection of teachers The time honoured stipendary primary schools were changed into aided schools

The Primary Middle, Basic and Social Education Committee constituted last year submitted its report, which was under the consideration of the Government.

The government decided that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction in the non language subjects upto class VII in traditional schools (and upto class VIII in basic schools)

A special hill allowance of Rs. 25 per month was sanctioned for a period of 2 years to each teacher appointed in the schools on the hill tops of Adhaura and Rohtas

Bombay

Under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment sponsored by the Central Government, all school less villages (except 71) with a population of 500 and above were provided with schools

During this year the total number of central schools in the State continued to be 27 and they served as model schools as well as community centres for the surrounding primary schools

The new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and House Board (Amendment) Act 1951 was introduced during the year The scheme enabled the government to budget more liberally than in the past for financing the building projects of District School Boards to provide buildings for primary schools A provision of nearly Rs 55 lakhs was made during 1953 54 for this purpose.

Madhya Pradesh

Compulsory primary education was introduced in four new urban areas Basic education was finally adopted as the pattern of education at the primary stage Under the post war reconstruction scheme more single teacher schools were opened in remote rural tracts and the number of such schools increased by 490 to 3 614 during the year Provision was made to give grants to *Janapadas* to appoint another teacher in the single teacher schools when enrolment exceeded 40

The entire cost of the additional teacher was met by the government. Under this scheme and the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 1 061 non-matriculates were absorbed.

Madras

The Modified Scheme of Elementary Education was introduced in the non municipal areas (including the major panchayats) in the beginning of the school year 1953-54 By limiting the number of school hours from 5 to 3 per day and permitting the pupil to engage himself in a occupation, either with the parent or with a craftsman outside the school hours it attempted to double the enrolment with almost the same amount of human and meterial resources. The scheme was, however discontinued towards the end of the year

Orissa

During this year 1700 new lower primary and 60 junior basic schools were opened and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary ones Besides 300 additional teachers were appointed in single-teacher primary schools. Five more places in the State were brought under compulsory education The salary of all primary school teachers was raised at a flat rate of Rs 4 per mensum and the scheme of contributory provident fund was extended to them A non recurring grant of Rs. 1,50 000 was given to 6 000 schools, at the rate of Rs. 25 each for the purchase of craft material according to the requirements of the new modified syllabus

Punjab

Three hundred four-class primary schools were raised to five-class primary schools With a view to increasing the facilities for primary education in the State, the government decided to set apart a sum of Rs 5 lakhs every year for 10 years.

Uttar Pradesh

Under the constructive work schemes based on the ideal of self help and dignity of labour some of the primary schools took weaving of *tat patties* tapes *etc* in order to meet a part of the requirements of the schools.

West Bengal

Under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 1,287 new primary schools were set up offering employment to 1 000 graduates 1,500 intermediates and 75 matriculates. The salary scale of primary school teachers in district

board areas were up-graded. Government's contribution to the dearness allowance was enhanced from Rs 4 to Rs 10 per month for all teachers of primary schools

Hyderabad

During this year compulsory primary education was introduced in selected areas for the first time in the State.

Madhya Bharat

Compulsory primary education was further extended in the State. During this year 575 compulsory primary schools were opened and 800 teachers appointed under the first five year plan.

Mysore

Under the Government of India's scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 197 single teacher primary schools were opened.

Pepsu

During this year 914 new primary schools were opened under the first five year plan and the educated unemployment relief scheme. The State Advisory Board of Education appointed a Committee to review the curricula and courses and to draw up new syllabus for primary classes Books for classes III and IV were nationalised

Saurashtra

About 250 new primary schools were opened under the first five year plan and the educated unemployment relief scheme of the Central Government.

Bhopal

Provision for the teaching of agriculture was made in 39 primary schools.

Coorg

A new primary school for scheduled tribes was opened in Hebbale-Ontiyangadi.

Delhi

The provisions of parts II and III of the Punjab Primary Education Act 1940 in respect of compulsory education were extended to whole of Delhi State. The process of conversion of primary schools in the rural areas on basic lines was continued during the year and class IV of schools in these areas was brought on basic lines.

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Names of Classes	Duration (Years)
1	2	3
Andhra	I II III IV and V	5
Assam	A, B I II and III	5
Bihar	Inf. I II III IV and V	6
Bombay	I II, III and IV	4
Madhya Pradesh	I II III and IV	4
Madras	I, II III IV and V	5
Orissa	Inf., I II III IV and V	6
Punjab	I II III IV and V	5
Uttar Pradesh	I II III IV and V	5
West Bengal	I II III and IV	4
Hyderabad	Inf I II III and IV	5
Jammu & Kashmir	I II III IV and V	5
Madhya Bharat	I II III IV and V	5
Mysore	Standard I II III IV and V (Civil Area)	5
	Classes I II III and IV (Other Areas)	4
Pepsu	I II III nd IV (in boys schools)	4
	I II III IV and V (in girls schools)	5
Rajasthan	I II III IV and V	5
Saurashtra	I II III IV V VI and VII	7
Travancore-Cochin	I, II III IV and V	5
Ajmer	I II III IV and V	5
A. and N Islands	I II III and IV	4
Bhopal	I II III IV and V	5
Bilaspur	Inf., I II III IV and V	6
Coorg	I II III IV and V	5
	I II III and IV (in boys schools)	4
Delhi	I II III IV and V (in girls schools)	5
Himachal Pradesh	I II III IV nd V	5
Kutch	Inf. I II III and IV	5
Manipur	A. B, I and II	4
Tripura	I II III and IV	4
Vindhya Pradesh	I II III IV and V	5

Himachal Pradesh

The Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha.

Kutch

During this year 25 new primary schools were opened in the State under the five year plan.

Manipur

Under the educated unemployment relief scheme, 50 primary schools were opened in rural areas A sum of Rs. 200 was given to each of these schools for equipment and furniture. The scales of pay of teachers were revised during the year Government took over 32 lower primary schools

Vindhya Pradesh

Under the five year plan 573 single teacher primary schools were opened

System of School Classes

The structure of the primary stage of education varied from State to State. During 1953-54 system of school classes remained unchanged except in the States of Punjab and Tripura. In Punjab the number of classes in the primary stage was raised from 4 to 5 in case of boys schools as was already prevalent in the case of girls schools In Tripura, infant class was removed from the primary stage Table XVII shows the number of classes and the duration of the primary stage in the different States

Administration and Control

The administration and control of primary education in the country rested with one or the other of the three authorities (a) State governments, (b) local bodies and (c) private bodies—aided as well as unaided. The control of primary schools was mainly the responsibility of the local boards in all the Part A States and Delhi, while government schools preponderated in Part B and C States The Director of Public Instruction (or Education) assisted by his inspection staff conducted inspection of primary schools

Schools

During 1953-54 the total number of recognised primary schools in the country rose from 2 22 014 to 2 39,382 (2,24 671 for boys and 14 711 for girls) This gives an increase of 7 8 per cent as against 3.2 per cent during the previous year The following table gives their distribution by managements

Table XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by managements

Management	1952 53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	46 094	20.8	52,597	22.0
District Boards	1 01 215	45.6	1 11 156	46 4
Municipal Boards	8 738	3 9	8 812	3 7
Private Bodies				
Aided	60 588	27 3	61 788	25.8
Unaided	5 379	2.4	5 029	2 1
Total	**2,22 014**	**100 0**	**2,39 382**	**100 0**

It will be seen from the above table that (a) the increase in the number of schools was recorded under all managements except in the case of unaided private bodies (b) Government schools increased at the rate of 14 1 per cent, while those under the managements of district boards, municipal boards and aided private bodies by 9 8 0 8 and 2 0 per cent respectively and the decrease in unaided private schools was to the extent of 6 5 per cent and (c) the proportion of government and district board schools to the total number of schools increased slightly

The number of primary schools situated in rural areas was 2 10 959 and constituted 88 1 per cent of the total number of primary schools in the country

Table XIX shows the distribution of recognised primary schools during the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 With the opening of schools under the schemes of first five year plan the number of schools increased in all the States except in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi In Uttar Pradesh, the decrease of 685 schools was due to the closure of inefficient and un economic primary schools or amalgamation of such schools with neighbouring schools The decrease in Delhi was due to the upgrading of primary schools The fall in the number of schools in Madras was due to the bifurcation of the State.

The percentage of increase among Part A States was highest in the Punjab (33 0) followed by Orissa (15.2) Madhya

Table XIX—Number of Primary

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	18,220		4	*	18,224
Assam	10,272	11 121	1 195	1 112	11 467	12,233
Bihar	22 358	22,942	2,271	2,306	24 629	25,248
Bombay	26 770	28 977	2 041	2 043	28,811	31 020
Madhya Pradesh	9 185	10 466	623	640	9 808	11 106
Madras	40 119	22,232			40 119	22,232
Orissa	10 456	12 078	214	211	10 670	12,289
Punjab	4,236	5,678	1 179	1,523	5 415	7 201
Uttar Pradesh	29,221	28 595	2 583	2 524	31 804	31 119
West Bengal	14,597	16 187	756	777	15,353	16 964
Hyderabad	9 421	11 728	1 064	827	10 485	12,555
J & Kashmir	*	1 064	*	175	**	1,239
Madhya Bharat	4 457	5 147	427	619	4 884	5 766
Mysore	9 999	10 753	619	603	10 618	11 356
Pepsu	856	1 735	119	108	975	1 843
Rajasthan	4,234	4 672	387	486	4 621	5 158
Saurashtra	2 412	2,831	224	225	2,636	3 056
Trav -Cochin	4 137	4 154		...	4 137	4 154
Ajmer	465	496	79	77	544	573
A. & N Islands	22	24			22	24
Bhopal	360	453	37	35	397	488
Bilaspur	31	30		1	31	31
Coorg	89	117	1	2	90	119
Delhi	371	360	167	172	538	532
H Pradesh	568	601	33	37	601	638
Kutch	232	258	41	41	273	299
Manipur	542	679	30	30	572	709
Tripura	625	757	12	8	637	765
Vindhya Pradesh	1 752	2 316	125	125	1 877	2 441
India	**2,07 787**	**2,24,671**	**14,227**	**14,711**	**2,22,014**	**2,39,382**

Included in
Figures are
£Percentage cannot be worked out as separ te figures for

Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (−)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1953-54) Managed by					State
					Private Bodies		
Number	Percentage	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 18,224	£	3.5	39 1	2.6	54.8	0 0	Andhra
+ 766	+ 6 7	10 1	78 4		2.3	9.2	Assam
+ 619	+ [illegible]5	0.6	40 9	3 7	47 7	7 1	Bihar
+ 2,209	+ 7 7	0.3	60.3	7.2	31.3	0.9	Bombay
+ 1,298	+ 13.2	6 0	83.8	7 1	2.2	0.9	Madhya Pradesh
− 17 887	£	3 7	42.4	4 7	47 0	0.2	Madras
+ 1 619	+ 15.2	28.1	6 1	0.8	63.3	1 7	Orissa
+ 1 786	+ 33.0	0.9	87.0	4.2	3 4	4.5	Punjab
− 685	− [illegible].2	2.8	83.6	7.2	5 7	0 7	U Pradesh
+ 1,611	+ 10.5	4.5	78.0	2.4	13 7	1 4	West Bengal
+ 2,070	+ 19 7	78.5			21.3	0.2	Hyderabad
+ 1,239	**	98 1			1 9	0 0	J & Kashmir
+ 882	+ 18.1	97 6			2.4	0 0	Madhya Bharat
+ 738	+ 7 0	82.9	2.5	0.3	14.3	0.0	Mysore
+ 868	+ 89 0	99 6		0 0	0.3	0 1	Pepsu
+ 537	+ 11 6	92.2	2 7	0 4	1.9	2.8	Rajasthan
+ 4[illegible]0	+ 15 9	94 7			2.3	3.0	Saurashtra
+ 17	+ 0 4	55 3			42 7	2.0	T Cochin
+ 29	+ 5 3	80 6		8 4	10 6	0 4	Ajmer
+ [illegible]	+ 9 1	100 0					A. & N Islands
+ 91	+ 22 9	99 0			0 4	0 6	Bhopal
		100 0					Bilaspur
+ 29	+ 32.2	61 7		3 4	31.9		Coorg
− 6	− 1 1	55 4		35.0	9.6		Delhi
+ 37	+ 6.2	86.8		1 1	11 1	1 0	H. Pradesh
+ 26	+ 9.5	64.2			16.4	19 4	Kutch
+ 137	+ 21 0	55 7			27 4	16 9	Manipur
+ 1[illegible]8	+ 20 1	74.3			8.2	17.5	Tripura
+ 564	+ 30 0	99.3				0 7	Vindhya Pradesh
+ 17,368	+ 7.8	22.0	46 4	3 7	25.8	2 1	India

Madras 8 [illegible]
not available
Andhra & Madras for 1952 53 are not [illegible]vailable

Pradesh (13.2) West Bengal (10 5), Bombay (7 7) Assam (6 7) and the lowest in Bihar (2.5) Among Part B States, Pepsu led with an increase of 89 0 per cent while at the other end of the scale came Travancore-Cochin, with an increase of 0 4 per cent. In the case of Part C States the rise ranged from 32 2 per cent in Coorg to 5 3 per cent in Ajmer

Figures in cols (10) to (14) of table XIX indicate the proportion of schools managed by government, local boards and private bodies Among Part A States the share of government in the management of schools continued to be highest in Orissa (28 1 per cent) and the lowest in Bombay (0 3 per cent) Local board schools predominated in Punjab Madhya Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. Nearly two-thirds of the schools were privately managed in Orissa, as compared to nearly half in Andhra Bihar and Madras. Most of these schools were on grant in aid list. Except in Travancore Cochin, where a little less than half the primary schools were privately managed a great majority of schools in all the Part B States were under the control of government. Among Part C States A & N Islands and Bilaspur continued to have only government schools In the remaining States the proportion of such schools varied between 99 3 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh and 55 5 per cent in Delhi. Local board schools were reported in the States of Ajmer (8 4 per cent) Coorg (3 4 per cent) Delhi (35 0 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (1 1 per cent) Private bodies controlled 44 3 per cent of schools in Manipur 35 8 per cent in Kutch, 31 9 per cent in Coorg 25 7, per cent in Tripura, 12 1 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, 11 0 per cent in Ajmer and less than 10 per cent in Delhi, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised primary schools was 2 08 12 789 (1 47,52 351 boys and 60 60 438 girls) that is 12 89 786 more than in the previous year The rate of increase was 6 6 per cent as compared to 7 8 per cent increase in the number of schools The percent ages of increase in the number of students and schools for the year 1952 53 were 2 7 and 3.2 respectively The average daily attendance in these schools was 78 9 per cent as against 81 1 per cent during the previous year The distribution of pupils in schools managed by different agencies is given below

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

1953-54

 10 LAKHS  1 LAKH

POST GRADUATE	23 297
FIRST DEGREE	1 21573
INTER MEDIATE	3 28 116
HIGH STAGE	17 60 955
MIDDLE STAGE	41 84 814
PRIMARY STAGE	2,12 48 969

	Number	*Percentage*
Government	38,10,507	18.3
District Boards	96,31,516	46.3
Municipal Boards	19 69 348	9 4
Private bodies		
Aided	51 14,328	24 6
Unaided	2,87 090	1 4

During the previous year the distribution of students in institutions managed by the above agencies was Government 17 4 per cent, district boards 45 5 per cent municipal boards 9.8 per cent, aided private bodies 25 6 per cent and unaided private bodies 1 7 per cent. Compared with the figures during 1952 53 the enrolment increased in government schools by 11.9 per cent as compared to 8.5 per cent in district board schools 2 4 per cent in municipal board schools and 2.5 per cent in aided private schools The enrolment decreased by 11 6 per cent in the case of unaided private schools

The total number of pupils from rural areas was 1,53 69,936 and constituted 73 8 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools.

Table XX shows the number of pupils in primary schools according to States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 It will be seen that the increase in enrolment was shared by all the States except Uttar Pradesh and A and N Islands where it decreased by 48 215 and 127 respectively The fall in Uttar Pradesh was due to the closure of unpopular schools as stated earlier Among Part A States the highest increase in enrolment was reported by West Bengal (1,32 435) The percentage of increase was the highest in Punjab (24.3 per cent) and the lowest in Bombay (3 0 per cent) The States coming in between were Orissa (12 4 per cent) West Bengal (8 4 per cent) Madhya Pradesh (7 0 per cent) Assam (6 8 per cent) and Bihar (6.2 per cent.) In the case of Part B States percentage increase was highest in Pepsu (45 4) In other States the rise varied from 0 6 per cent in Travancore-Cochin to 19.3 per cent in Hyderabad Vindhya Pradesh among Part C States recorded the maximum increase of 48.2 per cent and Delhi the minimum of 1 4 per cent. Other States showing significant increase were Coorg (37.2 per cent) Bilaspur (30 1 per cent) Bhopal (29.5 per cent) Manipur (19 2 per cent) and Tripura (17 2 per cent)

Figures of enrolment given above relate only to primary schools. In order to obtain the total number of pupils studying

Table XX—Number of pupils

State	In School for Boys		In School for Girls	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	17 13 142		331
Assam	5 95,363	6 41 151	65 151	64,323
Bihar	10 86,229	11,54 156	83 691	88,251
Bombay	29,92,606	30,84 717	4 33 450	4 44 004
Madhya Pradesh	6 79 815	7,29 114	76 827	80 771
Madras	43 76 259	30 03 016		
Orissa	4,92,333	5 53 875	11 661	12 481
Punjab	3 79 039	4 53 714	1 11 790	1,56,395
Uttar Pradesh	25,23 009	24 78 634	2 19 751	2 15 911
West Bengal	14 85 454	16 06,273	87,302	98,918
Hyderabad	6 00,219	7 37,655	85 318	80 005
Jammu and Kashmir	*	59,372	*	4 679
Madhya Bharat	2,32,802	2 68,722	27,279	31,502
Mysore	5 64 854	5 96 268	67 834	69 947
Pepsu	48,037	74 240	8,033	7,270
Rajasthan	2,06 643	2,34,376	28,340	24,268
Saurashtra	1 80,205	1 99 185	49 504	53 070
Travancore Cochin	13 65,295	13 73,267		
Ajmer	36 460	37 905	9 769	9 671
A. & N Islands	982	855		
Bhopal	11 798	16 742	3,531	3 109
Bilaspur	2 047	2,629		35
Coorg	6 147	8 355	59	160
Delhi	68 404	69 481	29 181	29 458
Himachal Pradesh	25 883	26 054	891	1 743
Kutch	17,243	19 185	3 568	3,975
Manipur	34 893	41 901	2,580	2 780
Tripura	33,203	39 504	773	310
Vindhya Pradesh	67,303	1 00 419	4 195	5,515
India	**1,81 12,525**	**1,93,23 907**	**14,10 478**	**14,88,882**

Included in
**Figures are
¶Percentages cannot be worked out as separate figures for

in Primary Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)		State
1932 53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10
*	17 13 473	+ 17 13 473	£	Andhra
6 60,514	7 05 474	+ 44 960	+ 6 8	Assam
11 69 920	12 42,407	+ 72 487	+ 6.2	Bihar
34,26 056	35,28,721	+ 1 02,665	+ 3.0	Bombay
7,56 642	8 09 885	+ 53,243	+ 7 0	Madhya Pradesh
43 76,259	30 03 016	− 13 73,243	£	Madras
5 03 994	6 66 356	+ 62,362	+ 12 4	Orissa
4 90,829	6 10 109	+ 1 19,280	+ 24.3	Punjab
27 42 760	26,94,545	− 48,215	− 1.8	Uttar Pradesh
15 72,756	17 05 191	+ 1,32,435	+ 8.4	West Bengal
6 85,537	8 17,660	+ 1 32 123	+ 19.3	Hyderabad
*	64 051	+ 64 051		Jammu and Kashmir
2,60 081	3,00,224	+ 40,143	+ 15 4	Madhya Bharat
6,32 688	6 66,215	+ 33,527	+ 5.3	Mysore
56 070	81,510	+ 25 440	+ 45 4	Pepsu
2 34 983	2,58 644	+ 23 661	+ 10 1	Rajasthan
2,29 709	[illegible],52,255	+ 22 546	+ 9.8	Saurashtra
13 65 295	13 73,267	+ 7,97[illegible]	+ 0.6	Travancore-Cochin
46,229	47,576	+ 1,347	+ 2.9	Ajmer
982	855	− 127	− 12.9	A. & N Islands
15,329	19,851	+ 4,522	+ 29.5	Bhopal
2 047	2 664	+ 617	+ 30 1	Bilaspur
6,206	8,515	+ 2,309	+ 37.2	Coorg
97,585	98,939	+ 1 354	+ 1 4	Delhi
26 774	27 797	+ 1 023	+ 3.8	Himachal Pradesh
20 811	23 160	+ 2,349	+ 11.3	Kutch
37 473	44 681	+ 7,208	+ 19.2	Manipur
33,976	39 814	+ 5 838	+ 17.2	Tripura
71 498	1 05 934	+ 34 436	+ 48.2	Vindhya Pradesh
1,95,23 003	2,08,12,789	+ 12,89 786	+ 6.6	India

Madras State
not [illegible]ailab.
Andhra and Madras for 1932 33 are not [illegible]vailable.

in the primary stage it is necessary to take into account the enrolment in the primary classes of the secondary schools and to exclude those relating to the pre-primary classes attached to primary schools Table XXI gives the enrolment in primary classes in different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 It will be seen that the enrolment in the primary stage increased during the year from 1 98 01 524 (1 40 69 797 boys and 57,31 727 girls) to 2 12 06,218 (1 50 06 298 boys and 61,99 920 girls) the rate of increase being 7 1 per cent as compared to 2 6 per cent during 1952 53 Girls constituted 29.2 per cent of the total enrolment as against 28 9 per cent during the previous year The proportion of enrolment at this stage to the total enrolment in all the recognised institutions improved from 71 9 to 72 8 per cent In comparing the State figures, the variation in the number of classes constituting the primary stage in the different States as stated earlier should be kept in view

Figures in col. (10) of Table XXI give the proportion of pupils at the primary stage to the corresponding school-going population in the different States. The all India percentage improved further from 43 8 to 46.5 per cent, during the year under report. Among Part A States the proportion varied between 75 6 per cent in Bombay to 24 7 per cent in Bihar The other States where more than half the population in school going age-group was in schools were West Bengal (72 4 per cent) Andhra (64 8 per cent) Madras (62 9 per cent) Punjab (56 9 per cent) and Assam (56 0 per cent) Travancore-Cochin continued to report the highest (99 8) percentage of population of school-going age in schools Coorg as usual, led the Part C States by reporting 79 2 per cent of children in schools followed by Manipur (75 5 per cent) Delhi (66 5 per cent),Bilaspur (43 6 per cent) and Tripura (40 8 per cent) This percentage was the lowest in Bhopal (27.3 per cent) among this group of States

Co-education

Of the 60 60 438 girls under instruction in primary schools 46 72 861 or (77 1 per cent) were on the rolls of the schools for boys as compared to 76 0 per cent during 1952 53 The Statewise position, as given in table XXII, shows that there were no separate schools for girls in Madras Travancore-Cochin and A. & N Islands, while in Andhra, Coorg and Tripura more than 96 per cent of girls were enrolled in boys schools The other States where co-education was popular were Orissa (91.3 per cent) Bilaspur (84 2 per cent) West Bengal (82 1 per cent) Assam (77 4 per cent) Manipur (75 2 per cent) Mysore (71.5 per cent) Bombay (64 2 per cent) Himachal Pradesh (60.2 per cent) Bihar (59 6 per cent)

Table [illegible]—Girls in Primary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys Schools	Number of Girls in Girls Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys Schools to Total No. of Girls
	2	[illegible]	4	5
Andhra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madhya Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orissa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uttar Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jammu & Kashmir	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Madhya Bharat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Mysore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajasthan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saurashtra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travancore-Cochin	6 14,563	—	6 14,563	[illegible]
Ajmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & N Islands	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhopal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bilaspur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Himachal Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.0
Kutch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tripura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vindhya Pradesh	[illegible]	3,515	[illegible]	
India	46 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Madhya Pradesh (58 7 per cent) and Hyderabad (56.2 per cent) In the remaining States the proportion of girls studying in boys schools was low and needed to be raised in view of the limited funds available for education and the paucity of trained women teachers.

Wastage

The magnitude of wastage at the primary stage of instruction continued to be large, especially in rural areas Out of every 100 pupils admitted in class I in 1950-51, hardly 43 were studying in Class IV in 1953 54 Wastage at the lower primary stage records the Bombay report is due chiefly to economic factors and partly to the necessity of running a large number of single teacher schools in small villages most of which are private ones The teaching in single-teacher schools, where it is necessary to resort to multi-class teaching is not attractive enough particularly in private schools to retain the interest of the pupils. With the enforcement of compulsory education and the adequate supply of trained teachers the situation will improve. The State governments were however aware of the situation

Single-Teacher Schools

With the opening of a large number of single teacher schools under the schemes of the first five year plan the number of single teacher schools increased from 75 214 to 86 031 Their proportion to the total number of schools also rose from 33 9 to 35 9 per cent. The rise in enrolment in these schools was from 26 62 097 to 30 45 694 and that in its proportion to total enrolment in primary schools from 13 6 to 14 6 per cent.

Table XXIII shows the statistics of single teacher schools in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 The number of single-teacher schools decreased only in Uttar Pradesh (from 4,398 to 3,668) among Part A States and in Ajmer (from 150 to 120) Delhi (from 11 to nil) Himachal Pradesh (from 198 to 152) and Tripura (from 456 to 440) among Part C States Travancore-Cochin did not report the existence of single-teacher schools in the State.

The percentages of single-teacher schools to the total number of schools in the different States are given in col (7) The highest proportion among Part A States was reported by Assam (65 6) and the lowest by West Bengal (5 0 per cent) The States to come in between were Bihar (58.5 per cent) Orissa (55 4 per cent) Bombay (52 0 per cent) Punjab (44 7 per cent) Madhya Pradesh (33 8 per cent) Uttar Pradesh (11 8 per cent) Andhra (11 0 per cent) and

Table XXIII—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools

State	No. of Schools		Number of Pupils		Percentage of Single-Teacher Schools to Total No. of Pry Schools		Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	*	2,036	*	86,541	*	11 1	*	5.1
Assam	7,577	8,023	3,18,642	3,34 489	66.1	65.6	48.2	47 4
Bihar	14 471	14 775	4 45,716	4 76,548	58.8	58.5	38.1	38.4
Bombay	14 110	16,141	5,65,545	6,52,208	49.0	52.0	16.5	17.9
Madhya Pradesh	3,247	3,759	1 14 758	1,21,347	33.1	33.6	15.2	15.0
Madras	3,893	1,965	1,69,032	1,01,605	9 7	8.6	5.9	3.4
Orissa	5,655	6,814	1 76,553	2 09,621	53.0	53.4	35.0	37.0
Punjab	2,100	3,217	89,211	1,21 424	38.0	44 7	18.2	19.9
Uttar Pradesh	4,398	3,868	1,32,171	1 42,357	13.8	11.8	4.8	5.3
West Bengal	314	852	10,232	33,206	2.0	5.0	0.7	1.9
Hyderabad	5,803	6 710	2,16,825	2,28,532	58.3	53.4	31.6	28.0
J & Kashmir	**						**	
Madhya Bharat	2,978	3,584	82,833	1,03,696	61.0	62.2	31.8	33.2
Mysore	5,625	5,977	1,63,792	1,61,963	53.0	52.6	23.9	24.3
Pepsu	793	1,519	39,024	54,383	81.3	82.4	60.6	67.0
Rajasthan		1 705		70,034		33 1		27 1
Saurashtra	1,505	1,874	49,325	63,084	57 1	61.3	21.5	23.0
Tra -Cochin		—		—	—	—		
Ajmer	151	120	4,666	2,914	27.8	20.9	10.1	6.2
A. & N. Islands	15	17	461	526	63.2	70.8	46.9	61.5
Bhopal	515	530	8,852	9 441	79.3	67.6	37.7	47.6
Bilaspur		17	—	1 011	—	54.8	—	38.0
Coorg	30	35	1,261	1 791	33.3	29.4	20.5	21 1
Delhi	11		414	—	2.0	—	0.4	—
H. Pradesh	193	152	6 701	4,703	32.9	23.8	25.0	16.9
Kutch	114	144	3,850	3 126	41.8	48.7	18.5	22.1
Manipur	224	299	6,463	9 463	39.2	42.2	17.[illegible]	1.2
Tripura	436	440	19,333	13,144	71.6	57.5	57.0	33.0
Vindhya Pradesh	1,229	1,864	36,583	54,000	63.3	76.4	31.2	31.0
India	75,214	86 031	26 62,097	30 43 694	33.9	35.9	13 6	14 6

*Included in Madras State.
**Figures are not available

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States

State	Compulsion Age-Group		No. of Areas under Compulsion				No. of Schools where Compulsion was in Force			
	Towns	Villages	Towns		Villages		Towns		Villages	
			1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	6-12 6-14 Boys 6-12 Girls	6-14 Boys 6-12 Girls	†	172	†	871	†	1,219	†	1,577
Assam	6-11	6-11	11	11	3 780	4 082	127	113	3,576	3 734
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	17	19	19	590	591	8	8
Bombay	6-11 7 11 7 12	6-11 7 11 7 12	164	184	8 066	8,197	2,749	2,922	11 353	11 087
Madhya Pradesh	6-14	6-14	44	48	1,209	1 209	317	374	383	381
Madras	6-12	6-12	250	248	1 628	683	2,861	2 413	4,249	1 820
Orissa	6 11	6-11	1	1	24	24	14	14	9	9
Punjab	6-11	6-11	34	34	4,221	4 221	197	197	1,559	1 642
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	86	86£	1 687	1 687	2 129	2 062	579	577
West Bengal	6-10	6-11	1*	1	5 745	5 745	36	39	2 079	2 312
Hyderabad	6-11	6-11		3		353		18		363
Madhya Bharat	6-11	6-11	15	47	247	903	382	222	28	353
Mysore	6-11	6-11	11	12	2 406	2 748	186	207	1,311	1,373
Travancore Cochin	5-10	5-10	17	17	4,500	4,500	178	183	1 173	1 179
Delhi	6-11	6-11	1**	1	302	303	192@	94	294	298
Vindhya Pradesh	6-11	6-11		11		56		11		15
India			**632**	**893**	**33 834**	**33 603**	**9 958**	**10 679**	**26 601**	**26,728**

*The Ward No. IX of Calcutta Corp.
£Compulsion for girls was also enforced in some areas.
** In 13 wards of Delhi city
† Included in Madras.
@ Includes 98 other than municipal schools.

Table XXIV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary Education by States—(Contd.)

State	Number of Pupils under Compulsion (During 1953-54)					Total No. of Pupils under Compulsion during 1952-53	Coercive Measures taken (during 1953-54)					No. of Attendance officers during 1953-54
	Towns		Villages		Total		No. of Notice Issued	No. of Attendance Orders Passed	No. of Prosecution		Fines Realised	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra	1 07 827	53 491	1 06 091	72 606	3 40,815		91 926	52 675	13,527	27,517	1 700	27
Assam	9 020	6 737	1,58,799	99 781	2 74 337	2 51 332	40,579	7 437	678	847	2 276	81
Bihar	57,295		408		57 703	54,958	3,251	1 330	253	626	16	40
Bombay	3 31 863	2,05 787	6 11 633	4 01,618	1 631 901	16,94471	1,94,062	60 736	3 728	12,314	4 876	
Madhya Pradesh	60,014		38,625		98,639	87 882	14 806	4 919	1 648	3 557	2 310	341
Madras	2 96,886	188,512	1 64 545	92,715	7 42 656	10,75 662	55 802	13,541	4,243	3,205	770	11
Orissa	1 101		930		2,031	1 391	401	131		37	44	2
Punjab	58 902		1,54 332		2 13,234	2 11 182	7 146	970	1,583	640	1 682	12
Uttar Pradesh	3,01 432	40,522	59 450	615	4 02 019	4 19,202	1 64 485	59 827	7 657	15 391	14 454	258
West Bengal	3,580		2 10,067	94 108	3 07 755	2 92,888	1 016					
Hyderabad	2,566	1,521	19 484	7 169	30 740		472	82				
Madhya Bharat	49 013		15,886		64,899	26,993	525	4		–	--	85
Mysore	13 335	12,535	61 967	28,703	1 16,540	1 09038	39 195	20 965	2 107	5 359	838	43
Travancore-Cochin	61 608	35 893	2 13,376	1 81,087	5 12,814	44,39,210						110
Delhi	49 676		23 628	8,730	81,531	77,987	2,602	1 971	40	5	140	8
Vindhya Pradesh	2 911	1 109	2,746	1 139	8 238		? 151	1,248	19	23	153	
India	14,30142	6 24,407	18,42,267	9,89 069	48,85,885	47,52,196	6 18 447	2,31,874	35 483	69,526	29,239	1 019

Included in Madras State.

Madras (8 8 per cent) In case of Part B States the proportion of single-teacher schools varied between 33 1 per cent in Rajasthan and 82 4 per cent in Pepsu while in Part C States between 76 4 per cent in Vindhya Pradesh and 20.9 per cent in Ajmer

It is known that single teacher schools with plural class teaching add to the wastage at the primary stage. But in view of the limited resources of the country and having a part of the population inhabited in sparcely populated and isolated pockets, such schools have become inevitable.

Compulsion

Compulsory primary education during this year, was in force in all Part A States and Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh. The number of towns (including parts of towns) under compulsion increased from 652 to 893 and of villages from 33 834 to 35 603 The number of schools in areas under compulsion increased from 36 559 to 37 407 (10 679 in urban and 26 728 in rural areas) These schools enrolled 48,85 885 pupils as against 47,52,196 pupils in 1952 53 Of the total, 20 54,549 pupils were in towns and 28,31,336 pupils in villages. For the enforcement of compulsion, 6 18 447 notices were issued to the guardians for non-enrolment of their children and 2 31 874 attendance orders for absenting from schools. Legal action was taken against 35 483 parents for non-enrolment of their children and against 69,526 parents for non attendance and a sum of Rs. 29,259 was realised by way of fines in these prosecutions There were 1 019 Attendance Officers during the year as compared to 1 005 during 1952 53 'The enforcement machinery as the Uttar Pradesh report states 'has, however been rather ineffective because of the long period it takes to obtain a decision in the court case. The Bihar report suggests a remedy that the Compulsory Primary Education Act should be so amended as to confer magisterial powers on certain category of educational officers.

Table XXIV gives comparative statistics of compulsory primary education in different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54

A brief account of the progress made in the field of compulsory primary education in various States is given below

In Andhra, compulsion was in force in 172 towns and 871 villages The 1,219 schools in towns under compulsion enrolled 1 61 318 pupils (1 07 827 boys and 53 491 girls) and

the 1,577 schools in villages 1,79 497 pupils (1 06 891 boys and 72 606 girls)

In Assam the number of rural areas under compulsion increased from 3 780 to 4 082 and the number of schools therein from 3,576 to 3 734 The number of schools in urban areas which remained stationary at 11 decreased from 127 to 113

Compulsory education in Bihar made no appreciable head way during this year It was in force in 17 towns and 19 villages The number of schools in urban areas was 591 as compared to 8 in rural areas. The total number of pupils in schools under compulsion was 57 703—all boys.

In Bombay, compulsion was further extended during this year to cover 20 more towns and 131 more villages which brought the total number of areas under compulsion to 184 towns and 8 197 villages The enrolment in 14 009 schools in these areas (2 922 in urban areas and 11 087 in rural areas) reported an enrolment of 16 31 901 as compared to 16,94 471 in 1952 53 Steps were taken to strengthen the staff in some of the schools in compulsory areas.

In Madhya Pradesh, compulsion was introduced in 4 more towns to raise the number of towns under compulsion to 48 while the number of villages under compulsion remained stationary at 1,209 The number of schools in these areas rose from 700 to 755 (374 in towns and 381 in villages) and the number of pupils by 10 757 to 98,639 (all boys)

In Madras 7 42 646 children were studying in 2 413 schools in towns and 1 820 schools in villages under compulsion These schools were located in 248 towns and 683 villages

As in 1952 53 compulsion in Orissa was in force within the limits of Parlakimedi Municipality and 24 villages of Banki *Union Board* The 14 schools in the towns and the 9 in the villages reported an enrolment of 2 031 as against 1,391 in the previous year

In Punjab compulsion continued to be in force in 34 towns and 4,221 villages Schools in towns remained stationary at 197 while those in villages increased from 1 559 to 1 642 Enrolment in these schools went up from 2 11 182 to 2 13,234

There was no change in the areas under compulsion in Uttar Prades
The number
2 639 and the

In West Bengal compulsion continued to be in force in Ward No. IX of Calcutta Corportion and 5 745 villages With an increase in the number of schools under compulsion from

Table XXV—Number of

State	Number of Teachers			
	Men		Women	
	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	43,219	2,699	10 195	263
Assam	4 878	11 409	498	1 519
Bihar	24 894	15 139	896	2 089
Bombay	40,569	36,521	11 742	7 281
Madhya Pradesh	9 984	12 711	[illegible] 122	915
Madras	62 005	3 160	28 767	596
Orissa	8 969	11 017	255	94
Punjab	8,585	2,603	2 460	924
Uttar Pradesh	54 090	15,903	3 091	3 468
West Bengal	19,522	29,335	1,321	1 996
Hyderabad	4,385	20 755	916	2 071
Jammu & Kashmir	848	742	139	112
Madhya Bharat	1,910	7 004	308	865
Mysore	7 016	14,367	1,320	2,043
Pepsu	939	999	161	108
Rajasthan	3,878	3 447	377	605
Saurashtra	1,558	4 771	828	1 459
Travancore-Cochin	12 021	2,758	8 487	2,319
Ajmer	1 127	175	351	81
A. & N Islands	3	31		2
Bhopal	116	638	6	132
Bilaspur	19	30		1
Coorg	100	145	13	15
Delhi	1 680	13	1 108	9
Himachal Pradesh	461	677	56	43
Kutch	115	408	39	98
Manipur	34	1,372		31
Tripura	118	1 098	7	97
Vindhya Pradesh	1 001	2 377	18	210
India	**3 14,044**	**2 04,304**	**75 481**	**29 426**

Included in
**Figures are

Teachers in Primary Schools

Number of teachers — All Persons: Trained	Untrained	Total	Total No. of Teachers in 1952-53	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	State
6	7	8	9	10	11
53 414	2,962	56,376		+ 56,376	Andhra
5,376	12,928	18 304	17,266	+ 1,038	Assam
25 790	17 228	43 018	41,960	+ 1 058	Bihar
52,311	43 802	96 113	91 168	+ 4,945	Bombay
12 106	13 626	25 732	23,475	+ 2,257	Madhya Pradesh
90,772	3 756	94,528	1 49 763	− 55,235	Madras
9,224	11 111	20,335	17,979	+ 2,356	Orissa
11 045	3,527	14,572	11 793	+ 2,779	Punjab
57 181	19,371	76,552	78,947	− 2,395	Uttar Pradesh
20 843	31,331	52,174	45,094	+ 7 080	West Bengal
5,301	22,826	28 127	20,579	+ 7,518	Hyderabad
987	854	1,841	*	+ 1,841	J & Kashmir
2,218	7 869	10,087	9 426	+ 661	Madhya Bharat
8,336	16 410	24 746	23 081	+ 1 665	Mysore
1 100	1 107	2,207	1,239	+ 968	Pepsu
4,255	6,052	10 307	8 856	+ 1 451	Rajasthan
2,386	6,210	8,596	7 178	+ 1 418	Saurashtra
20,508	5 077	25,585	27 087	− 1,502	Trav.-Cochin
1 478	256	1 734	1,616	+ 118	Ajmer
3	33	36	42	− 6	A. & N. Islands
122	770	892	619	+ 273	Bhopal
19	31	50	58	− 8	Bilaspur
113	160	273	182	+ 91	Coorg
2 788	22	2,810	2,864	− 54	Delhi
517	720	1,237	1 069	+ 168	H. Pradesh
154	506	660	617	+ 43	Kutch
34	1 403	1 437	1 172	+ 265	Manipur
125	1 195	1,370	914	+ 406	Tripura
1 019	2,587	3 606	2,668	+ 938	Vindhya Pradesh
3,89,525	2,33 730	6,23,255	5,86 712	+ 36,543	India

Madras State.
not available

Table XXV—Number of Teachers in Primary Schools (Contd)

State	Percentage of Trained Teachers		Average No of pupils per Teachers	
	1952 53	1953 54	1952 53	1953 54
12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	*	94 7	*	30
Assam	27.2	29 4	38	39
Bihar	59 1	60 1	28	29
Bombay	53 9	54 4	38	37
Madhya Pradesh	48 5	47 0	32	31
Madras	93 4	96 0	29	32
Orissa	49 1	45 4	28	28
Punjab	79 7	75.8	42	42
Uttar Pradesh	66.5	74 7	35	35
West Bengal	41 8	39.9	35	33
Hyderabad	21.8	18.8	35	29
Jammu & Kashmir	*	53 6	*	35
Madhya Bharat	18.6	22.0	28	30
Mysore	29 9	33 7	27	27
Pepsu	51.3	49.8	45	37
Rajasthan	28.4	41.3	27	25
Saurashtra	28.1	27 8	32	29
Travancore-Cochin	78 8	80.2	50	54
Ajmer	85.3	85.2	29	27
A. & N Islands		8.3	23	24
Bhopal	17 1	13 7	25	22
Bilaspur	24 1	38 0	35	53
Coorg	32.4	41 4	34	31
Delhi	98.7	99.2	34	35
Himachal Pradesh	35 5	41.8	25	22
Kutch	22 5	23.3	34	35
Manipur	0 3	2 4	32	31
Tripura	11 6	9.5	37	30
Vindhya Pradesh	22.0	28.3	27	29
India	**62.2**	**62.5**	**33**	**33**

Included in Madras State.
Figures are not available.

2 115 to 2 351 (39 in towns and 2 312 in villages) the enrolment rose from 2 92 888 to 3 07 755

On the enforcement of the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 3 towns and 353 villages in Hyderabad during this year primary education was made compulsory for the children of the age group 6-11 there. The enrolment in 18 schools in towns and 363 schools in villages numbered 30 740 pupils. For the expansion of this scheme short-course training for new teachers in these schools was arranged

In Madhya Bharat, compulsory primary education was extended to some *parganas* Separate Assistant Attendance Officers were appointed to check attendance and where necessary to pursuade parents to send their children to schools or to take legal action against them. Compulsory primary education committees were set up at district headquarters

The number of areas under compulsion in the State rose from 15 to 47 in case of towns and from 247 to 903 in that of villages. This resulted in the increase in the number of schools under compulsion from 410 to 575 (222 in towns and 353 in villages) which enrolled 64 899 children during this year

In Mysore, the compulsory primary education scheme covered 12 towns and 2 748 villages as against 11 towns and 2 406 villages during the previous year Enrolment in these schools rose by 7 502 to 1 16,540

In Travancore-Cochin, 17 towns and 4 500 villages, where compulsory primary education was in force, had 1,362 schools (183 in towns and 1 179 in villages) as against 1 351 schools during 1952 53 These schools enrolled 5 12 844 pupils as compared to 4 49,210 during previous year

In Delhi compulsion was in force in 13 wards of Delhi Municipality and 305 villages Of the 392 schools in areas under compulsion, 94 were in towns and 298 in villages The total enrolment in these schools increased from 77,987 to 81 534

In Himachal Pradesh the Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed by the State Vidhan Sabha during the year

In Vindhya Pradesh with the passage of Compulsory Education Act compulsion was introduced in 11 schools in 11 towns and 15 schools in 56 villages. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 8,238

Teachers

The number of teachers in recognised primary schools increased from 5 86 712 to 6 23 255 The rate of increase during this year was 6.2 per cent as compared to 4 1 per cent

during the previous year The percentage of trained teachers improved further from 62 2 per cent (60.3 per cent for men and 71 4 per cent for women) to 62 5 per cent (60 6 per cent for men and 72 0 per cent for women) Of the total staff, 1 04 907 teachers or 16 8 per cent were women

Table XXV gives the distribution of teachers in primary schools in the different States It will be seen that the number of teachers increased in all the States, except in Uttar Pradesh, Travancore Cochin, A & N Islands Bilaspur and Delhi where it decreased to the extent of 2,395, 1,502 6 8 and 54 respectively As in the previous years Delhi reported the highest percentage (99 2) of trained teachers closely followed by Madras (96 0) and Andhra (94 7) Next in order came Ajmer (85 2 per cent), Travancore Cochin (80 2 per cent) Punjab (75 8 per cent) Uttar Pradesh (74 7 per cent), Bihar (60 0 per cent) Bombay (54 4 per cent) and Jammu & Kash mir (53 6 per cent) In the remaining States the number of untrained teachers exceeded that of trained teachers Cols (13) and (14) of table XXV reveal that the position of trained teachers in primary schools improved in all the States except in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab West Bengal, Hyderabad Pepsu Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal and Tripura.

Teacher Pupil Ratio

The average number of pupils per teacher in primary schools was 33—the same as in the previous year Cols. (15) and (16) of table XXV give comparative position in this respect for 1952 53 and 1953-54 The average during 1953 54 ranged among Part A States between 42 in Punjab and 28 pupils in Orissa, among Part B States between 54 in Travancore-Cochin and 25 in Rajasthan and among Part C States between 53 in Bilaspur and 22 in Himachal Pradesh and Bhopal.

Pay Scales of Teachers

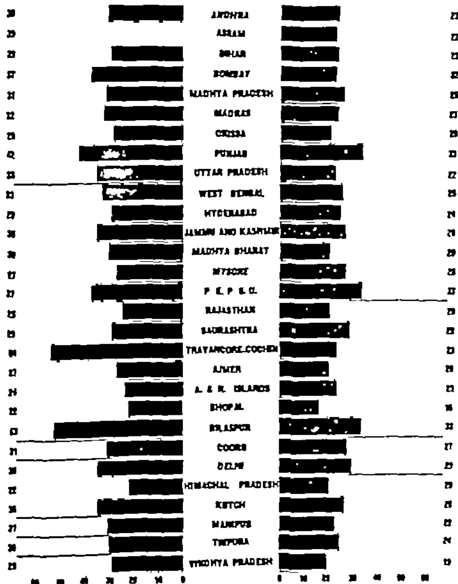
There was no appreciable change in the pay scales of primary school teachers during the year under report. In Orissa teachers in all primary schools were given a flat increase of Rs. 4 per month from 1st April 1953 In West Bengal the teachers serving in district school boards received an additional pay of Rs. 5 per month. Besides the government contribu tion towards dearness allowance to teachers was raised from Rs 4 to Rs 10 per month.

Information as to the minimum educational qualifications of teachers in schools under different managements are given in Appendix B of Vol. II of this report The scales, as usual

TEACHER PUPIL RATIO

1953-54

PRIMARY STATES SECONDARY



varied from State to State as well as in the schools under different managements in the same State.

A comparison of the minimum and maximum pay scales of teachers in government primary schools is given in table XXVI The States have been grouped according to the minimum salary offered

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on recognised primary schools increased from Rs 44 20 38 765 to Rs. 46 26 51 698 giving an increase of 4 7 per cent as compared to 9 4 per cent during 1952 53 Of the total, Rs 41 82 67 300 were expended on institutions for boys and Rs 4 43 84 398 on those for girls The primary schools accounted for 38 8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions The corresponding figure for 1952 53 was 39 9 per cent.

The details of the expenditure as met from different sources are given in the following table for 1952 53 and 1953-54

Table XXVII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources

Sources	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	31 84 12 405	72 0	33,17 85,380	71 7
District Board Funds	5,29 81 349	12 0	5 75 16,275	12 4
Municipal Board Funds	4 18 63 644	9 5	4 49 74 039	9 7
Fees	1,25,52 665	2.8	1,30 66,330	2 8
Endowments	54,28 679	1 2	58 59 172	1 3
Others Sources	1 08 00,023	2.5	94 50 50?	2 1
Total	**44,20,38 765**	**100 0**	**46,26 51 693**	**100 0**

It will be seen from the above table that (*a*) the proportion of expenditure met from government funds continued to be as high as 71 7 per cent, (*b*) the share of expenditure met from various sources did not show any marked variation and (*c*) the expenditure expended from government funds increased

by 4.2 per cent as compared to an [illegible] from district board funds, 7 4 per cen[illegible] funds 4 1 per cent from fees and 7.9 per cen[illegible] while it decreased by 12 5 per cent in the [illegible] met from other sources

The distribution of direct expendi[illegible] managed by various agencies is shown in [illegible]

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on [illegible] by managements

Management	1952-53		[illegible]		
	Amount	Percentage	Amo[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4		
	Rs.		Rs.		
Government	9 12 30 761	20.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District Boards	18 32,47 724	41.5	19 71,22,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Municipal Boards	6 85,66,573	15.5	7 10,05 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private Bodies					
Aided	9 46,04,905	21 4	9 64 72 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unaided	43,88 802	1 0	43,05,21[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	**44,20,38 765**	**100.0**	**46,26,51 698**	**[illegible]**	

Local board schools claimed 57.9 per cent [illegible] expenditure on primary schools, as compared 21[illegible] by private schools and 20.3 per cent by governm[illegible] As stated earlier the proportion of these scho[illegible] number of primary schools was 50 1 27 9 and 22.0 [illegible] But for the expenditure on private unaided pri[illegible] which decreased by 1 9 per cent that on scho[illegible] other managements increased in varying degrees Th[illegible] percentage of increase in expenditure was reporte[illegible] under the boards

The average annual cost per pupil in a pri[illegible] amounted to Rs 22.2 (Rs. 21 6 in boys schools and [illegible] in girl s schools) as against Rs 22 6 during 195[illegible] distribution over different sources of income was [illegible] funds Rs 15 9 local board funds Rs. 4 9 fees and [illegible] (including endowments) Rs. 1 4

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	3 70,53,237	*	41,283
Assam	72,80 101	78,37 698	9 00,468	8 42 440
Bihar	1 70 44 705	1,82 14 469	12 71 698	14 30,590
Bombay	9,25 08,151	9 47 80,397	1 63,25 672	1 58,60,554
M. Pradesh	1,58,81 448	1 76,96 140	26 39 046	27,50 099
Madras	10 67 40 903	7 01 16 099		
Orissa	68,47,202	78,36,982	1 45,364	2 33 191
Punjab	93 44 074	1 07 42,534	25,55 095	37 43,926
Uttar Pradesh	46,3g'1 805	4,54,25,990	43 64 616	43 78,409
West Bengal	2 01 03,883	2,58 11 646	23 09 811	26 64 447
Hyderabad	1 96,26,580	2 06,62,007	31 02,951	27 41,600
J & Kashmir	**	12 74,254	**	2,36,180
Madhya Bharat	59,28 326	67 41,649	9,22,418	9 97 927
Mysore	1,30 44 108	1 41 70,316	18 17,272	18,25 038
Pepsu	14,53 867	18,32 664	2,64,828	2,52,041
Rajasthan	61 66,399	63,26 757	10,34 853	9 76 603
Saurashtra	56,38,830	63 49 440	12,.7 110	14 40 618
Trav -Cochin	1 61 19 690	1 18 72,025		
Ajmer	21 79,626	23,69 808	6,07 034	5 91 422
A. & N Islands	40,643	43 347	..	
Bhopal	3,90,391	5,39 873	1,36 784	1 31 134
Bilaspur	91 153	70 780		1,292
Coorg	1,34 539	2,21 414	2,783	5 776
Delhi	42,50 892	46,63,338	23 02,786	28,42 218
H. Pradesh	6,59 071	10 09 011	46,395	91 140
Kutch	4 78 169	5 33 737	99,515	1,06 675
Manipur	4,55,573	7 48,527	21,210	41 036
Tripura	8 15 496	8,39,376	13,177	11 412
V Pradesh	18,83 446	24 83 785	1 63,862	1 47,347
India	**39,97,39,017**	**41,82,67,300**	**4,22,39 748**	**4,43 84,398**

Included in
Figures are
£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

on Primary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Per of exp. on Pri. Schools to Total Exp on Edu	State
1952 53	1953-54	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
*	3 70 94 520	+3 70 94,520	£	52.6	Andhra
81 80,569	86,80 138	+ 4 99 569	+ 6.1	34.6	Assam
1,83 16,403	1,96 45 059	+ 13,28,656	+ 7.3	29 4	Bihar
10,88,33,823	11 06 40,951	+ 18,07 128	+ 1 7	50 8	Bombay
1,85,20,494	2 01 46,239	+ 19,25 745	+ 10 4	39 9	M. Pradesh
10 67 40,903	7 1 16 099	—3 66,24 801	— £	54.2	Madras
69,92,566	80 70 173	+ 10,77 607	+ 15 4	38.6	Orissa
1 18,99 169	1 44 86 460	+ 25,87,291	+ 21 7	25.6	Punjab
4 89 96 421	4 98,04,399	+ 8,07,978	+ 1.6	[illegible]8.0	Uttar Pradesh
2,24 13 691	2 84 76 093	+ 60 62 399	+ 27 0	25 6	West Bengal
2,27,29,531	2,34 03,607	+ 6 74 076	+ 3 0	46.3	Hyderabad
*	15 10 434	+ 15 10 434	**	31 1	J & Kashmir
68,50 744	77,39,576	+ 8,88 832	+ 13.0	38.7	Madhya Bharat
1 48,56,380	1,59,95,354	+ 11,38,974	+ 7 7	45 1	Mysore
17 18,693	20,84 705	+ 3 66 010	+ 21.3	16.9	Pepsu
72 01,252	73 03,360	+ 1,02 108	+ 1 4	25.5	Rajasthan
68,95,940	77 90,058	+ 8 94 118	+ 13.0	50.3	Saurashtra
1 61 19 690	1 18,72,025	— 42,47,665	— 26.4	33.6	Trav -Cochin
27,86 660	29,61,230	+ 1 74,570	+ 6.3	41.8	Ajmer
40 649	43,347	+ 2,698	+ 6.6	26.3	A. & N Islands
5,27 115	6 71 007	+ 1 43 892	+ 27.3	30.2	Bhopal
91 153	72 072	— 19 081	— 20.9	17.3	Bilaspur
1,37,322	2,27 190	+ 89 868	+ 65 4	14 3	Coorg
65,53 678	75 05,556	+ 9,51 878	+ 14.5	22.7	Delhi
7 05 466	11 00,151	+ 3,94 685	+ 55.9	37 0	H Pradesh
5 77 684	6,40 412	+ 62,728	+ 10.9	54.0	Kutch
4 76 783	7 89,563	+ 3 12 780	+ 65.6	45 0	Manipur
8,28,673	8,50 788	+ 22,115	+ 2.7	38.0	Tripura
20,47 308	26,31 132	+ 5,83,821	+ 28.5	48.1	V Pradesh
44,20,38 765	**46,26,51 698**	**+2 06 12,933**	**+ 4.7**	**38.8**	**India**

Madras State.
not vailable
Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Govt. Funds	Dist. Board Funds	Mun. Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	77.8	18.1	3 1	0 1	0.8	0 1	*	21.6
Assam	89 4	2.5	0.3	0 0	1 1	6 7	12.4	12.3
Bihar	8.0	74 4	10 7	0.5	0.8	5 6	15 7	15.8
Bombay	69 4	4 6	16 8	5.3	0 6	3 3	31.8	31·4
M Pradesh	63 6	19.2	13 7	0.9	0.2	2.4	24.5	25.2
Madras	69.2	15 1	9 1	2.0	4 4	0.2	24 4	23.3
Orissa	89 4	3 0	1 1	0 1	0.2	6.2	13 9	14.2
Punjab	58.2	22.0	12.2	1.2	2.2	4.2	24.2	23 7
Uttar Pradesh	67 1	15 1	10.9	6 0	0.0	0.9	17.9	18.5
West Bengal	66.2	17 4	9 3	5 6	0 8	0 7	14.3	16 7
Hyderabad	98.0	0 1		0.5	0.1	1.3	33.2	28.6
J & Kashmir	97.2			1 1	1 4	0.3	*	23 6
M. Bharat	98.1		0 0	0.3	0 6	1 0	26.3	25 8
Mysore	95.5	2 1	0 8	0 4	0.7	0.5	23.5	24.0
Pepsu	99 4		0 1		0 4	0.1	30 7	25.6
Rajasthan	96.3	0 1	0.5	0.5	0 4	2.2	30 6	28.2
Saurashtra	92 0		0 0	2 1	0.5	5 4	30 0	30.9
T Cochin	96 7			0.0		3.3	11 8	8.6
Ajmer	82.7		9.2	4 7	2 9	0.5	60.3	62.2
A & N Islands	99 1					0.9	41 4	50 7
Bhopal	98.3			0.2	0 8	0 7	34 4	33.8
Bilaspur	100 0						44.5	27 1
Coorg	86.0		10.5			3.5	22 1	26 7
Delhi	43 7	0 1	46.3	0 8	6.8	2 3	67.2	75 9
H Pradesh	94 4		2.5		2.4	0 7	26.3	39 6
Kutch	72 4			6 1	4.0	17.5	27.8	27 7
Manipur	88.1			0 7	10 5	0 7	12 7	17 7
Tripura	94 0			3 7	0 0	1.5	24 4	21 4
V Pradesh	99 1			0.0	0.9	0.0	28.6	24.8
India	**71 7**	**12.4**	**9 7**	**2.8**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**22.6**	**2.22**

The details of primary school expenditure in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 are given in table XXIX. It will be observed from figures in col. (8) of that table that the expenditure increased in all the States except Travancore Cochin and Bilaspur where it decreased by Rs. 42,47 665 and Rs 19,081 respectively The fall in Travancore-Cochin during this year was due to the payment of arrears of pay *etc* to teachers during 1952 53 while that in Bilaspur due to the transfer of higher paid teachers to middle schools

Among Part A States, the percentage of increase in expenditure was highest in West Bengal (27 0 per cent) followed by Punjab (21 7 per cent) Orissa (15 4 per cent) Madhya Pradesh (10 4 per cent) and the least in Uttar Pradesh (1 6 per cent) In the case of Part B States the increase ranged from 1 4 per cent in Rajasthan to 21.3 per cent in Pepsu Manipur topped the Part C States by reporting 65 6 per cent increase in expenditure.

Figures in col. (10) of table XXIX gives the percentage of the expenditure on primary schools to the total direct expenditure on all types of educational institutions. The wide differences shown by the various States are due to the variations in their educational systems.

Figures in cols. (13) to (18) give the source wise percentage of expenditure on primary schools in different States. The entire expenditure on primary schools in Bilaspur was met from government funds and very nearly so in Vindhya Pradesh, A. & N Islands, Bhopal Pepsu Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad. Among Part A States, the contribution from government funds ranged between 70 and 90 per cent in Andhra, Assam and Orissa and between 60 and 70 per cent in Bombay Madhya Pradesh Madras Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal In all the Part B States, government shared more than 92 per cent of expenditure on primary schools In the case of Part C States the share of government varied between *43 7 per cent in Delhi to 99 1 per cent in A. & N* Islands and Vindhya Pradesh. Local boards contributed to the extent of about 46 4 per cent in Delhi as compared to 9.2 10 5 and 2.5 per cent in Ajmer Coorg and Himachal Pradesh respectively Fees and other sources (including endowments) accounted for 27 6 per cent in Kutch, 11.9 per cent in Manipur, 9 9 per cent in Delhi, 8 1 per cent in Ajmer 5.2 per cent in Tripura 3.5 per cent in Coorg 3 1 per cent in Himachal Pradesh 1 7 per cent in Bhopal and 0 9 per cent in A. & N Islands and Vindhya Pradesh each.

It will be observed from col. (20) of table XXIX that the average annual cost of educating a pupil ranged from Rs 12 3 in Assam to Rs. 31 4 in Bombay among Part A States from Rs 8 6 in Travancore-Cochin to Rs 30 9 in Saurashtra in Part B States and from Rs 17 7 in Manipur to Rs 75 9 in Delhi among Part C States.

Fees

Primary education was free in schools situated in areas where compulsory education was in force. In other areas, it was free in case of schools under government control and in majority of those under the local boards However private schools levied fees which reflected considerable variation. Free places were available for indigent students and children of (*a*) teachers, (*b*) ex-soldiers, sailors and airmen who are in active service or have died or incapacitated from active service and (*c*) scheduled castes and other backward classes.

School Buildings

The general state of buildings at the primary stage of education was unsatisfactory in almost all the States. The diversion of most of the available funds to the expansion of primary education and the increase in the number of students under instruction at this level made the situation more difficult. The problem of providing proper accommodation to these schools therefore continued to be of great magnitude. The governments were, however doing their best but it is only if the general public comes forward with substantial assistance in the form of money material and labour that the problem can be solved in a reasonable short time.

In Andhra 8,502 schools were housed in their own buildings, of which 92 were constructed during the year The remaining schools were functioning in rented or rent free buildings There were 21,701 schools in Bihar having their own permanent or semi permanent buildings. Besides 418 schools were held in rented houses and 3 129 in *verandahs* on permissive basis In Bombay the new building loan scheme formulated under the Bombay Primary Education and Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1951 was introduced from the 1st April 1953 This enabled the government to budget more liberally than in the past for financing the building projects of district school boards to provide buildings to primary schools. A provision of nearly Rs. 55 lakhs was made during the year for this purpose and 1,354 school-rooms were constructed at a cost of Rs. 33 85 000 to the government. Further 1 478 school rooms were under construction at the end of the year

at an approximate cost of about Rs 20,34,300 to government. In addition to Rs. 55 lakhs, a sum of Rs 4 19 733 was sanctioned as building grants for special repairs to the district school buildings and a grant of Rs. 4 19 300 for the construction of primary school buildings in the erstwhile States merged in Bombay Of the 25,691 schools under district school boards 7 607 were functioning in buildings owned by the boards 8,238 in rented buildings and 9 846 in rent free buildings such as temples *dharamshalas*, etc. Madhya Pradesh provided for a sum of Rs 51 000 in the budget for 1953-54 for this purpose. In Madras 11 642 schools had their own buildings, of which 203 were constructed during the year and the rest were held in rented or rent free buildings. In Orissa, a sum of Rs. 1 49 000 was sanctioned both for the construction of school buildings and the purchase of furniture and equipment for primary schools. In Uttar Pradesh, some new buildings came up by *shramdan* from local people and through self help squads of the children. In urban areas, nearly 50 per cent schools were housed in rented buildings In West Bengal improvement of existing schools and their gradual conversion into basic schools was taken up in 8 community development blocks under a planned scheme Further a sum of Rs 2,24 000 was sanctioned for the renovation of 160 primary school buidings and for the supply of furniture and equipment. Besides Rs. 11,37 597 were sanctioned as government grant towards the building construction of 36 junior basic schools During this year however only 46 junior basic school buildings could be constructed and 17 old primary school buildings renovated

In Hyderabad a sum of Rs 1 01 000 was spent on the construction extension *etc* of primary school buildings In Madhya Bharat, 22 primary school buildings were constructed under the five year plan In Mysore, out of the total of 11 241 schools ,4 750 or 42 3 perc ent were housed in their own buildings while 1,270 or 11.3 per cent in rented buildings and 5,221 or 46 4 per cent in *chatrams* and *chavadies* etc. Only 5 064 or 46 1 per cent of the buildings were considered to be suitable. In Pepsu a sum of Rs. 1 02 720 was given to 214 primary schools under the State five year plan for improving their equipment Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,48 000 was given to the public by way of subsidies for the construction of primary schools and an equal sum was spent by the public. In Saurashtra 22 school buildings were constructed during the year 1953-54 In Travancore-Cochin 52 new buildings were put up and major renovations in 106 school buildings were carried out by the Department.

In Bhopal 108 primary school buildings of cheap model were constructed with the free labour of the villages—the cost of one such building was Rs. 1,200 only

Equipment

The position regarding equipment was hardly satisfactory With an equipment grant of Rs 200 per school opened under the Govenment of India s scheme to relieve educated unemployment, primary schools equipped themselves with games material and teaching aids like globes maps charts, black boards *etc*

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

There was an all round expansion in the field of basic education during the year under report. This was partly due to the fuller implementation of the pilot schemes for the development of basic education at the elementary level and of those for teachers training introduced during 1952 53 under the first five year plan Some of the States were able to establish a post-graduate basic training college and an under-graduate basic training college, with practising junior and senior basic schools in one, or in a few cases in more than one, selected area. Besides a number of traditional primary schools were also converted into the basic pattern.

The following grants were sanctioned to State governments under different schemes of the First Five Year Plan.

(i) Post Graduate Basic Training Colleges with Senior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration. Rs. 5 68 461/

The grants were sanctioned for the establishment or continuation of six post-graduate basic training colleges

(ii) Basic Training Colleges with Junior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration Rs. 6 12 604/

The grants were sanctioned for the establishment or continuation of 15 basic training colleges

(iii) Improvement of Primary Schools in selected areas. Rs. 4 96 495/

For the improvement of primary schools in selected areas in 8 States.

(iv) Urban Basic Schools Rs 1,24 478/

For the establishment of 10 urban basic schools in 8 States.

At the same time with a view to stimulating the expansion of basic education in each State as apart from the selected areas the Central Government prepared a scheme for giving financial assistance to State governments in the light, generally, of the recommendations of the Kher Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1948 The

sharing basis of the overall additional expenditure between the Centre and the States was in the ratio of 30 70 The Scheme could not, however be implemented during 1953-54

In their 20th meeting held in November 1953 the Central Advisory Board of Education considered the report on the progress of educational development plans implemented or proposed to be implemented by the Government of India and recommended that separate section dealing with basic education should be set up in the Central Ministry of Education.

Main Developments

A brief account of the progress made in the field of basic education in different States during the year 1953-54 is given below

Andhra

Of the 454 basic schools in the State 419 were junior and 35 senior basic schools The total enrolment in junior basic schools was 39 078 and in senior basic schools 8 187

During this year the State had 22 basic training schools with an enrolment of 2 926 At the recommendation of the *Ad-hoc* Committee on Basic Education in the composite Madras State, the revised syllabus published by the Department for the Basic Training School Leaving Certificate Examination was followed in basic training schools.

A three months re-training course in basic education for the non basic elementary and secondary grade teachers was conducted in 10 centres in the Andhra area in the summer of 1953 at which 373 teachers underwent re training Each re-trainee was paid a stipend of Rs 18 p m Besides, a re-training course of 5 months duration in basic education for graduate school assistants (teachers) and deputy inspectors was conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu from August, 1953 to January 1954 The number of retrainees was 17 each of whom was paid a stipend of Rs 35 p m.

Assam

The number of junior basic schools in the State increased from 149 to 305 and of senior basic schools from 8 to 12 The total enrolment in these schools during this year was 21 039 and 991 respectively as against 8 683 and 630 respectively during the previous year

With the passage of the Basic Education Act by the State Legislature, during the year 1953 54 basic education became the accepted pattern of elementary education in the State.

The 9th All India Basic Education Conference was held at Titabar in November 1953 The Conference gave a new impetus to basic education activities.

During this year the six basic training institutions trained 580 student teachers.

Bihar

During 1953-54 the number of junior basic schools in the State decreased from 150 to 143 and the enrolment therein from 11 938 to 11 155 The number of senior basic schools, however increased from 384 to 412 and so also the enrolment therein from 51,592 to 56 036 The fall in the number of junior basic schools was due to the upgrading of some of the schools to senior basic ones.

With the opening of a post basic school at Turki, the number of such schools rose to 14 and the enrolment therein from 1 066 to 1 111

The number of junior basic training schools increased from 39 to 41 but that of senior basic training schools and basic training colleges remained stationary at 19 and 1 respectively The number of pupil teachers in these training institutions was 1 986 1 394 and 88 respectively as against 1 694 1 420 and 83 respectively during the previous year

In furtherance of the development of basic education in the State, a camp was organised at Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki from 27th to 29th April 1953 for the assessment of trainees work. The Board of Assessment, constituted for the purpose, conducted the evaluation of work of the students. In June 1953 craft teachers from basic schools were deputed to attend a course of instruction at the Central Training Institute Koni, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) In addition 12 basic trained graduate teachers were deputed to Sevagram (Wardha) and another batch of 12 teachers to Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki for a refresher course of six months duration.

The Bihar Basic Education Committee in their meeting in January 1954 considered that new basic schools should not be opened but all efforts should be concentrated on the conversion of existing primary schools into basic schools

Under the guidance of Dr Peter Manniche Danish expert in folk schools and rural colleges a seminar was held in Patna at which he gave useful comments on the comparative merits of the basic system of education in India and an insight into the working of a similar system of folk schools run in Denmark

Bombay

Due to the upgrading of some junior basic schools to senior ones the number of junior basic schools diminished from 82 to 58 while that of senior basic schools rose from 85 to 110 The enrolment of the junior and senior basic schools was 5 153 and 25 029 as compared to 10 307 and 20 376 respectively in the previous year Six hundred and fifty students passed the Basic Primary School Certificate Examination.

In pursuance of the government's policy of gradually remodelling primary education on the basic pattern, the introduction of craft teaching in conventional primary schools was continued and such schools increased from 2 801 to 2 902 during the year Students under instruction in these schools numbered 7 66 673

With the closure of the Training Centre at Bijapur the number of basic training schools decreased to 20 while the number of graduates basic training centres remained stationary at 3 The number of teachers trained in these schools was 1,266 and 63 respectively

Twenty additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Basic and Craft schools were sanctioned

Madhya Pradesh

With the final adoption of basic education as the pattern of education at the primary stage the number of senior basic schools rose by 51 to 129 and their enrolment by 13 796 to 36,267 Besides there were 60 primary schools following basic syllabus

The two basic training centres continued to train teachers in basic education Of the 293 pupils on rolls in these institutes 133 pupil teachers qualified for the award of the certificate

It was decided to introduce basic syllabus in all the Primary schools in the State in two stages—in classes I and II during 1954-55 and in classes III and IV during 1955 56 Special grants were sanctioned to 9 normal schools for the construction of weaving sheds and the purchase of necessary equipment needed in the teaching of weaving and agriculture Special grants were also given to 64 middle schools for their conversion into senior basic schools A modified syllabus on the basic pattern was prepared to be followed during the transitional period in schools in which adequate equipment and trained teachers were not available

Madras

After the creation of the Andhra State, there were 790 junior and 115 senior basic schools in the residuary State of Madras. The enrolment in the junior and the senior basic schools was 90 092 and 30 620 respectively

By the end of the year there were 42 basic training schools (28 for men and 14 for women) in the State Two basic training schools—one for men and the other for women were opened during the year The class-wise enrolment of pupil teachers under training therein was as under

Senior Basic	
I Year	940
II Year	1 008
Junior Basic	
I Year	1 322
II Year	1 404
Total	*4 674*

Nineteen graduates were re-trained in the 5 months duration course organised at the Basic Training School, Peri anaickenpalayam, and 720 elementary and secondary grade teachers in the 3 months re-training courses in the 17 basic training schools during the summer of 1953

The State government generally accepted the recommen dation of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed under the chair manship of Shri G Ramchandran and evolved a programme for consolidation improvement and expansion of basic educa tion in the State. The main recommendations were

1 the development of basic compact areas
2 the appointment of senior basic trained teachers as headmasters of basic schools
3 giving senior basic teachers employed in basic schools the same scales of pay as secondary grade teachers employed in secondary schools
4 only basic trained teachers should be appointed in basic schools and
5 at least one basic school in each basic compact area should be organised so as to demonstrate the full meaning and possibilities of basic education

The scheme and syllabus for the Basic Teacher School Leaving Certificate Examination as revised by the Ad Hoc Committee and approved by the government, were introduced in the basic training schools during this year The first

examination under this scheme and syllabus would be held during the year 1955 According to the new scheme, the examination was made internal and practical activities received weightage in the final assessment.

The government also accepted the policy of having an integrated course of 8 grades in basic education. In pursuance of this, to begin with middle schools forms of high schools in the compact areas were to be converted into basic schools and basic grades

Two gazetted Basic Education Officers assisted by trained Basic Deputy Inspectors were appointed for the organisation and supervision of basic education in the State.

Two regional basic education conferences were held during the year

Orissa

The scheme of basic education continued to operate in 18 compact areas in the State. Of the 315 basic institutions 309 were junior and 6 senior basic schools as against 226 junior and 1 senior basic schools during the previous year The enrolment in junior basic schools increased from 13 959 to 18 932 while that in senior basic schools from 187 to 736

Six basic training schools in the State had 237 student teachers under training With the addition of 2 more mobile training squads during the year the number of such squads rose to 5 These squads provided 30-days training for 1 553 primary school teachers in basic education as against for 914 teachers during 1952-53 Further 3 senior officers of the Subordinate Education Service were deputed to Sevasrampur for training in basic education.

Punjab

The year under review witnessed an increase of 151 junior basic schools in the State raising the total number to 224 with an enrolment of 17 829 pupils that is 10 350 more than those of the previous year

Uttar Pradesh

Due to the amalgamation of inefficient small schools into bigger ones the number of basic primary schools decreased by 685 to 31 119 These schools reported an enrolment of 26,94 545—48 215 less than that in the previous year

During this year 6,908 pupil teachers were under training in the 95 training schools in the State. The mobile training squads set up to meet the emergency demand for training teachers following the expansion programme of primary

education, were disbanded. Their work was taken over by the regular normal schools.

A drive to secure land for junior basic schools was launched to enable students to take up gardening and agri culture Agriculture or a craft was introduced as the central subject in junior high schools

West Bengal

With the opening of new schools and the conversion of existing conventional schools into basic ones the number of junior basic schools rose by 131 to 275 The enrolment also reported an increase from 17,998 to 31 622 One senior basic school was established at Kalanabagram during the year which had 25 pupils on its rolls

The number of basic training schools in the State increased from 11 to 12 and the teachers under training therein from 566 to 637 Twentyeight teachers completed their training in the Government Basic Training College, Banipur

In order to facilitate experimentations in basic education, two intensive educational development blocks were set up—one at Banipur and the other at Kalimpong

In the 8 Community development blocks a scheme to improve the existing primary schools and to convert them gradually to basic schools was taken up during the year A sum of Rs 2,24 000 was sanctioned for the renovation of primary school buildings prior to their conversion into basic schools

Hyderabad

With the opening of junior basic schools in Community Project areas and Community Development Blocks the number of junior basic schools in the State rose from 20 to 52 [illegible] schools enrolled 3 783 students as compared to 1 581 students during 1952 53

One basic training centre was started at Yermarus [illegible] addition to the 2 already functioning in the State. All [illegible] centres enrolled 181 pupil teachers for training [illegible] 27 teachers under went a short course training at the [illegible] centre Five teachers were also deputed to receive [illegible] in basic education at Nai Talim Bhavan Wardha

Madhya Bharat

The State, during 1953-54 had 75 junior [illegible] with an enrolment of 2,830

With the conversion of two normal [illegible] and Morar into basic training schools, the [illegible]

schools rose to 4 They enrolled 262 pupil teachers for training Besides, 16 teachers were deputed to Wardha to receive basic training

Ten basic education camps were organised at various places to give intensive practical training to young teachers

Mysore

The number of basic schools in the State was 123—115 junior and 8 senior basic schools as against 104 schools—101 junior and 3 senior basic schools during 1952 53 Of the total 12 junior basic schools and 2 senior basic schools were in the compact area adjoining the Basic Education Training Centre, Vidyanagar and provided teaching practice to the teachers under training The remaining schools were located in rural areas of the State. The enrolment in the junior basic schools increased from 8 371 to 8 586 while that in senior basic schools from 111 to 1 586

Sixty two teachers were trained in basic education at the Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar One basic training college was opened during the year which had 12 pupil teachers under training

Pepsu

With the conversion of 18 traditional schools and opening of 2 new junior basic schools the scheme of basic education was initiated in the State during this year These schools reported an enrolment of 1,216 pupils

During the year under report, a state-managed basic training school was established. Regular classes could not however be opened in it due to late recruitment of the staff Meanwhile this institution was utilised to give two weeks reorientation courses to untrained teachers recruited under the Government of India scheme to relieve educated un employment. Seven hundred teachers underwent training in short courses in basic education.

Rajasthan

The 16 junior and the 5 senior basic schools started during the year 1953 54 reported an enrolment of 992 and 1 055 pupils respectively

The Government Secondary Teacher s Certificate School, Udaipur was converted into a basic training institution for junior teachers. The number of trainees in this school was 49

Saurashtra

Basic education made rapid progress in the State During 1953 54 with the conversion of 150 primary schools into basic ones the number of junior basic schools increased from 39 to 189 and the corresponding rise in their enrolment was from 7 427 to 25 557 Thirty teachers were deputed to Vedchhi to receive training in basic education Equipment for basic education was supplied to 250 newly opened schools Basic syllabus was drawn up Lokshala at Aliabada was expanded

Travancore-Cochin

Two hundred and seventy five pupils were studying in the 5 junior basic schools during this year as compared to 197 pupils in the 4 junior basic schools during 1952 53

The Basic Training Institution, Cherpu offered retraining courses of 90 days duration to 43 men and 42 women teachers.

Ajmer

In Ajmer 40 new junior basic schools were opened which raised the number of such schools to 431 The enrolment therein increased from 21 858 to 23 114

The Basic Training School, Ajmer had under training 223 pupils (199 boys and 24 girls)

A. & N Islands

With the conversion of 5 traditional primary schools to junior basic schools, basic education was introduced for the first time in the State. These schools had 145 pupils under instruction

Bhopal

The year 1953-54 was the second year of the implementation of the basic education scheme in the State when 8 schools of the traditional type were converted into junior basic schools. This brought the total number of such schools to 18 The total enrolment in junior basic schools was 747 as against 357 during 1952 53

The two training schools in the State namely Normal cum-Basic Training School Bhopal and the Gandhinagar Basic Training School which was functioning under the Ford Foundation Scheme, had respectively 78 and 24 trainees on rolls

Bilaspur

There were 1 123 students studying in the 12 junior basic schools and 833 students in the 3 senior basic schools in the

State. The only basic training school trained 40 teachers during this year

Coorg

With the conversion of 15 middle schools into senior basic schools basic education was introduced in the State for the first time during this year These schools had 6 125 pupils on their rolls.

Delhi

The number of junior basic schools increased from 160 to 282 Juniors basic schools enrolled 29 145 pupils as compared to 1 699 pupils enrolled in senior basic schools Twelve junior basic schools were converted into senior basic schools by adding class VI in them. The process of conversion of primary schools on basic lines started during 1950-51 was continued during 1953 54 and class IV of rural schools was brought on basic lines during the year A batch of 12 graduate junior basic trained teachers was sent for training in senior basic edu cation at Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi The Jamia Millia enrolled 103 trainees 60 for junior basic training course and 43 for senior basic training course. A batch of 6 officers from the Directorate of Education, Delhi was sent for 6 week train ing in supervision and administration of basic schools at Teachers Training Institute, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Himachal Pradesh

Eleven junior basic schools with an enrolment of 467 were started during the year The Basic Training School Salogra enrolled 110 teacher pupils.

Kutch

As a preliminary measure to the introduction of basic education in the State craft teaching was introduced in 10 primary schools

Manipur

Only one junior basic school first of its kind in the State was started during the year It had 40 pupils on the rolls

Tripura

The number of junior basic schools in Tripura increased from 1 to 5 and the enrolment therein from 50 to 695 Two senior basic schools, with an enrolment of 188 were started during the year

Vindhya Pradesh

With the conversion of 53 primary schools into basic ones the number of junior and senior basic schools rose to 61 Consequently the enrolment also recorded an increase from 567 to 3,186 The basic Training School, Kundeshwar offered training facilities to 60 students

Main Statistics

(a) Schools

During 1953 54 the total number of basic schools increased by 927 to 35 805—the rate of increase being 2 7 per cent as compared to 2 0 per cent during 1952 53 Of the total, 3 821 were junior basic schools 31 119 basic primary schools (all in Uttar Pradesh) and 865 senior basic schools The corresponding figures for 1952 53 were junior basic schools 2 419 basic primary schools 31 804 and senior basic schools 655 The government managed 54 2 per cent of the junior basic schools as compared to 30 6 per cent by local boards and 15 2 per cent by private bodies More than 90 per cent of the basic primary schools were controlled by local boards nearly two-thirds of the rest by private bodies and one-third by government. Of the senior basic schools 67 3 per cent were managed by government, 21 7 per cent by local boards and 11 0 per cent by private bodies

The distribution of senior as well as junior basic schools in the different states during 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in table XXX. It will be observed that with the exception of Jammu & Kashmir and Kutch all the States had introduced in varying degrees basic education in their areas Leaving Madras, where the number of basic schools apparently decreased due to the bifurcation of the State and Uttar Pradesh where they decreased on account of the amalgamation of inefficient and unpopular schools with bigger ones, all the States reported increase in the number of such schools. The highest increase was recorded in Assam (160) and the least in Bombay and Travancore-Cochin State (1 each) Basic education was introduced for the first time in the States of Madhya Bharat, Pepsu Rajasthan A. & N Islands, Bilaspur Coorg Himachal Pradesh and Manipur Senior Basic Schools were opened in West Bengal (1) Rajasthan (5) Bilaspur (3) Coorg (15) Delhi (12) and Tripura (2)

(b) Pupils

The enrolment in all the basic schools rose from 30 81 524 (26 13 171 boys and 4 68,353 girls) to 32 00 703 (26,52 038

Table XXX—Number of Basic Schools*

State	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls				
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953 54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra	*	419	*		*	35	*		*	454	+ 454
Assam	158	292	11	13	7	10	1	2	157	317	+ 160
Bihar	147	141	3	2	380	408	4	4	534	555	+ 21
Bombay	73	49	9	9	72	97	13	13	167	168	+ 1
Madhya Pradesh					78	129			78	129	+ 51
Madras	861	790			96	115			957	905	− 52
Orissa	226	309			1	6			227	315	+ 88
Punjab	48	105	25	119					73	224	+ 151
Uttar Pradesh	29,221†	28,595†	2,583†	2,524†					31,804†	31 119†	− 685
West Bengal	144	275							144	276	+ 132
Hyderabad	20	52	–						20	52	+ 32
Madhya Bharat		75								75	+ 75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	101	115			3	8		..	104	123	+ 19
Pepsu		20					..			20	+ 20
Rajasthan		16			..	5				21	+ 21
Saurashtra	35	181	4	8					39	189	+ 150
Travancore-Cochin	4	5		..					4	5	+ 1
Ajmer	359	398	32	33					391	431	+ 40
A. & N Islands		5				..			..	5	+ 5
Bhopal	10	18							10	18	+ 8
Bilaspur	..	12	...	..		3		..	..	15	+ 15
Coorg						15				15	+ 15
Delhi	100	201	60	78		12	...		160	294	+ 134
Himachal Pradesh		11					...			11	+ 11
Manipur		1					..			1	+ 1
Tripura	1	5				2			1	7	+ 6
Vindhya Pradesh	8	61			..				8	61	+ 53
India	31 496	32 154	2 727	2 786	637	846	18	19	34,878	35 805	+ 927

Excludes the statistics of Post Basic Schools.
*Included in Madras State.
†Basic Primary schools.

Table XXXI—Number of

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior	
	Boys		Girls		Boys	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra		24 148	*	14 930		5,304
Assam	4,968	13 877	3 715	7 162	254	518
Bihar	10,238	9 535	1 695	1 620	45,269	49 327
Bombay	7 447	2 711	2 860	2 442	13,556	17,593
M Pradesh					20 462	32,535
Madras	57,933	56,695	33,611	33,397	15 820	18,239
Orissa	10 345	14 482	3 614	4 450	184	576
Punjab	5 140	10 801	2 339	7 028		
U Pradesh	23 67 721†	22 83 433†	3 75 039†	4 11 112		
West Bengal	12 792	21 898	5,206	9 724		22
Hyderabad	1 441	3 162	140	621		
M Bharat		2 710		120		
Mysore	6,239	6 079	2 132	2 487	95	747
Pepsu		1 139		77		
Rajasthan		880		112		1 020
Saurashtra	5,215	22,271	2,212	3,286		
T Cochin	100	136	87	139		
Ajmer	18,209	19 400	3 649	3 714		
A & N Islands		106		39		
Bhopal	357	657		90		
Bilaspur		1 045		78		800
Coorg					...	3 805
Delhi	8,769	20 404	6,399	8,741		1,596
H Pradesh		423		44		
Manipur		37		3		
Tripura	50	670		25		184
V Pradesh	567	3 073		113		
India	25 17,531	25 19 772	4 42 698	5,11,554	95 640	1,32,266

*Included in
†Pun basic

Pupils in Basic Schools

Basic Schools		Total			
Girls		1952 53	1953-54	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	State
1952-53	1953 54				
8	9	10	11	12	13
*	2,883		47,265	+ 47,265	Andhra
376	473	9 315	22 030	+ 12,717	Assam
6 323	6 709	63 525	67 191	+ 3,666	Bihar
6 820	7 436	30 683	30 182	− 501	Bombay
2,009	3 73	22,471	36,267	+ 13 796	M Pradesh
10 108	12,381	1 17 472	1 20 712	+ 3,240	Madras
3	160	14 146	19 668	+ 5 522	Orissa
		7 479	17 829	+ 10,350	Punjab
		27 42 760†	26 94,545†	− 48,215	Uttar Pradesh
	3	17 998	31 647	+ 13 649	West Bengal
		1,581	3 783	+ 2,202	Hyderabad
			2,830	+ 2 830	M. Bharat
16	839	8,482	10 15	+ 1 670	Mysore
			1 16	+ 1,216	Pepsu
	35		2 047	+ 2 047	Rajasthan
		7 427	25 557	+ 18 130	Saurashtra
		187	275	+ 88	T Cochin
		21 858	23 114	+ 1,256	Ajmer
			145	+ 145	A. & N Islands
		357	747	+ 390	Bhopal
--	33		1 956	+ 1,956	Bilaspur
	2,370		6 125	+ 6 125	Coorg
	103	15 168	30 844	+ 15 676	Delhi
			467	+ 467	H Pradesh
			40	+ 40	Manipur
	4	50	883	+ 833	Tripura
		567	3 186	+ 2,619	V Pradesh
25 655	57 111	30,81,524	32,00 703	+1 19 179	India

Madras Stat
primary schools.

Table XXXII—Number of Teachers

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic Schools			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Trained	Un Trained	Trained	Un Trained	Trained	Un-Trained	Train ed	Un-Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	1 115	24	164	3	255	9	58	1
Assam	495	80	117	5	27	1	26	1
Bihar	596	12	34		2,810	39	188	2
Bombay	88	11	36	5	595	57	88	18
Madhya Pradesh					1 016	274	14	9
Madras	2 009	35	839	8	697	38	428	3
Orissa	663	2	17	1	39	3	2	
Punjab	327	4	126	27				
Uttar Pradesh	54090*	15903*	3 091	3 468				
West Bengal	768	250	90	7	1	1	1	
Hyderabad	73	115						
Madhya Bharat	75							
Mysore	291	48	35	3	62	6	35	
Pepsu	36	6	3	1				
Rajasthan	19	7			26	23		
Saurashtra	171	471	48	114				
Travancore-Cochin		17	4					
Ajmer	799	63	141	2				
A. & N. Islands	2	11						
Bhopal	21	9						
Bilaspur	10	12			10	14		
Coorg					54	77	19	34
Delhi	714		323		57		8	
Himachal Pradesh	19							
Manipur	4							
Tripura	12	11	4	6	8	1		
Vindhya Pradesh	89	35	1					
India	62 486	17 126	5 073	3 650	5 657	543	867	68

I basic

in Basic Schools

In All Schools			Percentage of Trained Teachers to total Number of Teachers			Teacher Pupil Ratio			State
Trained	Un Trained	Total	In Junior or Basic Schools	In Senior or Basic Schools	In All Schools	In Junior or Basic Schools	In Senior or Basic Schools	In All Schools	State
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,592	37	1 629	97 9	96 9	97 7	30	25	29	Andhra
665	87	752	87.8	96 4	88.4	30	18	29	Assam
3 628	53	3 681	98.1	98.7	98.6	17	18	18	Bihar
807	91	898	88 6	90 1	89.9	37	33	34	Bombay
1 030	283	1 313		78 4	78 4		28	28	M Pradesh
3 973	84	4 057	98 5	96.5	97 9	31	26	30	Madras
721	6	727	99 6	93.2	99.2	28	17	7	Orissa
453	31	484	93 6		93.6	37		37	Punjab
57181	19371	76,552	74 7		74 7	35		35	U Pradesh
860	258	1 118	77 0	66 7	76.9	28	8	28	West Bengal
73	115	188	38.8		38.8	20		20	Hyderabad
75		75	100.0		100 0	38		38	M Bharat
423	57	480	86.5	94.2	88.1	23	15	22	Mysore
39	7	46	84 8		84.8	26		26	Pepsu
45	30	75	73 1	53 1	60 0	38	22	27	Rajasthan
219	585	804	27.2		27.2	32		32	Saurashtra
4	17	21	19 0		19 0	13		13	Trav -Cochin
940	65	1 005	93.5		93.5	23		23	Ajmer
2	11	13	15 4		15 4	11		11	A. & N Islands
21	9	30	70.0	-	70 0	5		25	Bhopal
20	26	46	45.5	41 7	43.5	51	35	43	Bilaspur
73	111	184		39 7	39 7		33	33	Coorg
1 102		1 102	100 0	100 0	100.0	28	26	28	Delhi
19		19	100 0		100 0	25		25	H Pradesh
4		4	100 0		100.0	10		10	Manipur
24	18	42	48.5	88.9	57 1	21	21	21	Tripura
90	35	125	72.0		72 0	25		25	V Pradesh
74 083	21,387	95 470	76.5	91 4	77.6	34	24	34	India

primary schools

boys and 5 48 665 girls)—the rate of increase being 3 9 per cent as compared to 0 4 per cent during the previous year Of the total enrolment, 3,36 781 pupils were studying in junior basic, 26 94 545 in basic primary and 1 69,377 in senior basic schools. Compared with the 1952 53 figures the enrolment in the junior and senior basic schools increased by 54 9 and 39 6 per cent respectively while that in case of basic primary schools decreased by 1 2 per cent.

Table XXXI gives the enrolment in junior and senior basic schools in different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953 54 It will be seen that the increase in enrolment in junior basic schools was reported by all the States except Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The increase was highest in Saurashtra (18 130) Next in the matter of increase came Delhi (13,977) West Bengal (13 624) Assam (12 356) Punjab (10 350) Orissa (4 973) Vindhya Pradesh (2 619) and Hyderabad (2 202) while Travancore Cochin reported the lowest increase (88) Senior basic schools in all the States recorded increase in enrolment

(c) **Teachers**

The total number of teachers employed in basic schools was 95 470 as against 92 148 during 1952 53 This gives an increase of 3 6 per cent during the year under report. Of the total as many as 11 783 teachers were working in junior basic, 76,552 in basic primary and 7 135 in senior basic schools The corresponding figures during the previous year were 7 964 78 947 and 5 237 respectively

The position with regard to the trained teachers in basic schools in the country improved not only quantitatively but also qualitatively as the proportion of the trained to the total number of teachers rose from 70 4 to 76 5 per cent. But considering the percentage of trained teachers in junior basic, basic primary and senior basic schools separately slight set backs were observed in the case of junior basic (from 94 6 per cent to 88 1 per cent) and senior basic (from 93 0 per cent to 91 4 per cent) The percentage of trained teachers in basic primary schools registered as good a rise as from 66 5 to 74 7

On an average, the teacher pupil ratio in junior basic schools was 1 29 as compared to 1 35 in basic primary and 1 24 in senior basic schools

The distribution of teachers in basic schools in different States for the years 1953-54 is given in table XXXII The number of teachers in basic schools increased in all the States except Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, where the decline was

due to the fall in the number of schools. In Travancore-Cochin however it stood stationary at 21 The entire teaching staff in Madhya Bharat Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur was trained More than nine out of every ten teachers were trained in Andhra, Bihar Madras Orissa, Punjab and Ajmer while the percentage of trained teachers varied between 50 to 90 per cent in Assam Bombay Madhya Pradesh Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Mysore, Pepsu Rajasthan Bhopal Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. Elsewhere, more than half of the staff was untrained.

(d) Expenditure

Direct expenditure on basic schools increased, during the year from Rs. 6 15 51 672 to Rs. 6 67 13 298 The rate of increase was 8 4 per cent as compared to 12 4 per cent during 1952 53 Of the total Rs. 1 05 62,384 were expended on junior basic Rs 4 98 04,399 on basic primary and Rs. 63 46,515 on senior basic schools. The distribution of expenditure by sources of income for each type of basic schools is given in table XXXIII below

Table XXXIII—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Sources

Source	Junior Basic		Basic Primary		Senior Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	93,67 006	88.7	3,31 12,001	67 1	55 10,872	87.3	4,83 19,911	72 1
Local Board Funds	9,05 476	8.6	1,29,39 770	26.0	3,63 442	5.7	1 42,08,096	21.3
Fees	38,[illegible]10	0.4	29,87,073	6.0	90,577	1 4	31 15,862	4.7
Endowments	87,931	0 8	24 746	0 0	96,617	1.6	2,09,261	0.3
Other Sources	1,63 761	1.5	4 40,737	0 8	2,55,007	4.0	8,59,505	1.3
Total	105,62,384	100.0	4,98 04,399	100.0	63 46,515	100.0	6,67,13,298	100 0

The part of the total direct expenditure on basic schools met from government funds and fees increased from 70 7 to 72 4 per cent and from 4 1 to 4 7 per cent respectively and that contributed by local board funds and other sources decreased from 23 1 to 21.3 per cent and from 1 9 to 1 3 per cent respectively

Table XXXIV—Direct Expenditure

State	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		8 63,298	*	2 73 636	*	11,36,934
Assam	1,84 031	3 78,584	24 974	49,536	2,09 005	3 78,120
Bihar	6,20 050	5 46,318	23,88,867	26 90,391	30 08 917	32,36 709
Bombay	3,26,048	1 64,505	8 47 156	8,78 179	11 73,204	10 42 684
M Pradesh			7,98,695	9 64 761	7 98,695	9 64 761
Madras	20 83 699	20,37 463	7 63 149	9 70 092	28,46 848	30 07,555
Orissa	4,89,833	6,25,391	10,933	57,363	5 00 766	6,82,754
Punjab	2 15,163	4 03 097			2 15 163	4 03 097
Uttar Pradesh	4,89,96 421†	4,98,04,399†			4,89,96,421	4,98,04,399
West Bengal	4 69,810	6 83 169		1,307	4 69 810	6,84 476
Hyderabad	59,360	1 44,366			59,360	1 44,366
Madhya Bharat		44,384				44,384
Mysore	1,90 403	2 89,351	7,360	57 768	1 97 763	3 47 119
Pepsu		58,932				58,932
Rajastan		15,383		89,928		1 05,311
Saurashtra	2,24 471	6,88,446			2,24 471	6 88,446
T Cochin	11 669	13,692			11 669	13,692
Ajmer	13 43 212	15,91,237			13 43,212	15,91,237
A. & N Islands		19 056				19 056
Bhopal	13,977	20 059			13,977	20,059
Bilaspur		28 300		43,905	..	72,205
Coorg	..			2,16,525		2 16,525
Delhi	14,31 9 9	18,34 774		20,624	14 31 959	18,55,398
H Pradesh		20,137				20,137
Manipur		3 629				3,629
Tripura	36 178	20 124		32,500	36 178	52,624
V Pradesh	14,254	1 18,689		..	14,254	1 18,689
India	..		48,41 1		6,13,31 672	6,67 13,2[illegible]

* Included in
† Basic Primary

on Basic Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Per of Exp. on Basic Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education	Percentage of Expenditure met from					State
		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
+ 11 36 934	1 6	71 7	27.3	0 0	0.8	0 2	Andhra
+ 1 69 115	1.5	96.9	1 0			2 1	Assam
+ 2 27 792	4 8	91 5	0.3	0 0		5 4	Bihar
− 1,30,520	0.5	81.2	7 4	1 4	1 1	5.9	Bombay
+ 1 66,066	1 9	86 9	11.2	1 4		0.5	M Pradesh
+ 1 60 707	2.2	70 5	22 0	1.6	5.2	0.7	Madras
+ 1 81,988	3.2	91.5			0.3	8.2	Orissa
+ 1 87 934	0 7	78.8	5 7	2 4	0.2	12 9	Punjab
+ 8,07 978	28.0	67 1	26 0	6.0	0 0	0.9	U Pradesh
+ 2 14,666	0 6	88 7	11 1	0.0	0.1		W Bengal
+ 85 006	0 3	97 6	..		0 4	2.0	Hyderabad
+ 41,381	0.2	80.8				..	M Bharat
+ 1 49,350	1 0	97 6		1.5		0.3	Mysore
+ 58,932	0.5	100.0					Pepsu
+ 1 05,311	0.4	86.6		2.0	4 7	6 7	Rajasthan
+ 4,63,975	4 4	99 4				0.6	Saurashtra
+ 2,023	0.0	19 7				80.3	T Cochin
+ 2 48,025	22.5	100 0					Ajmer
+ 19 056	11 7	98.0		..		2.0	A & N Islands
+ 6,082	0 9	100.0		..			Bhopal
+ 72,205	17 5	97.5		2.5	..		Bilaspur
+ 2,16,525	13 8	79 6		15 4	..	5 0	Coorg
+ 4,23 439	5 0	100 0			..		Delhi
+ 20,137	0.7	100.0		...			H Pradesh
+ 3 829	0.2	100.0		..			Manipur
+ 16 446	2.3	100.0					Tripura
+ 1 01 435	2.2	100.0					V Pradesh
+ 51 61 626	5 6	72.4	21.3	4.7	0.3	1.3	India

Madras St t
Schools.

The average annual cost per pupil worked out as follows

	Rs
Junior Basic schools	31 4
Basic Primary Schools	18.5
Senior Basic Schools	37 5

Table XXXIV gives the distribution of expenditure incurred on basic schools in the different States It will be seen that the expenditure increased in all the States except in Madras, where the expenditure figure for 1953 54 relates to residuary Madras and that of 1952 53 to composite Madras.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education as conceived originally aimed at self-sufficiency through productivity But, at this stage of its development, when basic education has not yet been started on a mass scale, and wherever it has been introduced it is mostly upto junior basic standard where the productive effi ciency cannot be expected to be high it is yet difficult to lay down specific targets in this connection As the fundamental object of basic education is nothing less than the development of the child s total personality which includes productive efficiency as well the productive aspect can in no case be relegated to the background At the same time the productive aspect can also not be allowed to take precedence over the educational aspect. It should therefore, be the duty of the teacher to explore the economic possibilities fully with the emphatic stipulation that it does not in any way conflict with the educational aims and objects

A few excerpts from the States Reports on this issue are given below —

U P

Production and self-sufficiency are secondary to the main purpose The scope which a craft provides for the development of skill in a child is the main cri terion for the selection and practice of a craft and not the marketability of the goods produced Subject to this reservation efforts have been made to achieve efficient practice of the crafts The cost of raw materials and the limited financial resources of the local bodies have so far hindered the satisfactory progress However it has been possible to utilize the products of the crafts in the school itself

West Bengal

Craft has been introduced as a means to an end and not an end in itself Crafts have, nevertheless, been

made the media of instruction It is however the educational rather than productive aspect that is emphasized.

Vindhya Pradesh

It is not possible to make the basic schools stand on their legs. Self-sufficiency as envisaged in the Wardha Scheme is neither possible nor desirable in the changing circumstances. Efforts are, however being made to get back the cost of raw materials used in teaching the crafts.

Ajmer

'Productive aspect of crafts is not possible to an appreciable extent in schools of 5 grades This is only possible in full fledged basic schools having 8 grades'

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The year under review witnessed a significant expansion in the field of secondary education Though the pattern of education continued to be mainly academic and unilateral some of the States, improved courses of study by the introduction of new subjects like crafts, civics agriculture, music and various types of extra-curricular activities.

The most outstanding event of the year in the sphere of secondary education in the country was the publication of the report of the Secondary Education Commission The Commission was appointed by the Government of India in October 1952 to enquire into and report on the present position of secondary education in India in all its aspects and to suggest measures for its reorganisation and improvement. The Commission noted the following basic short-comings and defects of the present system of secondary education

(1) The education given in our schools was isolated from life—the curriculum as formulated and as presented through the traditional methods of teaching did not give the students insight into the everyday world in which they were living

(2) It (the education given in secondary schools) was narrow and one-sided and failed to train the whole personality of the student

(3) It depended too much on the study of English which had until comparatively recently been both the medium of instruction and a compulsory subject of study

(4) The methods of teaching generally practised failed to develop in the students either independence of thought or initiative in action.

(5) The increase in the size of classes had considerably reduced personal contact between teachers and pupils.

(6) The dead weight of examinations had tended to curb the teachers initiative, to stereotype the curriculum, to promote mechanical and lifeless methods of teaching to discourage all spirit of experimentation and to place the stress on wrong or unimportant things in education.

So far about the malaise from which the present system of secondary education was suffering. In order to remedy it, the following objectives of secondary education were defined:

(*i*) Training of character to fit the students to participate creatively as citizens in the emerging democratic social order;

(*ii*) Improvement of their practical and vocational efficiency so that they may play their part in building up the economic prosperity of the country; and

(*iii*) Development of their literary, artistic and cultural interests which are necessary for self-expression and for the full development of human personality without which a living national culture cannot come into being.

For the attainment of these objectives, the Commission made comprehensive and far reaching recommendations with regard to the organisational pattern of secondary education, study of languages, curriculum in secondary schools, methods of teaching, education of character and discipline, guidance and counselling in secondary schools, physical welfare of students, examination and evaluation, improvement of the teaching personnel, problem of administration and finance.

Some of the more important recommendations made by the Commission are given below:

(1) The secondary stage of education should cover seven years in all including (*a*) the middle or the senior basic or the junior secondary stage of three years, and (*b*) the higher secondary stage of four years.

(2) Multilateral or multi purpose schools should be established wherever possible to provide varied types of courses for students with diverse aims, interests and abilities.

(3) In addition to the introduction of diversified courses of study selected by students, a certain number of core subjects should be studied by all.

(4) All States should provide much greater opportunities for agricultural education in rural schools and such courses should include horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.

(5) Technical schools should be started in large numbers either separately or as a part of multi-purpose schools and should be located in close proximity to appropriate industries with which they should work in close cooperation.

(6) A small cess to be called 'Industrial Education Cess' should be levied on industries and the proceeds should be based for the furtherance of technical education.

(7) The mother tongue or the regional language should generally be the medium of instruction throughout the secondary stage subject to the provision already made for linguistic minorities.

(8) The study of English should be given its proper place in secondary schools and facilities should be made available at the middle school stage for its study on an optional basis Special arrangements should be made in the secondary schools to provide for an advanced course in English for those who wish to go to higher education

(9) Every pupil of the secondary stage should be given an opportunity of acquiring a basic knowledge of Hindi.

(10) Provision should be made for the optional study of classical languages at the high school or higher secondary school stage.

(11) In introducing both Hindi and English care should be taken that they are not introduced at the same time but at an interval of one year

(12) A high-powered Text Book Committee, consisting of a Judge of the High Court, a Member of the Public Service Commission a Vice Chancellor the Director of Education a Headmaster and two other distinguished educationists should be appointed in each state for the selection of textbooks.

(13) Suitable legislation should be passed making it an election offence to utilise students below the age of 17 for purposes of political propaganda or election campaign.

(14) Religious instruction may be given in schools on a voluntary basis outside the regular school hours

(15) A close coordination between different departments in States and different ministries at the Centre is extremely necessary with a view to increasing efficiency and secure economy of effort. Advisory Boards of Education should be set up in each State to examine the possibilities of educational expansion and improvement.

(16) A Board to be called the Federal Board of Vocational Education should be constituted at the Centre consisting of the representatives of the ministries concerned and other interests and funds for this board should be contributed by different ministries

(17) Contributions for development of secondary education buildings and play-grounds of educational institutions and funds bequeathed to them in the will of a deceased person and equipment like scientific apparatus workshop

appliances and books for school libraries should be exempted from all taxes.

(18) The Centre should assume a certain amount of direct responsibility for the reorganization of secondary education and give financial aid for the purpose.

A £ general review of the recommendations was undertaken by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its annual meeting held in November 1953 The Board appointed an Implementation Committee which examined the recommendations and drew up a list of priorities in order to facilitate their implementation The report of this Committee was generally accepted by the Board at its meeting in February 1954

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation a team of four foreign and four Indian educationists was deputed to make a detailed and comparative study of two problems high lighted in the Secondary Education Commission Report, viz. methods of teacher training and the reconstruction of curricula in schools

Another important development in the field of Secondary Education was the organisation of a Headmasters Seminar cum Camp at Taradevi (Simla Hills) About 50 head masters drawn from 25 States participated in it and drew up a programme of reforms which they proposed to implement first in their own schools. A report of the seminar has been published by the Central Ministry of Education under the title Headmasters on Secondary Education (publication No 150)

Under the scheme No 2—Improvement of Existing Secondary Education of the First Five Year Plan of Educational Development, teachers training institutions and education departments of universities were invited to undertake research on problems connected with secondary education with financial assistance of the Central Government, while the institutions would contribute their share of expenditure in the form of building library laboratory and other facilities available for carrying out research on approved subjects The Central Government would meet the expenditure on following items

(a) Research fellowship or fellowships at Rs. 150/ p m (field)

(b) Travelling allowances for the fellows and supervisory staff

(c) Petty contingencies

(d) Library books needed for the project

(e) Equipment including the laboratory

The scheme was approved by the Government of India by the end of the year 1953-54

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission the Government of India set up in March 1954 a Central Bureau of Text Book Research at the Central Institute of Education with the object of assisting in the improvement of school text books More specifically the work of the Bureau included

(a) Making a critical survey of current text book literature

(b) Formulating educational criteria and guiding principles for writing text books

(c) Preparing a comprehensive scheme of score-cards, rating-scales and check list for the appraisal of text book and

(d) Preparation of model text books

The Bureau in the first instance started with text books at the school level only the four school subjects selected for investigation were Science Hindi, History and Geography

A brief account of the progress made in the field of secondary education in various States is given below

Andhra

During this year diversified courses in 13 more secondary schools were introduced raising their number to 81 Revised syllabus in English was introduced in Form I and in citizenship training in all the Forms I to VI The first examination (S S L. C.) under the language scheme was held in March, 1954 The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended. Under the revised terms and conditions, the service of teachers put in the secondary grade cadre after obtaining the B A. degree was to be counted towards the minimum service prescribed for L. T Assistants for inclusion in the panel of headmasters

Assam

Facilities for training in a craft were provided in 52 high schools and assistance for imparting such training was also given to a large number of middle schools especially to those situated in tribal areas

Compulsory social service introduced last year was extended to all the secondary schools in the State.

Bihar

Craft subjects were introduced in more schools in the State.

The British Council organised a seminar at Ranchi on the teaching of English for the teachers of government high schools at which 50 teachers were deputed to undertake refresher course training The question of the medium of instruction in secondary schools in the State was re-examined and instructions were issued that in non language subjects upto class VII it should be the mother tongue of the students.

Two schools for girls—one middle and the other high—were provincialised

Bombay

An eight week Secondary Education Extension Course sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation Service in India was held at Baroda. This course was one of the secondary education workshop projects undertaken by the Foundation Service in this country It included the teaching of educational principles and methods, educational psychology and guidance, demonstration and curriculum and other fundamental aspects of secondary education Nineteen teachers from the State attended the course.

Two refresher courses sponsored by the British Council were held for the teachers of English. Each of these courses had an intake capacity of 40 Matters of practical value in the teaching of English, such as method phonetics, intonation, demonstration lessons etc. were dealt with at the courses.

The teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in standard X in the State in accordance with the recommendations of the Hindi Teaching Committee.

Madhya Pradesh

The Secondary Education Board established under the Secondary Education Act, 1951 became autonomous with effect from 2nd June, 1953 and its finances were separated from those of the government from that date

Madras

Forty-seven new secondary schools were opened during the year The form of agreement between the teacher and the management was amended.

Uttar Pradesh

The Acharya Narendra Deva Committee, appointed by the government in 1952 to examine the working of second ary education in the State, submitted its report which was under the consideration of the government. The committee investigated into the question of the syllabus of secondary education, technical and vocational education, educational guidance and aptitudes examinations, holidays and vacations, discipline and moral education and text books and made recommendations The Committee recommended *interalia* for the linking of technical and general education at this stage.

Courses for high school (technical) and intermediate (technical) were introduced in four institutes

Agriculture and crafts as central subjects were introduced in junior high schools A special competitive test in Hindi was introduced for students of class VIII

West Bengal

The government appointed a special three member Committee to report on the problems of secondary education in the State Governments' contribution in the dearness allowance payable to secondary school teacher was raised from Rs 10 to Rs 18 per month.

Hyderabad

During this year 252 secondary classes were opened to meet the increasing demand for secondary education in the State.

Madhya Bharat

Carpentry and weaving were introduced in two middle schools Seven boys primary schools were upgraded to middle schools and five girls middle schools to high schools. Class VI was started in many primary schools

Mysore

Two high schools—one for boys and the other for girls—were started during the year Fortyfive lower primary schools were converted into 12 pucca and 33 new type middle schools

Pepsu

Sixteen primary and ten lower middle schools were raised to the middle standard and five middle schools to the high standard Two high and two middle schools were taken over by the government.

Travancore-Cochin

The revised syllabus introduced in Forms I to V in the previous years was adopted in Form VI also during the year under report.

Ajmer

Three government middle schools for boys were raised to the status of a high school.

A. and N Islands

One middle school was started and one primary school was upgraded to the middle school standard during this year In order to get the high school affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer for the high school examination of 1955 syllabus of the board was introduced in classes I to VII

Bhopal

Provisions for the teaching of agriculture were made in 15 middle and 5 high schools. Three primary schools were raised to the middle standard and two middle schools to the high standard.

Bilaspur

The syllabus of the Central Board of Education, Ajmer was adopted in the high classes Four primary schools were raised to the middle standard and one middle school to the high standard.

Coorg

With the introduction of agriculture as basic craft, fifteen middle schools were converted into senior basic schools.

New type of attainment tests were introduced in schools Short answer questions like matching test multiple choice test, true-false test and completion test were given in one of the question papers in subjects like Mathematics, Science and Social Studies.

Kutch

Five existing primary schools were upgraded to the middle school level in order to allow the students in rural areas to avail themselves of secondary education

Himachal Pradesh

Five middle schools were raised to the high school level and two lower middle schools to the middle standard.

to examinations, while the State Education Departments were responsible for recognition, grants in aid and inspection

Schools.

During the year under report, the total number of recognised secondary schools in the country increased from 24 059 to 25 767 (22 499 for boys and 3,268 for girls) This gives an increase of 7 1 per cent as compared to 6 3 percent during the previous year According to managements these were distributed as

Government	5 681	(22 0 per cent)
District Boards	5 648	(21 9 per cent)
Municipal Boards	706	(2 8 per cent)
Private Bodies		
Aided	10 428	(40 5 per cent)
Unaided	3 304	(12 8 per cent)

This represents no significant departure from the corresponding figures of the previous year viz government 21 5 per cent, district boards 23 0 per cent, municipal boards 2 9 per cent private aided bodies 40 5 per cent and private unaided bodies 12 1 per cent.

The number of government schools increased by 9 9 per cent, district board schools by 1 9 per cent, municipal boards schools by 0 7 per cent private aided schools by 7 1 per cent and private unaided schools by 13 4 per cent.

Of the total 16,252 were middle schools and 9 515 high schools (including 40 higher secondary schools in Delhi) Compared with the 1952 53 figures these give increases of 5 9 and 9 1 per cent respectively A comparison of the number of middle and high schools under different managements, during the years 1952 53 and 1953 54 is given in table XXXVI below

Table XXXVI Number of Middle and High Schools by Managements

Management	Middle Schools				High Schools			
	1952-53		1953-54		1952-53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	3 955	25 8	4 332	26.6	1,215	13 9	1 349	14.2
District Boards	4 733	30 9	4 742	29.2	808	.3	906	9.5
Mun. Boards	401	2.6	388	2.4	300		318	
Private								
Aided	4,545	29 6	4·871	30 0	5 11		57	
Unaided	1 706	11 1	1 919	11.8	1 2			
Total	15,340	100 0	16,252	100 0	8,7			

Of the 25 767 secondary schools, 16,587 schools (12,583 middle and 4 004 high) were located in rural areas as against 15 001 schools (11,363 middle and 3 638 high) during the previous year The proportion of these schools to the total number of secondary schools was 64 4 per cent during 1953-54 and 62 4 per cent during 1952 53 If middle and high schools were considered separately 77 4 per cent of the former and 42 1 per cent of the latter were located in rural areas as against 74 1 and 41 7 per cent respectively during the previous year

The State-wise distribution of secondary schools—middle and high separately during the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in table XXXVII. It will be observed that the number of secondary schools increased everywhere except in Punjab and Coorg where the decrease of 58 and 3 respectively was due to the downgrading of middle schools into primary ones. Among Part A States, the increase in the number of secondary schools was highest in Bihar (324) followed by West Bengal (198) Uttar Pradesh (182) Madhya Pradesh (158) Assam (118) Andhra and Madras (taken together) (99) Bombay (78) and Orissa (33) In case of Part B States the greatest increase was reported by Travancore-Cochin (65) and the lowest by Saurashtra (1) The increase in the number of secondary schools varied from 2 in A. and N Islands to 25 in Delhi among Part C States.

Table XXXVIII shows the proportion of middle and high schools managed by government, local boards and private bodies in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 In all Part A States and Travancore-Cochin Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura a large majority of middle schools continued to be under the management of the local boards of private bodies or both. In these States ... tion of government schools varied from 2.2 per ... to 44 1 per cent in Tripura. Among Part B S... proportion of middle schools under government was reported in Madhya Bharat (94 5 per cent) in Travancore Cochin (31 7 per cent) In ... States, A and N Islands Bilaspur and C... the middle schools under government ... Pradesh (98 0) per cent, Bhopal (95 0) per ... Pradesh (91 3) per cent A large number of ... all the Part A States and Travancore-C... Delhi Kutch Manipur and Tripura ... bodies. 39 1 per cent of high schools in ... cent in West Bengal and 24 1 per cent in ... any grant in-aid

to examinations while the State Education Departments were responsible for recognition, grants in aid and inspection

Schools.

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Municipal Boards	706	(2 8 per cent)
Private Bodies		
Aided	10 428	(40 5 per cent)
Unaided	3 304	(12 8 per cent)

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	1952 53		1953-54		1952 53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government	3 955	25.8	4 352	26.6	1,215	13.9	1 349	14.2
District Boards	4 733	30 9	4 742	29.2	808	9.3	906	9.5
Mun. Boards	401	2.6	388	2.4	300	3 4	318	3.3
Private								
Aided	4,545	29 6	4 871	30 0	5 189	59.5	5,557	58 4
Unaided	1 706	11 1	1,919	11.8	1,207	13 9	1,365	14 6
Total	15,340	100.0	16,252	100 0	8,719	100 0	9,515	100 0

Of the 25,767 secondary schools, 16 587 schools (12,583 middle and 4 004 high) were located in rural areas as against 15 001 schools (11,363 middle and 3 638 high) during the previous year The proportion of these schools to the total number of secondary schools was 64 4 per cent during 1953-54 and 62 4 per cent during 1952 53 If middle and high schools were considered separately 77 4 per cent of the former and 42 1 per cent of the latter were located in rural areas as against 74 1 and 41 7 per cent respectively during the previous year

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Table XXXVIII shows the proportion of middle and high schools managed by government, local boards and private bodies in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 In all Part A States and Travancore Cochin Delhi Kutch Manipur and Tripura a large majority of middle schools continued to be under the management of the local boards or private bodies or both. In these States the proportion of government schools varied from 2.2 per cent in Punjab to 44 1 per cent in Tripura. Among Part B States the highest proportion of middle schools under government management was reported in Madhya Bharat (94.5 per cent) and the least in Travancore Cochin (31 7 per cent) In case of Part C States, A and N Islands Bilaspur and Coorg reported all the middle schools under government control and Vindhya Pradesh (98.0) per cent Bhopal (95 0) per cent and Himachal Pradesh (91 3) per cent. A large number of high schools in all the Part A States and Travancore Cochin, Ajmer Coorg Delhi Kutch Manipur and Tripura were run by bodies. 39 1 per cent of high schools in Punjab 35 cent in West Bengal and 24 1 per cent in Bihar did not any grant in aid

Table XXXVII—Number of

State	Middle Schools				High	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953 54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra		100		20		547
Assam	982	1 060	126	144	270	290
Bihar	2 513	2,761	145	144	750	824
Bombay	418	437	40	32	877	936
M. Pradesh	854	968	68	78	237	268
Madras	281	217	50	28	1 192	705
Orissa	523	548	37	35	190	199
Punjab	786	607	129	155	467	542
Uttar Pradesh	2,779	2 842	465	477	1 023	1 125
West Bengal	1 119	1,204	187	203	1 114	1 167
Hyderabad	192	201	43	47	112	122
J & Kashmir		154	**	45	**	63
M. Bharat	310	314	56	52	56	67
Mysore	606	630	109	110	186	204
Pepsu	247	253	32	33	103	121
Rajasthan	654	667	106	118	178	185
Saurashtra	83	84	9	8	52	53
T Cochin	698	723	75	75	457	490
Ajmer	24	24	9	10	22	24
A. & N Islands		2			1	1
Bhopal	37	37	2	3	10	12
Bilaspur	12	15			1	2
Coorg	49	46			8	8
Delhi	55	68	38	35	66	73
H. Pradesh	89	94	9	9	27	31
Kutch	10	15	1	1	7	7
Manipur	52	63	3	3	21	21
Tripura	42	53	6	6	23	23
V Pradesh	163	174	17	20	24	28
India	**13,578**	**14,360**	**1 762**	**1,891**	**7 474**	**8,138**

Included in
Figures are
† Includes higher secondary
£ Percentage cannot be worked out separate figures for

Secondary Schools by States

Schools For Girls 1952-53	Schools For Girls 1953-54	Total 1952-53	Total 1953-54	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) Number	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) Percentage	State
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*	48	*	715	+ 715	£	Andhra
36	38	1 414	1 532	+ 118	+ 8.3	Assam
37	40	3,445	3 769	+ 324	+ 9 4	Bihar
153	161	1 488	1,566	+ 78	+ 5.2	Bombay
53	56	1,212	1,370	+ 158	+ 13 0	M. Pradesh
219	176	1 742	1 126	– 616	£	Madras
10	11	760	793	+ 33	+ 4 3	Orissa
46	66	1 428	1,370	– 58	– 4 1	Punjab
192	197	4 459	4 641	+ 182	+ 4 1	Uttar Pradesh
209	253	2,629	2,827	+ 198	+ 7.5	West Bengal
39	40	386	410	+ 24	+ 6.2	Hyderabad
	9		271	+ 271	*	J & Kashmir
13	19	435	452	+ 17	+ 3.9	M. Bharat
37	42	938	986	+ 48	+ 5 1	Mysore
15	19	397	426	+ 29	+ 7.3	Pepsu
9	9	947	979	+ 32	+ 3 4	Rajasthan
12	12	156	157	+ 1	+ 0.6	Saurashtra
108	115	1,338	1 403	+ 65	+ 4 9	T Cochin
4	4	59	62	+ 3	+ 5.1	Ajmer
		1	3	+ 2	+ 200.0	A & N Islands
3	3	52	55	+ 3	+ 5.8	Bhopal
1	1	14	18	+ 4	+ 28.6	Bilaspur
2	2	59	56	– 3	– 5 1	Coorg
28	36	187	212	+ 25	+ 13 4	Delhi
4	4	129	138	+ 9	+ 7.0	H Pradesh
1	1	19	24	+ 5	+ 26.3	Kutch
1	1	77	88	+ 11	+ 14.3	Manipur
8	8	79	90	+ 11	+ 13.9	Tripura
5	6	209	228	+ 19	+ 9 1	V. Pradesh
1,243	1,377	24,059	25 767	+1708	+ 7 1	India

Madras State [illegible]
not available
[illegible]chools also.
Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not [illegible]vailable.

Table XXXVIII—Managements of

State	Percentage of Middle School Managed by				
	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	17.5	42 5	16 7	23.3	
Assam	8 0	29 6	1.2	49.9	11.3
Bihar	15 7	32.7	2 0	36 0	13.6
Bombay	7 9	17 3	2.3	64 6	7.5
Madhya Pradesh	16.3	60 4	5 7	9.2	6.4
Madras	10 2	19 6	10 6	58.8	0 8
Orissa	26 4	8.6	0.3	50.7	14 0
Punjab	2.2	77 7	4 1	4 9	11 1
Uttar Pradesh	3 1	59 0	4 7	11.6	19 6
West Bengal	5.9	0 4	0 3	75.8	19 6
Hyderabad	74 6			21 4	4 0
J & Kashmir	90.5			9.5	
Madhya Bharat	94.5			4 4	1 1
Mysore	88 5			10 0	1 5
Pepsu	83 2		0 4	16 4	
Rajasthan	84 0	1.5	0 1	8.9	5 5
Saurashtra	68.5			12.0	19.5
Trav Cochin	31 7			60.4	7 9
Ajmer	64 7		2.9	32.4	
A. & N Islands	100 0				
Bhopal	95 0			2.5	2 5
Bilaspur	100 0				
Coorg	100.0				
Delhi	41 7	6.8	2.0	49.5	
H Pradesh	91 3			8 7	
Kutch	31.3			43 7	25 0
Manipur	34.8			36 4	28 8
Tripura	44 1			30 5	25 4
V Pradesh	98.0			1 0	1 0
India	**26 6**	**29.2**	**2.4**	**30 0**	**11.8**

† Includes higher

Secondary Schools by States

Percentage of High Schools† Managed by

Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies: Aided	Private Bodies: Unaided	State
7	8	9	10	11	12
4 0	69 6	7 6	18.6	0.2	Andhra
8 6			79 8	11 6	Assam
6 6			69 3	24 1	Bihar
4.2	0 2	4 0	88.0	3 6	Bombay
22 8	0.9	13.0	59 0	4.3	Madhya Pradesh
6 0	30.7	6.2	55.6	1 5	Madras
26 8	6.7	0.5	56 9	9 1	Orissa
12.5	23.5	4 0	20.9	39 1	Punjab
9 7	0.3	2 7	70.7	16 6	Uttar Pradesh
2.5		0.0	61.9	35.6	West Bengal
56.2			43.2	0.6	Hyderabad
76 4			23 6		J & Kashmir
54 7			40.7	4 6	Madhya Bharat
18.3	21 6	27 6	28 0	4 3	Mysore
50.7			49 3		Pepsu
69 6			26 3	4 1	Rajasthan
61.5			30.8	7 7	Saurashtra
21.3			70.3	8.4	Trav -Cochin
46 4			53.6		Ajmer
100 0					A. & N Islands
86.7			6 7	6.6	Bhopal
100 0					Bilaspur
50 0			50.0		Coorg
38.5	2 8	1 8	54 1	2 8	Delhi
85.7			14.3		H. Pradesh
37.5			62.5		Kutch
13.6			63 7	22 7	Manipur
35.5			61.3	3..	Tripura
100 0					V. Pradesh
14.2	**9.5**	**3.3**	**58.4**	**14.6**	**India**

secondary schools also.

Table XXXVIII—Managements of Secondary Schools by States (*Contd.*)

State	*Percentage of Secondary Schools Managed by*				
	Govern ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra	6.3	65 0	9 1	19 5	0 1
Assam	8 1	23.2	1 0	56 3	11 4
Bihar	13 7	25.2	1 5	43 6	16 0
Bombay	5.3	5 4	3 6	81 0	4 7
Madhya Pradesh	19 3	46.4	7 4	21 0	5 9
Madras	6 9	28.2	7.2	56.3	1 4
Orissa	26.5	8.1	0.4	52.5	12 7
Punjab	6 8	53 6	4 0	12 0	23 6
Uttar Pradesh	8 4	42.3	4 1	28 5	18 7
West Bengal	4.2	0.2	0 2	67.8	27 6
Hyderabad	67.3			30 0	2 7
J & Kashmir	86 7			13.3	
Madhya Bharat	86.9			11.3	1.8
Mysore	71 0	5 4	6 9	14 5	2.2
Pepsu	72.5	--	0.3	27.2	
Rajasthan	81 1	1.2	0 1	12.4	5.2
Saurashtra	65.6			19 7	14 7
Trav Cochin	27.2			64 7	8.1
Ajmer	56.5		1 6	41.9	
A & N Islands	100.0				
Bhopal	92 7	—		3 7	3 6
Bilaspur	100 0				
Coorg	91 1			8.9	
Delhi	40.1	4 7	1 9	51.9	1 4
H Pradesh	89 9			10 1	
Kutch	33.3			50 0	16 7
Manipur	29.5			43.2	27.3
Tripura	41 1			41 1	17 8
V Pradesh	98.2			0 9	0.9
India	**22.0**	**21.9**	**2.8**	**40.5**	**12.8**

Pupils

During the year 1953-54 the total number of pupils in the recognised secondary schools increased from 60 07,516 (48 90 028 boys and 11,17 488 girls) to 64 10 048 (51 70 242 boys and 12 39,806 girls) the rate of increase being 6 7 per cent, as compared to 5.8 per cent during 1952 53 The average daily attendance remained stationary at about 87 per cent of the total enrolment.

The distribution of pupils in schools under different managements was as under

Government	14 78 123	(23 0 per cent)
District Boards	10 87,390	(17 0 per cent)
Municipal Boards	2 65 934	(4 1 per cent)
Private Bodies		
Aided	29,33,259	(45 8 per cent)
Unaided	6 45,342	(10 1 per cent)

The total increase in the enrolment was shared by all types of schools

Of the total number of pupils 24 31 716 (19,50,390 boys and 4 81,326 girls) were enrolled by middle schools and 39 78 332 (32 19 852 boys and 7,58 480 girls) by high and higher secondary schools These figures are higher by 5 3 and 7 5 per cent respectively than the corresponding enrolment in 1952 53

The number of pupils from rural areas on the rolls of secondary schools increased from 29,99,364 to 32 73,509 and constituted 51 1 per cent of the total enrolment as against 49 9 per cent during 1952 53 Taken separately 69 0 per cent of pupils in middle schools and 40 1 per cent in high schools came from rural areas.

The number of pupils in secondary schools (middle and high separately) in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953 54 is given in table XXXIX. It will be observed that the total enrolment increased in all the States, except Coorg Manipur and Tripura, where the decrease of 41 70 and 75 respectively was not very significant. Among Part A States the highest percentage of increase was reported by Madhya Pradesh (12 6) and least in Orissa (1.8) In the case of Part B States the rise varied from 1 7 per cent in Mysore to 10 6 per cent in Pepsu Kutch topped the Part C States by reporting 41 5 per cent increase in enrolment, while Ajmer with 2 4 per cent increase was at the bottom in this respect.

Table XXXIX—Number of Pupils

State	In Middle Schools			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952 53	1953 54	1952 53	1953 54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra		19,363		2 315
Assam	85,335	87,514	12 628	15 163
Bihar	3 18,341	3 46 612	19 775	21,512
Bombay	51,504	53,334	5,205	4 451
Madhya Pradesh	1,87 885	2 07 689	10 395	12,379
Madras	59 931	50 134	8 834	5 762
Orissa	45,942	46,262	3,519	3,229
Punjab	1 67 095	1 44,353	40 353	38 625
Utta Pradesh	3,23 812	3 40 625	64,345	64 404
West Bengal	1 13 446	1 08,858	23,204	21,307
Hyderabad	85,626	83,611	14 168	16,228
Jammu & Kashmir		24 780	*	9 096
Madhya Bharat	68 180	71 923	14 731	15 674
Mysore	1 08 713	1 05 961	22,363	22 574
Pepsu	47,203	45,941	8,228	7,365
Rajasthan	1 19 860	1,27 339	20,230	24,817
Saurashtra	21,302	22 442	2 593	2,397
Travancore-Cochin	1 05 961	1 11 893	18,555	24 023
Ajmer	2 615	2 427	290	387
A and N Islands		275		
Bhopal	6 443	8 552	227	408
Bilaspur	3 644	3 500		
Coorg	14 047	13 861		
Delhi	17 019	23 033	13 417	15,307
H machal Pradesh	9 819	11 464	586	753
Kutch	1,320	2,478	163	205
Manipur	4 665	5 125	322	292
Tripura	4,564	4,550	845	895
Vindhya Pradesh	27,384	31 855	1 717	2 376
India	**20 02,056**	**21 05 774**	**3 06 693**	**3 25,942**

Included in
Figures are

in Secondary Schools

In High Schools				State
For Boys		For Girls		
1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	
6	7	8	9	10
*	2,57 045		15 889	Andhra
84 920	91 138	11,545	12,207	Assam
2,09 478	2,20 006	15 051	14 151	Bihar
3,33 182	3 54 856	52 025	56,585	Bombay
1 10,278	1,27 094	16,228	18,661	Madhya Pradesh
6,58 422	3 95,305	89 461	78 086	Madras
53 114	54 645	2,994	3,367	Orissa
2,53 516	2 87 521	22 630	29 133	Punjab
4 71 065	5 03 177	70 738	74,962	Uttar Pradesh
3 93 830	4 07 064	86 050	98,869	West Bengal
77 135	83 679	22,612	24 090	Hyderabad
*	25,831	**	5 110	Jammu and Kashmir
22,273	23,993	7,332	8 688	Madhya Bharat
35,315	59,646	13 175	14 750	Mysore
58,363	68,563	5,923	10,578	Pepsu
62,855	64,300	3 711	3,926	Rajasthan
30 088	32 763	5,275	6,295	Saurashtra
2,19,833	2 18 705	63,906	70,575	Travancore-Cochin
7 865	8 153	821	902	Ajmer
928	960			A. and N. Islands
2,679	3,580	749	890	Bhopal
211	721	264	283	Bilaspur
3,492	3 680	1,333	1,290	Coorg
59,535	67,017	20,272	26,306	Delhi
10,017	11 162	1 880	1,901	Himachal Pradesh
1 964	2,233	299	364	Kutch
8 092	7 498	748	812	Manipur
8 332	8,207	917	936	Tripura
5 652	7 462	538	661	Vindhya Pradesh
31 81,280	33,98,053	5 14 485	5,80,279	India

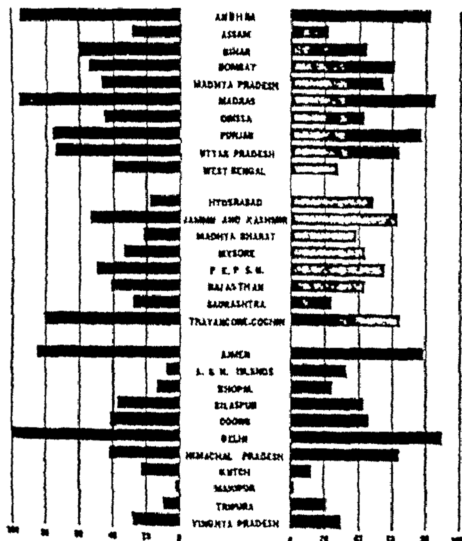
Madras State
not available.

Table XXXIX—Number of Pupils in Secondary Schools—(Contd.)

State	Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
	1952 53	1953-54	Number	Percentage
11	12	13	14	15
Andhra		2,94,612	+ 2,94 612	£
Assam	1,94 428	2 04 022	+ 9,594	+ 4 9
Bihar	5,60 645	6 02,281	+ 41,636	+ 7 4
Bombay	4 41,916	4 69,226	+ 27,310	+ 6.2
Madhya Pradesh	3,24 786	3,65,823	+ 41 037	+ 12.6
Madras	7,96 648	5,29,287	− 2,67,361	+ £
Orissa	1 05,569	1,07,503	+ 1 934	+ 1.8
Punjab	4,83 432	4 99 632	+ 16,200	+ 3 4
Uttar Pradesh	9,29 960	9 83 168	+ 53,208	+ 5 7
West Bengal	6 16,530	6,36 098	+ 19,568	+ 3.2
Hydarabad	1 99,539	2,07 608	+ 8 069	+ 4 0
J & Kashmir	**	64 817	+ 64 817	+ **
M. Bharat	1 12,516	1 18,278	+ 5 762	+ 5 1
Mysore	1,99,568	2 02,911	+ 3,343	+ 1 7
Pepsu	1 19 717	1 32,447	+ 12 730	+ 10 6
Rajasthan	2 06 654	2,20,402	+ 13 748	+ 6 7
Saurashtra	59 458	63 897	+ 4 439	+ 7.5
Trav -Cochin	4 08,255	4,25 196	+ 16,941	+ 4 1
Ajmer	11,591	11,871	+ 280	+ 2 4
A. & N Islands	928	1,235	+ 307	+ 33 1
Bhopal	10 098	13 430	+ 3,332	+ 33 0
Bilaspu	4 119	4,504	+ 385	+ 9.3
Coorg	20,872	20,831	− 41	− 0 2
Delhi	1 10,263	1 29,695	+ 19 432	+ 17 6
Himachal Pradesh	22 302	25,280	+ 2,978	+ 13 4
Kutch	3 746	5,300	+ 1,554	+ 41.5
Manipur	13,827	13 757	− 70	− 0.5
Tripura	14,658	14,583	− 75	− 0.5
V Pradesh	35 491	42,354	+ 6 863	+ 19.3
India	**60 07,516**	**64 10 048**	**+ 4 02,532**	**+ 6 7**

Included i Madras State.
** Figures are not available
£ Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for Andhra and Madras for 1952 53 are not available.

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1953-54



To have an idea of the enrolment at the secondary stage, students attending primary classes of secondary schools should be excluded, while those studying in the high classes of intermediate colleges should be included This has been done in table XL, which compares the State-wise figures in this respect for the years 1952 53 and 1953 54 The enrolment at secondary stage increased from 56 75 138 (46 87 493 boys and 9 87 645 girls) to 59 45 769 (48,53 148 boys and 10 92 621 girls) The proportion of enrolment at this stage to the total enrolment at all stages was 20 4 per cent Of the total, 41 84 814 students (33 65,933 boys and 8 18 881 girls) were reading in middle classes and 17 60 955 (14 87,215 boys and 2 73 740 girls) in high and higher secondary classes State figures should be compared keeping in view the variations in the number of classes constituting the secondary stage as indicated in Table XXXV

Figures in col (24) of the table XL, show the proportion *of pupils at the secondary stage to the population of the* corresponding school-going age group On an average 12 1 per cent of the total population in this age group (i. e 11 17 years) was in schools The proportion in the different States ranges from 3 8 per cent in Orissa to 30.8 per cent in Travancore-Cochin.

Co-education

Of the total number of 12 39 806 girls in secondary *schools, 3 80,562 or 30 7 per cent were reading in schools for* boys, as against 29 7 per cent in 1952 53 It will be observed from table XLI that A. and N Islands still continued to remain without a school for girls, while Coorg reported the highest percentage of girls (89 7) under instruction in boys schools Next in order were Andhra (60 1 per cent) Travancore-Cochin (52.5 per cent) Madhya Pradesh (52 4 per cent) Bombay (47 3 per cent) Orissa (46 5 per cent) Assam (46 0 per cent) Manipur (44 0 per cent) Bilaspur *(43 7 per cent) Tripura (41 0 per cent) and Madras (40 5 per* cent) In other States, substantial proportion of girl students were under instruction in schools meant exclusively for them

Teachers

The total number of teachers in recognised secondary schools rose, during the year under report, from 2,49,333 (2 08 346 men and 40,987 women) to 2 69 417 (2,24 684 men and 44 733 women) This gives a rise of 8 0 per cent (7 8 per cent for men and 9 1 per cent for women) and compares favourably with the 6 7 per cent of increase in enrolment

Table XL—Number of

State	In High Stage		In Secondary		
	Total		Boys		Girls
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53
13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra		1 22 042	*	2,86,589	*
Assam	41 370	44 742	1 30,637	1 35 346	28,659
Bihar	1 62 714	1 75,618	3 14 109	3,38 056	16,937
Bombay	2 81 101	2 99 152	7,58,359	7 69 559	2,21,210
Madhya Pradesh	41,964	1,209	1 88,305	2,05 034	37,216
Madras	3,04,871	2 06,904	8 00,996	5,52,311	2 12 123
Orissa	29 627	32,038	60,554	63,865	4,532
Punjab	55 448	69 380	2,81 927	2,42,076	21 798
Pradesh	2 51 080	2 41 785	7,50,333	7 47,250	68 545
West Bengal	2 64 490	1 12,887	4 35,850	4 67 425	85 150
Hyderabad	40 013	48,803	1,59,243	1 60,924	17 718
J & Kashmir	*	8,555	*	30 452	**
Madhya Bharat	12 055	13 432	54 625	57,099	8,144
Mysore	59,287	60 637	1 89,850	1 92 083	53 748
Pepsu	11 411	11,549	54,315	69,370	4 108
Rajasthan	21,639	27,298	86,098	98 768	9 206
Saurashtra	26,032	23 419	61 560	64,875	19,339
Trav.-Cochin	1 77,591	1,65 864	2,57 957	2,51,209	1 50,298
Ajmer	3,992	4,298	10,898	11,263	1,932
A. & N Islands	250	233	445	418	127
Bhopal	888	1 155	3 107	3 822	488
Bilaspur	224	268	1 123	1,322	82
Coorg	1 779	1,824	4,871	4 990	2 145
Delhi	18 049	19 253	54 483	63,846	17,578
H Pradesh	2,050	2,141	8,470	8,933	1,079
Kutch	1 433	1,612	4 105	4 635	817
Manipur	5 001	4 830	11 791	11,996	1 732
Tripura	5 514	7 414	8 408	12 418	2 428
V Pradesh	1,881	2 413	15,074	17 414	508
India	**18,24,554**	**17 60,955**	**46,87 493**	**48,53 149**	**9,87 645**

Included in
Figures are

Pupils in Secondary Classes (*Contd*)

Stage			Percentage of Children in Secondary Stage to those of School going Age.	State
Girls	Total			
1953-54	1952-53	1953-54		
19	20	21	22	23
54,266		3 40 655	12.0	Andhra
33,210	1,59,296	1 68,556	12 1	Assam
19 701	3,31 016	3,57 757	7 1	Bihar
2 27,631	9 79,569	9,97 190	16.3	Bombay
39 757	2,25 521	2,44 791	7.5	Madhya Pradesh
1 76,310	10,13 119	7,08 621	14.3	Madras
5 057	65,086	68,922	3.8	Orissa
30 415	3 03 725	2,72,491	16 0	Punjab
73,579	8,18 878	8,20 829	11 4	Uttar Pradesh
1 00 157	5,21 000	5,67,502	15.9	West Bengal
23 185	1,56 961	1,84 109	6.2	Hyderabad
3,898		34,350	6.2	Jammu and Kashmir
8 469	62,769	65,568	7 1	Madhya Bharat
58,664	2,43,598	2,50,747	14 6	Mysore
6,216	58 423	75 616	17.3	Pepsu
7 437	95,304	1 06,205	5 9	Rajasthan
16 110	80 899	80,985	10 4	Saurashtra
1 73 987	4 08,255	4,25 196	30.8	Travancore-Cochin
2,250	12,830	13,513	13.4	Ajmer
125	372	543	14 1	A. and N Islands
636	3,395	4 470	5 6	Bhopal
86	1,205	1 408	11 7	Bilaspur
2,223	7,016	7,213	23.0	Coorg
20,366	72,061	81,21?	27 4	Delhi
1 181	9,319	10 114	11.9	Himachal Pradesh
1 430	4,922	6 073	6 4	Kutch
1,925	13,323	13,921	13.5	Manipur
3,598	10,834	10 016	23.0	Tripura
601	15,382	18,108	4.3	Vindhya Pradesh
10,92,621	**56 75 138**	**59 45 769**	**12.1**	**India**

Madras state.
not available.

Table XLI—Girls in Secondary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to total No. of Girls	
				1952 53	1953 54
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	26,295	17 456	43 751	*	60 1
Assam	20,709	24,296	45 005	44 1	46 0
Bihar	19 816	34 066	53,882	37 1	36.8
Bombay	51 979	58,015	1 09,994	46 0	47.3
Madhya Pradesh	33 117	30 112	63 229	52 7	52.4
Madras	53,501	78 673	1 32 174	42 8	40.5
Orissa	5 611	6 450	12 061	44 4	46.5
Punjab	5 506	66,765	72,271	8.8	7 6
Uttar Pradesh	8 332	1,31 994	1 40 326	5.3	5.9
West Bengal	13 085	1 14,319	1,27 404	12.6	10.3
Hyderabad	5,322	36 939	42,261	10.2	12.6
Jammu and Kashmir	153	14,206	14 359	**	1 1
Madhya Bharat	3 057	21 159	24 216	11 8	12.6
Mysore	12,209	36 020	48,229	24.2	25.3
Pepsu	4,287	17 736	22 023	6.0	19.5
Rajasthan	2,523	28,514	31 037	14 7	8 1
Saurashtra	1,804	8,572	10,376	17 7	17 4
Travancore-Cochin	91 404	82,583	1 73,987	48.9	52.5
Ajmer	372	1,270	1 642	18.2	22 7
A. and N Islands	359		359	100.0	100 0
Bhopal	573	1,296	1 869	15 4	30 7
Bilaspur	220	283	503	33.5	43 7
Coorg	7 193	826	8 019	89 4	89 7
Delhi	8 779	38,530	47,309	17.6	18 6
Himachal Pradesh	1,202	2,595	3 797	26.7	31 7
Kutch	283	567	850	35 7	33.3
Manipur	891	1 134	2,025	43.0	44.0
Tripura	1,275	1 831	3 106	47.2	41 0
Vindhya Pradesh	705	3 037	3 742	18 0	18 8
India	**3 80 562**	**8,59,244**	**12,39,806**	**29 7**	**30 7**

* Included in Madras State.
** Figures are not available.

Trained teachers also increased by 13 790 or 10.0 per cent to 1,51 149 and constituted 56 1 per cent of the total teaching staff The corresponding proportion for the previous year was 55 1 per cent. The proportion of women in the total number of teachers increased from 16 4 to 16 6 per cent and that of trained women teachers from 64.5 to 64 6

Of the total, 1 04,300 teachers were working in middle schools and 1 65 117 in high and higher secondary schools Trained teachers in these schools formed 54.5 and 57.2 per cent of their respective staff strengths It will be seen from table XLII that the rise in the number of teachers was shared by almost all the States. Figures in col. (21) show that efforts to train teachers could not keep pace with the increase in the number of teachers in the States of Assam Orissa, Punjab West Bengal, Hyderabad Pepsu, Saurashtra, A. and N Islands, Bhopal, Bilaspur Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh.

The percentage of trained teachers was highest, as usual in Delhi (89 5) The States to follow were Madras (85 4 per cent) Andhra (82 0 per cent), Ajmer (77 7 per cent) Punjab (77 0 per cent) Himachal Pradesh (64 2 per cent) Uttar Pradesh (64 1 per cent) Travancore-Cochin (63 6 per cent) Bombay (60 9 per cent) Jammu and Kashmir (60.3 per cent) Madhya Pradesh (55 3 per cent) and Pepsu (54.9 per cent) In the remaining States, untrained teachers out numbered the trained ones Manipur continued to report the lowest proportion (2.3 per cent) of trained teachers in its secondary schools.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Table XLIII gives the teacher pupil ratio in middle and high schools in the different States. During 1953-54, the average number of pupils per teacher was 23 in middle schools and 24 in high schools as compared to 24 in both types of schools in 1952 53

Pay Scale of Teachers

During the year under report, the pay scales of secondary school teachers changed only in the State of Manipur The revised scales of pay for government school teachers were as given below

High Schools	Head Master	Rs.	175-15-250-20-350-EB-25-400 (B. A. or M.A. or Trained B A.)

Table XLII—Number of Teachers

State	In Middle Schools				In High	
	Men		Women		Men	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	832	*	227	*	10,845
Assam	3 688	4,031	545	585	3,830	4,234
Bihar	13 925	15 312	1 066	1 173	8,845	9 458
Bombay	2,392	2 386	447	398	14 029	14,805
Madhya Pradesh	6 752	7,568	618	723	4,581	5 097
Madras	2,204	1,550	875	851	26,348	15,889
Orissa	2,590	2,649	157	150	2,403	2,516
Punjab	4,823	4,248	1 169	1,264	7,325	8,350
Uttar Pradesh	14,357	14 708	?,990	3 139	20 796	22,297
West Bengal	5 413	5,556	911	893	14 785	15 487
Hydrabad	3,316	3,523	717	826	2,980	3 123
J & Kashmir	**	901	**	290	**	1 100
Madhya Bharat	3,388	3 490	585	656	1 134	1,258
Mysore	3 722	3 793	817	886	2 274	2,622
Pepsu	1 171	1,527	287	268	1 704	1,886
Rajasthan	6,252	6,589	939	985	3 156	3,350
Saurashtra	657	654	80	92	1 052	1,213
Trav -Cochin	3 464	3 875	1,822	1,984	6,991	8,661
Ajmer	140	124	40	37	370	386
A. & N Islands		10		2	26	27
Bhopal	336	306	21	33	177	227
Bilaspur	84	102			8	23
Coorg	358	438	98	95	186	168
Delhi	485	630	508	596	1,864	2 173
H Pradesh	552	647	51	66	392	478
Kutch	42	85	11	10	85	91
Manipur	245	?74	8	10	278	314
Tripura	202	?4	24	31	347	300
Vindhya Pradesh	1 431	1 617	117	163	393	439
India	**81,989**	**87,867**	**15 003**	**16 433**	**1,26,357**	**1,36,817**

Included in
Figures are

In Secondary Schools

Schools		In All Schools				
Women		Men		Women		State
1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	984		11 677	*	1,211	Andhra
534	549	7,518	8,265	1 079	1 134	Assam
.34	610	22 770	24 770	1,600	1 783	Bihar
3,350	3,570	16 421	17 191	3 797	3,968	Bombay
864	981	11,333	12,665	1 482	1 704	Madhya Pradesh
5 152	4 471	28,552	17 439	6 127	5,322	Madras
158	180	4,993	5 165	515	530	Orissa
797	1 066	12 148	12 598	1 966	2,330	Punjab
3 106	3,583	35 153	37 005	6 096	6,722	Uttar Pradesh
2 870	3 184	20,196	21,045	3 781	4,077	West Bengal
1 178	1,210	6,296	6,646	1,895	2,036	Hyderabad
*	155	*	2,001		445	J & Kashmir
590	412	4,522	4 748	975	1 068	Madhya Bharat
537	616	5,996	6 415	1,354	1,502	Mysore
286	383	2,873	3 413	573	653	Pepsu
774	191	9 408	9,939	1 713	1 176	Rajasthan
168	364	1 709	1,867	248	456	Saurashtra
3 981	4,271	10 455	12,536	5 803	6,255	Trav.-Cochin
47	51	510	510	87	91	Ajmer
15	14	26	37	15	16	A. & N Islands
78	73	513	733	99	106	Bhopal
11	11	92	125	11	11	Bilaspur
55	70	514	606	153	165	Coorg
878	1,063	?,319	2 803	1,386	1 659	Delhi
80	87	914	1 125	131	153	H. Pradesh
15	21	127	176	26	31	Kutch
23	18	523	588	31	28	Manipur
45	44	519	512	69	73	Tripura
58	63	1,824	2,056	175	226	Vindhya Pradesh
25,984	28,300	2,08,346	2,24 634	40,987	44 733	India

Madras State
not vailable

Table XLIV—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools

	State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of Years required to reach the Maximum	
	1	2	3	4	
		Rs	Rs.		
1	Travancore-Cochin*	50	100	10	
2	Mysore	70	150	14	
3	Bombay	75	200	21	
4	Saurashtra	77	200	20	
5	(a) Madhya Bharat	80	170	11	
	(b) Jammu and Kashmir	80	200	15	
6	(a) Andhra	85	175	13	
	(b) Madras	8	175	13	
7	(a) Pepsu	90	140	10	
	(b) Punjab	90	150	12	
	(c) Himachal Pradesh	90	150	12	
	(d) Bilaspur	90	150	12	
	(e) Vindhya Pradesh	90	200	11	Men
		125	175	10	Women
8	(a) Kutch*	100	135	7	
	(b) Bihar	100	190	16	
	(c) Rajasthan	100	200	15	
	(d) Bhopal	100	200	22	
	(e) West Bengal	100	225	24	
	(f) Tripura	100	225	24	
	(g) Assam	100	250	19	
	(h) Manipur	100	250	19	
	(i) Coorg	100	300	24	
9	Madhya Pradesh	110	200	16	Men
		135	200	12	Women
10	(a) Orissa	120	250	20	
	(b) Ajmer	120	300	20	
	(c) A. and N. Islands	120	300	20	
	(d) Delhi	120	300	20	
	(e) Uttar Pradesh	120	300	20	
11	Hyderabad	154	280	1	

* Scales relate to untrained teachers.

	Assistant Head Master	Rs 100-10-130-EB-6-190-10-250 plus special pay Rs 50 (B.A.)
	Assistant Teacher	(i) Rs. 100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-250 (B.A. Trained)
		(ii) Rs. 75-2½ 100-EB-4-120 (Passed Inter or Trained Matric)
		(iii) Rs. 55-2 75-EB-3-90 (Matric Untrained)
Middle Schools	Head Master	Rs. 55-2 75-EB-3-90 (Passed Matric)
	Assistant Teacher	(i) Rs. 55-2 75-EB-3 90 (Passed Matric)
		(ii) Rs. 40-1 50-EB-2½-65 (Passed Middle)

The State-wise details according to the qualifications of teachers and managements of schools are given in Appendices C and D of volume II of the report. Table XLIV however, gives the maxima and minima of scales offered to a trained graduate teacher in government high schools in different States The States have been grouped together with reference to the starting salary offered to them

Expenditure

During the year under report the total direct expenditure on recognised secondary schools increased from Rs 38 07 04 326 to Rs 42 16 89 461 This gives an increase of 10 8 per cent as against 9.2 per cent during 1952 53 Of the total expenditure, Rs 35 52 41 067 were expended on boys schools and Rs. 6,64 48,394 on those for girls The proportion of the total direct expenditure on secondary schools also increased from 34 4 to 35.3 per cent. The expenditure on middle schools and high schools separately was Rs. 10,52 44 551 and Rs 31 64 44 910 respectively

Table XLV shows the distribution of expenditure according to different sources of income.

Table XLV—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by Sources

Source	1952 53 Amount	1952 53 Percentage	1953-54 Amount	1953-54 Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	15 17 94 791	39 9	16 88 63 722	40.0
District Board Funds	1 72 33,862	4.5	1 85,26 788	4 4
Municipal Board Funds	74 00 748	1 9	75 66 984	1 8
Fees	16 69 17 075	43.8	18 53,57 183	44.0
Endowments	1 19 89,557	3.2	1,28,39 185	3 0
Other Sources	2 53 68,293	6 7	2,85,35 599	6 8
Total	**38 07 04,326**	**100.0**	**42,16,89,461**	**100 0**

It will be seen from above that (a) major portion of expenditure came from fees and government funds (b) there was an increase of 11 2 per cent in the expenditure met from government funds, as compared to an increase of 7.5 per cent in that met from district board funds of 2 2 per cent in that met from municipal board funds of 11 0 per cent in that met from fees and of 10 8 per cent in that met from endowments and other sources.

The distribution of total expenditure, according to managements of schools was

	Amount Rs	Percentage
Government	10 17 63 561	24.2
District Boards	5 03 04 565	11 9
Municipal Boards	1 68 91 890	4 0
Private Bodies		
Aided	21 60,07 875	51.2
Unaided	3 67 21,570	3 7

The corresponding percentages for previous year were 24 1, 11.5 4 1 52 5 and 7 8 respectively

The average annual cost per pupil in a secondary school increased from Rs 63 4 (Rs. 61 8 in a boys' school and Rs. 73 4 in a girls school) to Rs. 65.8 (Rs. 64.5 in a boys school and Rs. 73 3 in a girls' school) Its distribution over different sources of income was government funds Rs 26 3, district board funds Rs 2 9 municipal board funds Rs 1.2 fees Rs. 28 9 endowments Rs 2 0 and other sources Rs. 4 5

A look at the figures of table XLVI which give details of the direct expenditure on secondary schools in the different States for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 will indicate that the expenditure increased in all the States except in Hyderabad The decrease in Hyderabad was only apparent as it was due to reporting the expenditure in Indian Currency rather than in Osmania Currency Among Part A States the highest increase in expenditure was reported by West Bengal (14 1 per cent) and the lowest by Bombay (5 3 per cent) The same ranged between 5.5 per cent in Travancore Cochin and 34 7 per cent in Pepsu among Part B States and between 4 7 per cent in Ajmer to 65 4 per cent in Bilaspur in case of Part C States.

Figures in col. (10) of table XLVI show that there were as usual wide variations in the proportion of the total direct expenditure on education devoted to secondary education in different States.

The details of source-wise percentage of expenditure in the different States are shown in cols. (13) to (18) of table XLVI Among Part A States the percentage of expenditure met from government funds was highest in Madhya Pradesh (50 9) and least in Andhra (18 7) while that contributed from local board funds ranged between 0 8 in Bombay to 21 5 in Bihar Fees accounted for two-thirds of expenditure in West Bengal more than half in Andhra, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, and just one third in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The share met from endowments and other sources varied between 3 5 per cent in Andhra and 13 6 per cent in Orissa. The government met more than two-thirds of the expenditure in all the Part B and C States except Pepsu, Saurashtra, Travancore Cochin Delhi Kutch, Manipur and Tripura, where fees made a substantial contribution towards the cost.

Col. (20) of table XLVI will show that there was a wide variation from State to State in the average annual cost per pupil in a secondary school.

Table XLVI—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Andhra	*	2,00 39 699	*	15,53 421
Assam	86 17 487	97 82,742	11,51 426	12 73,359
Bihar	2,56,88 924	2,79,54 719	21,52,892	23 70 492
Bombay	4 47 68,260	4 71 99 722	77,83,.03	81 33 732
Madhya Pradesh	1 38 69,857	1,57,62,313	23 42,946	25 40,823
Madras	4 43,06,891	3 13,29,665	76 67 124	66 15,961
Orissa	39 60 831	64,80 177	4 41 711	5,07 526
Punjab	1 93 11 706	2 04 30 643	32,71 300	40 02,026
Uttar Pradesh	5 66 74 134	6,21 52,656	1 13,86 518	1 24 73,784
West Bengal	? 97 16 094	3,34 69 439	75 23 479	90 16,504
Hyderabad	1,29,26 806	1,24 18,142	36,87 473	35 11 866
J & Kashmir	**	17 93 789	**	5 48,055
Madhya Bharat	50,22 140	53 89,206	12,88,581	13 43 469
Mysore	76,37 848	83,99 711	17 81 472	18,98,867
Pepsu	53 76 175	74,34 460	6,89,082	7,37,596
Rajasthan	1 18 06,323	1,20 00 693	8 47,810	14,54 860
Saurashtra	32,20 455	37 42,662	5,83 315	7,60 937
Trav -Cochin	1 06 47 004	1 19,27,592	36,74 768	31 87 056
Ajmer	16 71,333	17,56 466	2,72,089	2,78,322
A. & N Islands	1 04 181	1 19,596		
Bhopal	6 81,904	9 13 466	1 47,535	1 46,593
Bilaspur	1 10,600	2 00 484	24,300	22,600
Coorg	6 80,403	8 71 151	67,695	63 421
Delhi	73 77,364	85,98,900	29 08,723	33 60 430
H. Pradesh	12,98 480	14 33,498	1,35,533	1 76,297
Kutch	2 04,295	2,81 102	49,254	49 658
Manipur	4,83,061	6 48,342	43,945	67,646
Tripura	6 42 853	8 92 724	1 44 339	1 14,531
Vindhya Pradesh	16,03 148	18 13 308	2 00,953	2,38,562
India	32 04,16,540	35,52,41,067	6,02,87 786	6,64,48,394

Included in

Figures are

£ Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Secondary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (–)		Per. of Exp. on Sec Schools to Total Direct Exp. on Education 1953-54	State
1952 53	1953-54	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	2 15 93 120	+2,15 93 120	£	30.6	Andhra
97,68 913	1 10,56 101	+ 12,87 188	+ 13 2	41 1	Assam
2,78,41 816	3 03,25,211	+ 24 83 395	+ 8 9	45 4	Bihar
5,25,51 763	5 53,33 454	+ 27,81 691	+ 5.3	25 4	Bombay
1 62,12 783	1,83 03 136	+ 20,90,353	+ 12 9	35 7	Madhya Pradesh
5 19 74 015	3 79 45 626	–1 40,28,389	£	28.3	Madras
64 02,542	69 87 703	+ 5 85 161	+ 9 1	33.3	Orissa
2,25 83,006	2 44 32 669	+ 18 49 663	+ 8.2	43.6	Punjab
6,80 60,652	7 46,26 440	+ 65,65 788	+ 9 6	42.0	Uttar Pradesh
3 72,39,573	4,24 85,943	+ 52 46,370	+ 14 1	38.3	West Bengal
1,66 14,279	1,59,30,008	— 6,84 271	— 4 1	31.5	Hyderabad
*	23 43 844	+ 23 43,844	**	48.3	J and Kashmir
63 10 721	67,32,675	+ 4,21 954	+ 6 7	33 7	Madhya Bharat
94 19 320	1 02,98,578	+ 8,79 258	+ 9.3	29 0	Mysore
60 65,257	81 72,056	+ 21 06,799	+ 34 7	66 4	Pepsu
1 28,54 133	1,34,55,553	+ 8,01 420	+ 6.3	47 1	Rajasthan
38 03 770	45 03,599	+ 6,99 829	+ 18.4	29 1	Saurashtra
1 43,21 772	1,51 14 648	+ 7 92,876	+ 5.5	42.0	Trav.-Cochin
19 43 422	20,34 788	+ 91,366	+ 4 7	28 7	Ajmer
1,04 181	1 19,596	+ 15,415	+ 14.8	73 4	A. & N Islands
8,29 439	10,60 059	+ 2 30,620	+ 27 8	47 7	Bhopal
1,34 900	2,23,081	+ 88 184	+ 65 4	54 1	Bilaspur
7,56,098	9,34 572	+ 1 78 474	+ 23 6	59 7	Coorg
1 02,86 087	1 19,59,330	+ 16 73,243	+ 16.3	36.2	Delhi
14,54 033	16,09 795	+ 1,55 762	+ 10 7	51.2	H Pradesh
,53,549	3 30 760	+ 77,211	+ 30.5	28.4	Kutch
5,27 009	7 15,988	+ 1,88,979	+ 35.9	40.8	Manipur
7,87 192	10 07 255	+ 2,20 063	+ 28.0	41 9	Tripura
18 04 101	20,53,870	+ 2,49 769	+ 13.8	37.5	Vindhya Pradesh
38 07,04,326	42,16,89 461	+4 09 85 135	+ 10.8	33.3	India

Madras State
not available
Andhra & Madras for 1952-53 are not available

Table XLVI—Direct Expenditure on Secondary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Govt. Funds	Dist. Board Funds	Mun. Board Funds	Fees	Endowments.	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs	Rs.
Andhra	18.7	16.7	4.5	56.6	3.0	0.5		73.3
Assam	44.9	5.3	1.0	35.3	0.3	13.2	50.2	54.2
Bihar	27.5	18.9	2.6	40.4	2.3	8.3	49.7	50.4
Bombay	35.6	0.1	0.7	50.2	2.7	10.7	118.9	117.9
M Pradesh	50.9	7.4	2.8	31.5	0.7	6.7	49.9	50.0
Madras	34.6	7.3	1.7	47.5	8.7	0.2	65.2	71.7
Orissa	46.4	5.3	0.0	34.7	1.9	11.7	60.7	65.0
Punjab	29.8	7.2	3.4	48.8	3.3	7.5	46.7	48.9
U Pradesh	52.0	1.8	2.1	55.1	1.4	7.6	73.2	75.9
West Bengal	20.2	0.7	0.3	66.6	5.7	6.5	60.4	66.8
Hyderabad	77.2			12.6	2.1	8.1	83.3	76.7
J and Kashmir	91.3			4.0	2.1	2.6	*	36.2
M. Bharat	81.4		0.3	13.1	1.1	4.1	56.1	56.9
Mysore	67.4	5.5	4.4	17.5	2.9	4.3	47.2	50.8
Pepsu	52.4		0.1	40.6	1.3	5.6	50.7	61.7
Rajasthan	84.3	1.3	0.2	3.3	4.6	6.3	61.2	61.1
Saurashtra	63.0			19.3	4.5	13.2	64.0	70.5
T Cochin	46.8			44.9		8.3	35.1	35.5
Ajmer	75.6		0.1	21.1	2.2	1.0	167.7	171.4
A. and N Islands	95.5			4.5			112.3	96.8
Bhopal	94.4			2.7	0.4	2.5	82.1	78.9
Bilaspur	92.8			7.2			32.8	49.6
Coorg	70.1		0.4	21.1	0.2	8.2	36.2	44.9
Delhi	50.5	0.8	9.3	32.3	1.9	5.2	93.3	92.2
H Pradesh	85.8			11.5	2.5	0.2	65.2	63.7
Kutch	61.1	..		21.7	2.4	14.8	67.7	62.4
Manipur	51.4		0.2	38.9	5.2	4.3	38.1	52.0
Tripura	64.0		..	26.8	2.4	6.8	53.7	69.1
V Pradesh	97.5			1.5	0.9	0.1	50.8	48.5
India	**40.1**	**4.4**	**1.8**	**44.0**	**3.0**	**6.8**	**63.4**	**65.8**

Included in Madras State.
Figures are not available.

Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends

Most of the States had schemes of scholarships and free-studentships for the benefit of poor but deserving students. Some of these scholarships and concessions were awarded on the results of the house and public examinations. Besides, sons and daughters of political sufferers and military personnel were awarded special scholarships In addition to scholar ships to students belonging to scheduled castes, etc. the entire expenses of their education such as maintenance, books and stationery etc. were borne by the government Freeships and half free studentships were also granted to 5 to 15 per cent of the enrolment in most of the secondary schools. Displaced students and sons of teachers generally received free education Concession was also granted to brothers and sisters studying in the same institution

The total amount incurred on scholarships and stipends awarded to pupils in secondary schools amounted to Rs 1,55 81,835 and the amounts foregone for free-studentships and other financial concessions were Rs 2 84 18,145 and Rs. 73 62,276 respectively The total number of students benefitted were 2 71 481 9 14 134 and 2,32 839 respectively

Examination Results

The total number of candidates regular as well as private, who took the matriculation and equivalent examinations held in 1954 was 8 18 620 (7 03 483 boys and 1 15 137 girls) Of these 3 97 005 (3 37 117 boys and 59 888 girls) were declared successful. With an increase in the number of candidates appearing and number of passes, the pass percentage also reported an improvement from 46 2 to 48.5 per cent during the year Table XLVII gives the details for different States

Buildings and Equipment

The general condition of secondary school buildings in the States continued to be unsatisfactory The school building activity did not match favourably with the expansion in the facilities for education at this stage Government secondary schools were generally housed in comparatively better buildings but the secondary schools under local boards and private managements met mainly in rented buildings which were not designed originally for school purposes Paucity of funds and want of accommodation stood in the way of new construction and reconditioning of old buildings In some of the States however the local public contributed in terms of men and material and improved to some extent the condition in this connection

Table XLVII—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations

State	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass per centage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1952 53	1953 54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	49,295	3 779	53,074	18 079	1 19[illegible]	19,274	*	36.3
Assam	9,978	1 680	11 658	4 701	846	5 547	49 6	47 6
Bihar	59 479	2 448	61,927	29 032	1,562	36 594	43.8	49 4
Bombay	92,945	18,466	1 11 411	36 602	8,851	45 451	37 4	40 8
M. Pradesh	16,368	2,67	19 045	10 739	1 932	12 671	47.5	66 5
Madras	62 452	12 481	74,933	27,275	6,311	33,586	41.0	44.8
Orissa	8,386	449	8 835	3,641	209	3 850	41.9	43 6
Punjab	41,534	10 164	51 698	25 666	6,521	32 187	59 3	62.3
U Pradesh	1 70 761	17,253	1 88,014	85 793	9,525	95,318	51 2	50 7
W Bengal	60 75	12 683	72,958	34 902	7 704	32,606	53.3	58.4
Hyderabad	19,088	2,204	21,292	5 850	784	6 634	33 4	31.2
J & Kashmir	3 472	501	3,973	1 929	263	2,192	**	55.2
M Bharat	9 016	1 171	10 187	4 011	718	4 729	50.9	46 4
Mysore	16,[illegible]87	3 107	19 694	8,720	1 970	10 690	51.[illegible]	54 7
Pepsu	4,915	465	5,380	3,819	366	4 185	74 0	7 83
Rajasthan	15,651	1 144	16 795	8,39[illegible]	615	9 007	55.8	53 6
Saurashtra	4 985	603	5,588	1 715	195	1,910	34 6	39.0
T Cochin	44 103	21 324	65 427	19,043	8,882	27,925	38.9	42 7
Ajmer	4 627	566	5 193	1 768	271	2 039	41 6	39.3
A.&N Islands	28	9	37	18	5	23	39 1	62 2
Bhopal	479	61	540	269	48	317	54 9	58.7
Bilaspur	90	8	98	66	7	73	40 [illegible]	[illegible]4 5
Coorg	257	84	341	110	46	1[illegible]6	42 9	45 7
Delhi	4 681	1 403	6 084	2,886	836	3 722	65.2	61 2
H Pradesh	796	97	893	579	57	636	67.9	71.2
Kutch	328	23	351	123	13	136	37.5	38.7
Manipur	753	67	820	303	29	332	40.4	40.5
Tripura	670	143	813	497	109	606	45 1	74.5
V Pradesh	1 484	41	1 525	589	18	607	50.8	39.8
India	**7 03 483**	**1 15 137**	**8 18,620**	**3,37,117**	**59 888**	**3,97,005**	**46.2**	**48.5**

[*] Included in M[illegible] as Sta[illegible]
[**] Figures are not [illegible]ailable.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This chapter deals with university education—general, professional and special. Training of teachers and professional education have, however, been discussed in greater details in chapters VII and VIII respectively

The momentum in the expansion of university education gained during the years after Independence was fully maintained during the year under review During this period, the number of institutions for higher education increased and so also the number of scholars on rolls and the expenditure incurred thereon Quantitative expansion was also accompanied by qualitative improvement in the form of *introduction and development of courses and subjects at* various levels and expansion of laboratory facilities for training students in technical subjects and research workers. With liberal grants from the Central and the State governments research activities in various branches of knowledge expanded steadily

One of the most important developments in the field of University Education was the constitution of University Grants Commission in November, 1953 with the following functions

(a) to act as an expert body to advise the Central Government on problems connected with the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in universities and to take such executive action as may be necessary in that behalf

(b) to enquire into the financial needs of universities and to advise the Central Government on the allocation of funds for grants-in aid to them

(c) to take all necessary action in the matter of deciding on the grants to be made to universities and in disbursing them out of funds placed at the disposal of the Commission

(d) to advise any authority if such advise is asked for on the establishment of a new university or on proposals connected with the expansion of the activities of any university

(e) to advise the Central Government or any university on any question which may be referred to the Commission by the Central Government or the university as the case may be

(f) to advise the Central Government or a State Government in regard to the recognition of any degree conferred or granted by a university for the purpose of employment under the Central Government or the State Government or for any other purpose

(g) to advise universities on measures necessary for the reform and improvement of university education and

(h) to undertake such other duties and functions as may be prescribed or deemed necessary by the Government of India for advancing the cause of higher education in India or as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above functions.

By the end of the year grants amounting to Rs. 1 10 82 145 were disbursed to various universities for general and technical education Of the total Rs. 38 60,000 were given by the Central Ministry of Education by November 1953 and the remaining Rs. 72 22 145 by the University Grants Commission from December 1953 to March 1954

On the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in Nov 1953 a committee with Shri Humayun Kabir as convener was appointed to survey the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and to suggest further steps which should be taken by the governments and universities in this behalf Noting that not much progress had been made in this respect, the committee made important recommendations which were generally accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education at their 21st meeting held in February 1954 It resolved that

(a) measures should be taken for the reconstitution of university senates syndicates and academic councils generally on the lines suggested in the Commission's report

(b) it may be left to the discretion of the State governments to decide whether or not, the Head of the State would be an Ex-officio Chancellor of the university/universities within their jurisdiction

(c) the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor out of a panel of names selected in accordance with the practice in vogue in Delhi University

(d) as an interim measure, that is, before secondary schools were upgraded to provide schooling for an additional year having teachers with necessary qualifications, the four years degree course (two years each of the intermediate and the degree stages) should be replaced by one year's pre university class and a three years' degree course. The pre university course should be designed to improve the students general education and to give them such intensive training in English as is necessary so long as it continues to be the medium of instruction in the universities

(e) emphasis should be put on tutorial work so that the number of hours devoted to it is at least the same as that devoted to lectures There should not be more than 10 students in a tutorial class

(f) the salary grades of teachers should be improved on the lines proposed in the Report

(g) interest free loans should be given for students hostels and loans on low rate of interest for teachers quarters

(h) each university should award every year 100 scholarships or equal to one per cent of its strength—whichever is greater—for poor and meritorious students

(i) universities should appoint examiners for a fixed duration, from a permanent panel, more or less on the lines of procedure followed in Madras and Baroda Universities

(j) in order to attract better teachers, facilities in the matter of insurance, housing and children's education should be provided to them

(k) the Central and State governments should give non-lapsable block-grants to universities which may be reviewed every five years.

At their 18th and 19th meeting the Central Advisory Board of Education had constituted a Committee to enquire into the experiments being carried on in rural education at the collegiate stage and to suggest changes in the syllabuses and curricula of the existing universities so as to meet the requirements of both rural and urban students. The Board

in their 20th meeting considered the report of the Committee and recommended that the Government of India should set up an all India Council on Rural Higher Education to examine the work of the present rural higher educational institutions in various parts of the country and to advise on their future development.

Under the scheme to promote fundamental research in various branches of science in universities and other educational centres, grants amounting to Rs. 2 92 730 were paid to research workers for the purchase of special apparatus consumable stores books *etc*

With a view to checking the diversion of students from arts to natural science and stimulating research in various fields of humanities the Government of India instituted the scheme of Research Scholarships in Humanities Under this scheme, upto 100 scholarships were to be made available during 1953-54 to students with high master's or equivalent degree to conduct advanced research in any branch of humanities The scholarship was of the monthly value of Rs 200 and was normally tenable for two years. During 1953 of the 31 scholars selected 27 availed themselves of the offer The expenditure on this scheme was met out of the sum allocated for higher education and research in humanities under the five year plan.

During this year, 24 teachers were selected for studies abroad under the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme of the Central Government. This scheme is meant for the teachers of universities and other comparable institutions and aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country

A Conference of the University Professors of History was convened for the first time from 5th to 7th March, 1954 to evolve uniformity of syllabuses of history at different levels of education Four Committees appointed by the Conference to consider various items of the agenda in detail submitted their reports Thereupon the Conference made recommendations of far reaching importance which *inter alia* related to (1) courses of study *viz* the place of history in general education the place of history in the universities, duration and content of the courses and preparation of model syllabuses for different stages *etc* (2) teaching of history and (3) research publication and co-ordination.

With a view to considering the syllabus in the subject of economics at different stages of university teaching a two-day Conference of University Teachers of Economics was held

on 29th and 30th March 1954 The Conference appointed three Committees to consider various aspects of the problem such as courses of study curricula, text books and methods of teaching of economics research, publication and co-ordination, *etc.*

Main Developments

A brief account of major developments in the field of University and Collegiate education in the different States, during the year under report, is given below —

Andhra

Andhra University

(*a*) New M.Sc. course in Chemical Technology with Electro-chemical Technology as special subject was started

(*b*) The following courses of study were revised (*i*) M Sc. in Applied Physics (*ii*) B Sc. (Hons.) in Chemical Technology (*iii*) M.B B.S and (*iv*) B E.

(*c*) Curriculum of B.Sc. in social studies was adopted.

(*d*) The Andhra Government sanctioned alienation of lands adjacent to the university campus to enable the university to carry out its expansion programme.

(*e*) The university employees were given the option to contribute up to 15 8 per cent of their pay to provident funds.

Assam

The Gauhati University started classes for coaching students of the university for I.A.S and other all India competitive examinations.

Bihar

The State government decided to award Higher Sarvodaya Diploma to the students of the university wing of the Sarvodya Mahavidyalaya Turki. The diploma will be of a standard not lower than the B A. degree of Patna or Bihar University

Bihar University

(*a*) The syndicate decided that the enrolment in the third year arts and commerce classes should not be less than 40 in each class.

(*b*) Considering that the active participation of teachers in the current politics of the country was injurious to the work and atmosphere of the colleges, the syndicate resolved it should be stopped

[illegible] The scheme of [illegible] M.B.B.S. was [illegible] by the Medical Council of India.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Executive Council [illegible]

[illegible] The scheme of [illegible] Diploma in Engineering and Diploma in [illegible]

[illegible] University

[illegible] Post-graduate courses in Geography and M.E. course in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] University

[illegible] Diploma in [illegible] Fine Arts [illegible] Faculty of [illegible] Faculty of Fine Arts [illegible] Music [illegible] fine arts [illegible]

[illegible] Department of [illegible] Faculty of [illegible] Faculty of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Post-graduate courses leading to the award of M.Sc. [illegible] Structural Engineering and [illegible] Engineering.

Madras University

(*a*) Minimum scales of pay and conditions of service of teachers were announced for adoption by the managements of colleges. The proposed scales were

	Rs
Principals of Colleges (Other than Second Grade)	400-25-600-25-800
Principals of Second Grade Colleges	300-20-400-25-500
Professors and Additional Professors	250-15-400-25 500
Lecturers (Assistant Professors)	150-150-10-300
Physical Directors (Graduate with diploma in Physical Education)	150-150 10-250
Lecturers in Language Departments (Oriental title holders)	100-5-150-10-200
Tutors/Demonstrators	85-5-125

(*b*) Courses for M.Sc Engineering (Public Health) B D S, post-graduate diploma in Horticulture and diploma in Social Service were started.

(*c*) Regulations relating to M Ed., M.B B.S and B.Sc. (Agr) were amended and the courses of studies of these courses as also of M.A., M.Sc. B Sc. (Hons.) and post-graduate diploma course in Radiology were revised.

Orissa

(*a*) The Utkal University decided to constitute the Faculty of Agriculture and made provision for B Agr degree.

(*b*) Diploma course in education was re-organised as a degree course.

(*c*) Philosophy was introduced as one of the subjects for M.A. Examination.

Punjab

(*a*) The Panjab University finalised the courses for the Master s degrees in Veterinary Science and Pharmacy Doctorate degree in Agriculture first Professional degree in Dental [illegible] diploma in Physical Education.

[illegible] he Matriculation examination were [illegible] in Hindi Panjabi or Urdu besides

(c) Bengali was introduced as one of the additional optional subjects for B.A. and B Sc. examinations.

(d) The University syndicate decided to split the M.A. Examination in part I and Part II

(e) Scale of pay of junior lecturers was revised from Rs 250-15-460 to Rs. 250-20-450-460

Uttar Pradesh

Agra University

(a) Ph.D and D Sc degrees were introduced in the Faculty of Medicine and Psychological Medicine was added as a subject for the M D examination.

(b) Statistics was added to the list of subjects recognised for M Sc examination

(c) Geography was introduced as an optional subject for B.Sc students

(d) Statutes relating to B.A. and B Sc. examinations were revised to provide for a university examination at the end of the first year also

(e) Provision was made in the ordinances by which it became compulsory for a student to secure at least 50 per cent marks in the master's degree examination in order to go in for a research degree course.

(f) The statutes and regulations and syllabus of M.Ed examination were approved by the Faculty of Arts

(g) Necessary regulations for diploma in Social Work were framed.

Aligarh University

Ordinances were revised to make thesis compulsory for the M.Ed. degree examination.

Banaras University

The nomenclature of degree in Ayurveda was changed from A.M.S to A.B M.S

Lucknow University

(a) Bachelor's degree course in Dental Surgery was introduced.

(b) The name of two years post-graduate course in Social Technique was changed to Master of Social Work.

(c) The schemes of examination for M.B.B S and post graduate diploma in Radiology were revised

Roorkee University

Post-graduate diploma courses of one year's duration in (*i*) Advanced Hydraulics and Irrigation and (*ii*) Advanced Structures and Concrete Technology were started.

West Bengal

Calcutta University

(*a*) The Calcutta University Act of 1951 became operative from 12th March, 1954 Accordingly the Academic Council was formed to deal exclusively with regulations. This work was hitherto being dealt by the senate The Act also provided for a whole-time Vice-Chancellor

(*b*) Faculties of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Fine Arts Music and Technology were started.

(*c*) Candidates for the Intermediate and Bachelor's *degree examinations were allowed to answer papers in subjects* other than English, in the regional language.

(*d*) New courses of M.E. and diploma in Anaesthesia were instituted.

(*e*) Regulations relating to B E. LL.B , M.Sc. (Tech.) Diploma in Social Work, Diploma in Librarianship and D T.R.P examinations were revised.

Visva Bharati University

(*a*) One year's certificate of Proficiency course and two years' diploma course in Chinese, French German and Persian were introduced in Vinaya Bhavana and a two years certificate course in Art and Craft in Kala Bhavana

(*b*) The course of study for B.A. (Hons.) was made of three years duration after Intermediate.

(*c*) The Institute of Indo-Tibetan studies started functioning from March 1954

Hyderabad

Osmania University

(*a*) Psychology was approved as a subject for B.A. examination.

(*b*) Syllabuses for Diploma in O L. and B.O L in Sanskrit were approved

(*c*) It was decided to hold the M.B B.S examination in April and October each year

(*d*) For the benefit of students passing the supplementary examinations the November-September session was instituted.

(e) Rules and regulations for the award of B Sc. (Hons.) degree were approved and those for the award of Ph D degree to teachers of the University were amended

Mysore

Mysore University

M.Sc. course in Biochemistry and diploma courses in Hindi French and German were instituted.

Rajasthan

Rajputana University

(a) The Faculty of Oriental Learning and the Depart ment of History were established.

(b) Courses for the degree of B V Sc., in the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmaceutics were framed by the Rajputana University

(c) The Law College, Jaipur was taken over by the University

Saurashtra

One Arts College providing facilities upto intermediate standard was opened at Aliabada. M.Sc class in Physics was opened at Dharamendrasinhji College Rajkot, and syllabi in B Sc. Mathematics and Chemistry were approved in Baha ud-din College, Junagarh

Travancore-Cochin

Travancore University

(a) Boards of Studies in Home Science and Geology were constituted and Geology was introduced as a subject of study under Part III of the B.Sc. degree course

(b) Following revised scales for teachers in private colleges were prescribed

	Rs
Professors	250-15-400
Lecturers	125-5-150-10-250
Lecturers (Oriental title holders)	100-5-175
Tutors/Demonstrators	
With Hons /M.A./M.Sc.	85-5-125
With B.A./B.Sc.	75-5-100

Ajmer

One aided high school at Nasirabad was raised to an Intermediate College

Coorg

B.A. classes were started in Government College, Mercara.

Delhi

(*a*) Degree courses in Mechanical Engineering Chemical Engineering and Textile Technology were started.

(*b*) The University finalised the plans for starting the Department of African Studies from the academic session 1954-55 The syllabus for the two years post-graduate diploma course in African studies was finalised.

Kutch

An Intermediate College was started at Bhuj

Manipur

B Sc. classes were started in D M College, Imphal. A degree college was opened during the year

Vindhya Pradesh

Intermediate College, Satna was started. B... was opened in the Maharaja College Chhatarpur

Institutions

(a) *Universities*

With the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir the number of universities during the year 19 These universities were distributed among the St Bombay and Uttar Pradesh 6 each Madras B Pradesh and West Bengal 2 each and Andhra, Punjab Jammu and Kashmir Hyderabad, My Travancore Cochin and Delhi one each. T States were without a university of their own.

Table XLVIII gives the year of foundation territorial jurisdiction type faculties and me tion in the universities Of the 30 universit Gujrat and Jammu and Kashmir were pur those of Aligarh, Allahabad Annamalai, L Luchnow Osmania, Patna, Roorkee and V dential and teaching The Bombay Uni which came into force during 1953 chan of that university from teaching and aff and federative. The remaining 16 univer and affiliating

There was considerable expansion i tions of the various universities. The departments rose by 20 during the year details are given below

Table XLVIII—Universities in India Jurisdiction Type and Faculties

Name and Adress	Year of Foundation, Reconstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agra University Agra	1927	States of Ajmer Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh(excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras & Lucknow Universities) & Vindhya Pradesh	Affiliating	Arts Sc. Agr Com., Engg Law Med and Vet. Sc. and Animal Husbandry	English and Hindi in B. A. and B. Com English in Others
Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh	1921	Within a radius of 15 Miles from the University Mosque	Residential and Teaching	Arts Sc. Engg and Tech. Med and Theology	Urdu in Bachelor of Unani Med. & Surgy English in Others
Allahabad University Allahabad	1887/1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office	Residential and Teaching	Arts Sc. Com and Law	Eng & Hindi in B.A. B.Sc. & B Com. English in Others
		Andhra	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Agr, Ayurved Com. Engg Fine Arts Law Med. Oriental Learning and Teaching	English
		In a radius of 10 from the University ...ation Hall	Residential and Teaching	Arts Sc. Educ. Engg Fine Arts and Oriental Studies	English
		a radius of 15 ...m the main Tem... e University	Residential and Teaching	Arts Sc. Ayurveda Law, Music & Oriental learning Fine Arts Tech. & Theology	Eng & Hindi in I.A., I.Sc. I Com., B.A. & B.Com., Eng in Others
		a radius of 10 miles ...he University Office	Residential and Teaching	Arts Sc. Com. Educ. & Psych. Fine Arts Home Sc. Med Music Tech. (Incg. Engg) & Social Work	English

1	2	3	5	5	6
Bihar University Patna	1952	Bihar State (except Patna Corporation Area)	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc.; Agr Com.; Engg Law; Med and Vet. Sc.	Hindi in Inter and Degree (Arts, Sc. & Com.) English in others
Bombay University Bombay	1857/1928	Greater Bombay	Teaching and Federal	Arts Sc. Com. Law; Med. (Including Pharm.) and Tech	English
Calcutta University Calcutta	1857/1901	State of West Bengal (excluding area of Visva Bharati University) and Tripura	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc., Agr; Com Educ. Fine Arts Engg; Law Med. Tech; and Vet Sc	English
Delhi University Delhi	1922/1952	Delhi State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Agr and Forestry; Educ. Law; Med Scs. Tech. and Social Scs.	English
Gauhati University Gauhati	1948	State of Vasam and Manipur	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc., Agr Com. Law; Med and Vet. Sc.	English
Gujarat University Ahmedabad	1950	State of Saurashtra Kutch and Districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaras Kantha, Baroda (Excluding area of Baroda Univ) Broach Kaira, Mehsana, Panch Mahalas, Sabar Kantha and Surat in Bombay State	Affiliating	Arts (Including Edu.) Sc. Agr Com. Law Med. and Tech (including Engg)	English
Jammu & Kashmir University Srinagar	1948	Jammu & Kashmir State	Affiliating	Arts Sc. Educ. and Oriental Learning	English
Karnatak University Dharwar	1950	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur Dharwar and North Kanara in Bombay State.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc.; Agri. Engg, Law Med and Social Sciences	English

Table XLVIII—Universities in India-Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(Contd)

Name and Address	Year of Founda tion, Reco-nstitution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow University Lucknow	1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University Convocation Hall	Residential and Teach ing	Arts Sc. Com. Law Med. and Medicine (Ancient and Modern)	Hindi in B A., B.Sc. and B. Com English in and others
Madras University Madras	1857/1904 1923/1929	States of Madras (excluding area of Annamalai University) and coorg	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Agr Com. Engg , Fine Arts Law Med. Oriental Learning Teaching Tech and Vet. Sc.	English
Mysore University Mysore	1916	Mysore State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Com., Educ, Engg & Tech. Law and Med	English
Nagpur University Nagpur	1923	Districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Nagpur Yeotmal and Wardha in Madhya Pradesh State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Agr Com. Educ. Law and Med	Hindi or Marathi in I A., I Sc., I Com., B A. (Pass) B. Sc. (Pass) B. Com. B T and Dip. T English in others
Osmania University Hyderabad	1918/1947 1947	Hyderabad State	Residential and Teach ing	Arts, Sc., Agr Com. Edu. Engg Law Med. Religion& Culture and Vet. Sc	English or Hindustani (Persian and Devnagari Scripts) in Arts and Sc. courses; English in others

1	2	3	4	5	6
Panjab University Solan	1947	States of Bilaspur Himachal Pradesh Pepsu and Punjab	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc.; Agr; Com. Educ; Engg Law Med Oriental Learning and Vet. Sc.	English
Patna University Patna	1917/1952	Patna Corporation Area	Residential and Teaching	Arts Sc Com. Educ. Engg Law and Med.	English and Hindi in Inter and Degree Arts, Science and Commerce English in others
Poona University Poona	1948	Districts of Ahmadnagar East Khandesh, Kolaba, Kolhapur Nasik, North Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri Sholapur South Satara Thana and West Khandesh in Bombay State	Teaching and affiliating	Arts; Sc. Agr Engg Law Med and Mental, Moral & Social Sciences	English
Rajputana University Jaipur	1947	Rajasthan State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Com. Educ. Engg and Tech Law; Med and Pharmaceutics and Oriental Learning	English and Hindi for Degree Arts and Commerce; English for others
Roorkee University Roorkee	1948	Not defined	Residential and Teaching	Engineering	English

Table XLIII—Universites in India Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—(Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Saugar University Sagar	1946	Districts of Balghat, Bastar Betul, Blaspur Chindwara, Drug Hoshangabad, Jabalpur Mandla Nimar Raipur and Sagar in Mahdhya Pradesh State	Teahing and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Educ. and Law	English in B. V Sc., B. E (Hons.) M A., M Sc. and M. Com. Hindi in Others
S. N D T Women s University Bombay	1951	Not defined	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts	English in B. Sc (Hons.) (Nursing) and a modern Indian Language (mother tongue of the candi date) in others
Travancore University Trivandrum	1937	Travancore-Cochin State	Teahing and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Com Educ Fine Arts Law Oriental Studies Tech. Ayurveda and Medicine	English
Utkal University Cuttack	1943	Orissa State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts Sc. Com Educ. Law and Med	English
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan	1951**	Area of Santiniketan the District Birbhum in West Bengal State	Residential and Teaching	Not defined	English or Bengali in Fine Arts and Music and English in others

Was established in 1916 but started functioning as statutory university in 1951 under a Act passed by the Bombay Government in 1949
Was established in 1921 but started functioning as statutory university by an Act passed by the Parliament in 1951

Annamalai	Departments of Education, Geology and Rural, Social and Civic Welfare. The department of Tamil was bifurcated into two departments of Tamil (Arts) and Tamil (Oriental)
Bihar	Departments of Anthropology Philosophy and Sanskrit.
Karnatak	Departments of Chemistry Geology and Physics.
Lucknow	Departments of Education and Military Science.
Nagpur	Department of Ayurvedic Research
Punjab	Department of Political Science.
Rajputana	Departments of History and Law
Saugar	Departments of French and German Geography Pharmaceutics and Chemistry

Departments of Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry in the Madras University were amalgamated to form the Department of Chemistry

(b) *Boards*

In addition to 30 universities there were 13* Boards of Education whose names along with the examinations conducted by them are given below

1 Board of Secondary Education, Andhra State, Madras-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

2. Bihar School Examination Board Patna-Secondary School Examination, Diploma in Physical Education Certificate in Physical Education, Short Training Course in Physical Education and Primary Training course in Physical Education.

3 Secondary School Certificate Examination Board Poona-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

4 Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh Nagpur-Secondary School Certificate.

5 Board of Secondary Education, Madras-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

6. Board of High School and Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh Allahabad-High School and Intermediate.

7 Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, Calcutta Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

*Includes 3 Boards, one each in Bihar Mysore and Travancore-Cochin which form part of the respective offices of the Director of Public Instruction.

8. Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad Higher Secondary Certificate.
9 Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior-Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Intermediate.
10 Secondary Education Board, Mysore-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
11 Board of Public Examination, Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum-Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
12 Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer Higher School Intermediate and Teachers Training Certificate.
13 Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi—High School Higher Secondary and Higher Secondary (Technical)

The total expenditure on these boards (excluding those in Bihar Mysore and Travancore-Cochin) amounted to Rs 1 15,24 513 of which Rs. 1 00 000 (0 9 per cent) were met from government funds Rs 1 14,24,238 (99 1 per cent) from fees and Rs 275 from endowments.

(c) *Colleges*

There were 988 colleges and other institutions of higher learning in the country during 1953 54 as against 930 in the previous year Of these 648 were arts and science colleges (including research institutions having teaching facilities), 253 professional and technical colleges and 87 special education colleges providing instructions in subjects such as music, dancing fine arts oriental studies, sociology and domestic science The corresponding figures for 1952 53 were 612 239 and 79 respectively Arts and science colleges registered an increase of 5 9 per cent, professional and technical colleges of 5 9 per cent and special education colleges of 10 1 per cent (Table XLIX)

The number of colleges meant exclusively for women also registered an increase from 105 (82 arts and science, 17 professional educational and 6 special education) to 113 (88 arts and science, 17 professional education and 8 special educ tion) The precentage of these to the total number of colleges slightly increased from 11 3 to 11 4

The number of colleges in rural areas was 49 (48 for men and one for women) Of these 23 were meant for arts and sacience 26 for professional and special education.

Of the 253 colleges for professional education, there were 66 for medicine and 61 for teachers training 37 for engineering 22 for commerce, 21 for law 17 for agriculture and 9 for veterinary-science. The remaining 20 colleges were distributed as physical education and technology 7 each forestry 3 and applied art and architecture co-operative training and marine training one each. The year under report registered an increase of 2 colleges in engineering of 10 in medicine of 3 in teachers training and of 3 in technology The colleges for law and forestry however decreased by one each and veterinary science, by 2

The break up for 87 colleges for special education was 15 for music dancing and other
66 for oriental studies (includin
2 for domestic science (both for
increase of 8 colleges in this category was shared by oriental studies (7) and voga (1)

The distribution of colleges by managements is shown in table XLIX. The position during 1953 54 was practically the same as in the previous year excepting that the percentage of colleges managed by private (unaided) bodies decreased from 13 0 per cent to 12 0 per cent A little over half the number of colleges continued to be managed by private (aided) bodies and one third by the governments. The number of colleges under the local baords was neglible.

Table XLIX—Number of Colleges by Managements

Management	Arts & Science Colleges		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
							1952-53		1953-54	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	152	166	140	141	20	21	312	33.6	328	33.2
Local Boards	3	3	2	3	1	1	6	0.6	7	0.7
Privat										
Aided	371	400	72	84	48	51	491	52.8	535	54 1
Unaided	86	79	25	25	10	14	121	13.0	118	12.0
Total	612	648	239	253	79	87	930	100 0	988	100 0

Include research institutions providing Teaching facilities.

Table L—Number of

State	Arts and Science Colleges†		Colleges for Professional Education	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	31	*	8
Assam	17	17	5	5
Bihar	38	41	19	19
Bombay	71	73	54	56
Madhya Pradesh	21	21	19	19
Madras	82	35	33	26
Orissa	14	14	3	3
Punjab	46	51	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	57	60	20	18
West Bengal	92	95	23	28
Hyderabad	16	18	10	10
Jammu & Kashmir		8	**	1
Madhya Bharat	23	23	6	7
Mysore	23	24	11	12
Pepsu	10	10	1	2
Rajasthan	35	37	8	10
Saurasthra	3	4	2	2
Travancore-Cochin	29	31	7	8
Ajmer	8	9		
Bhopal	2	2		
Bilaspur	1	1		..
Coorg	1	1		..
Delhi	16	16	6	6
Himachal Pradesh	1	1		
Kutch		1		..
Manipur	1	2		...
Tripura	2	2		..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	4	..	
India	**612**	**648**	**239**	**253**

Includes research institutions
Included in
*Figures are
£Percentage can not be worked out as separate figures

Colleges by States

Colleges for Special Education		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)		State
1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	15	*	52	+ 52	£	Andhra
		22	22			Assam
		57	60	+ 3	+ 5.3	Bihar
6	7	131	136	+ 5	+ 3.8	Bombay
		40	40			Madhya Pradesh
35	23	150	102	— 48	£	Madras
3	3	20	20			Orissa
		58	64	+ 6	+ 10.3	Punjab
5	5	82	83	+ 1	+ 1.2	Uttar Pradesh
6	6	121	127	+ 6	+ 5.0	West Bengal
		26	28	+ 2	+ 7 7	Hyderabad
**	4	**	15	+ 15	*	J & Kashmir
3	3	32	33	+ 1	+ 3 1	Madhya Bharat
4	5	38	41	+ 3	+ 7.9	Mysore
		11	12	+ 1	+ 9 1	Pepsu
12	13	55	60	+ 5	+ 9 1	Rajasthan
		5	6	+ 1	+ 20.0	Saurashtra
1	1	37	40	+ 3	+ 8.1	Trav -Cochin
1	1	9	10	+ 1	+ 11 1	Ajmer
1	1	3	3		..	Bhopal
		1	1			Bilaspur
		1	1			Coorg
2	2	24	24			Delhi
		1	1	..	..	H Pradesh
		...	1	+ 1		Kutch
..		1	2	+ 1	100.0	Manipur
		2	2	..		Tripura
		3	4	+ 1	+ 33.3	Vindhya Pradesh
79	87	930	988	+ 58	+ 6.2	India

providing teaching facilities.
Madras State.
not available
for Andhra and Madras for 1952 53 are not available.

Considering the type of education and management together it will be observed that while arts and science colleges and colleges for special education were chiefly the responsibility of private (aided) bodies, which managed about three-fifths of such colleges the government dominated to the same extent in the case of professional colleges The position of the colleges managed by government vis-a vis those under other managements in the different states remained almost the same as in the previous year Government colleges predominated in Orissa and in all part B and C States except in Hyderabad Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Delhi. The local boards had 3 professional colleges in Bombay under their control one arts and science college each in Bombay Madras and the Punjab and one special education college in Madras A large number of arts and science colleges in Punjab professional colleges in Bombay and special education colleges in Madras were being run by private bodies which received no grants-in-aid from the government.

Table L shows the State-wise breake up of the colleges The number of arts and science colleges increased by 5 in the Punjab by 3 each in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by 2 each in Andhra & Madras taken together Bombay Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Travancore Cochin and by one each in West Bengal, Mysore, Suarashtra Ajmer Kutch Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh In other States, it ramained stationary In the case of professional colleges, there was an increase of 5 in West Bengal ,2 each in Bombay and Rajasthan and one each in Punjab, Madhya Bharat Mysore Pepsu and Travancore-Cochin. Uttar Pradesh showed an apparent decrease of two colleges due to the reclassification of veterinary colleges as research institutions. The increase in the number of colleges for special education was observed by one each in Bombay, Composite State of Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan. As in the previous year the number of arts and science colleges was the largest in West Bengal (93) of professional and technical colleges in Bombay (56) and of special education colleges in Madras (23) The only State without a college was A. & N Islands.

Pupils

Some of the colleges continued to have school classes attached to them while classes XI and XII of higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh provided education equivalent to the intermediate standard in other states The enrolment figures have accordingly been presented in two tables i.e. table LI gives the number of pupils receiving university edu

tion regardless of the institution where such education was provided, while table LIII gives the distribution of pupils taking into account the enrolment of the school classes, wherever they are attached to colleges and excluding that of the intermediate stage in Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose of this report, figures in Table LI have been taken as the basis for later computation.

Considering first, the enrolment for university stage, table LI shows that the number of students in post matriculation classes increased from 5,33,366 to 6 02 733 and constituted 2 1 per cent of the total enrolment at all stages The rate of increase of 13 0 per cent at the university stage is quite significant as compared to the rate of increase of 4.8 per cent at the secondary and of 7 1 per cent at the primary stage

The number of pupils receiving general professional and special education in the different States during 1952 53 and 1953-54 is shown in table LI The enrolment increased in almost all the states excepting Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer where the fall is negligible.

Of the total number of students for higher education, 4 72,986 (78.5 per cent) took up arts and science courses, 1,21 105 (20 1 per cent) professional and technical courses and 8 642 (1 4 per cent) special education courses Further details are given in table LII

Table LIII gives the total number of pupils enrolled in colleges and university teaching departments which increased from 5 00 908 to 5,54 105 indicating an increase of 10.6 per cent as compared to 11 1 per cent in the previous year The percentage of girls to the total enrolment was 12.6-the same as in the previous year

The distribution of enrolment in universities and colleges in the various States during 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in table LIII The increase in enrolment will be observed in almost all the States excepting Orissa, Bilaspur and Himacha Pradesh where the insignificant decrease of 93 22 and 25 was due to normal fluctuations. Among Part A States the percentage of increase was highest in West Bengal (15 4) followed by Bihar (14 7) and Punjab (10 8) and the lowest in Assam (2.3) In Part B States the percentage of increase ranged between 3 7 per cent in Hyderabad to 18.3 per cent in Rajasthan. Among Part C States, the increase of 66.3 per cent in Manipur was due to the opening of a degree college during 1953 54 while Ajmer Coorg and Tripura also reported considerable rise (11.3 per cent or more)

Table LI—Number of Pupils Receiving General

State	General			
	Boys		Girls	
	1852-53	1953-54	1932-53	1953-5
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	18,563	*	1,220
Assam	7 910	7,801	1,218	12,83
Bihar	20 196	23,895	1 100	1 490
Bombay	38,443	40,349	8,883	9,337
M Pradesh	8,380	8,710	1,345	1 448
Madras	45 196	29,627	5,872	5 183
Orissa	4,818	4,695	365	414
Punjab	21 413	22,947	2,406	3 042
Uttar Pradesh	1,02,538	1 25,007	11 440	12,383
West Bengal	46,279	54,277	7,985	9,903
Hyderabad	8,238	8,349	1,251	1,390
Jammu & Kashmir	**	3 115	**	467
Madhya Bharat	4,056	4,585	781	968
Mysore	12,389	13 152	2,401	2,507
Pepsu	3 117	3,362	349	443
Rajasthan	7 764	8 663	853	1,064
Saurashtra	2 135	2 177	235	269
Trav -Cochin	17,981	20,247	5,316	6 429
Ajmer	1,522	1,509	241	279
Bhopal	372	482	72	73
Bilaspur	17	35	1	7
Coorg	188	242	43	47
Delhi	6,536	7,511	1,228	1,563
Himachal Pradesh	229	200	20	24
Kutch		115		15
Manipur	351	577	14	30
Tripura	564	665	62	75
Vindhya Pradesh	699	735	33	43
India	3,61,351	4 11,390	53 714	61,396

Included in
**Figures are

Professional and Special Education at University Stage by States

Education Total 1952 53	Education Total 1953-54	Professional & Special Education Boys 1952 53	Professional & Special Education Boys 1953-54	State
6	7	8	9	10
*	19 783		7,541	Andhra
9 128	9,084	1 736	2 020	Assam
21,296	25,385	8 600	8,952	Bihar
47,526	49,686	15,060	17,206	Bombay
9 725	10 158	5,059	5 474	Madhya Pradesh
51,068	34 810	18,906	12,345	Madras
5 185	5,109	1,284	1,261	Orissa
23,819	25,989	2,278	2,627	Punjab
1 13,978	1,37,390	20,243	21 689	Uttar Pradesh
54,264	64 180	15 072	16 440	West Bengal
9 489	9 739	3,253	3,510	Hydrabad
*	3 580	*	187	Jammu & Kashmir
4,837	5,555	3 106	3 453	Madhya Bharat
14 790	15 659	4 404	4,956	Mysore
3 466	3,805	122	198	Pepsu
8,617	9 727	4 768	6,212	Rajasthan
2,370	2,446	395	325	Saurashtra
23,497	26 676	2 169	2,660	Travancore-Cochin
1 763	1 788	601	553	Ajmer
444	555	294	211	Bhopal
18	42		...	Bilaspur
231	289			Coorg
7 784	9 074	2 609	2 735	Delhi
249	224	...		Himachal Pradesh
..	130		..	Kutch
365	607	..		Manipur
626	740	49	49	Tripura
732	778	158	164	Vindhya Pradesh
4,15 065	4,72,986	1,10 166	1,02,768	India

* Madras State not available

Table LI—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional and Special Education at University Stage by States—(Contd.)

State	Professional and Special Education			
	Girls		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
11	12	13	14	15
Andhra		275	*	7 816
Assam	47	58	1 783	2 078
Bihar	158	171	8 758	9 123
Bombay	1,390	1 617	16 450	18,823
Madhya Pradesh	354	346	5 413	5 820
Madras	1 341	1 260	20 247	13 605
Orissa	57	64	1 341	1,325
Punjab	565	729	2,845	3,356
Uttar Pradesh	1,319	1,256	21 762	22 945
West Bengal	1 156	1 315	16,228	17 755
Hyderabad	201	209	3 434	3 719
Jammu & Kashmir	*	150	*	337
Madhya Bharat	195	151	3,301	3 604
Mysore	131	148	4 535	5 104
Pepsu	8	20	130	218
Rajasthan	71	102	4,839	6 314
Saurashtra			395	325
Trav.-Cochin	234	373	2,403	3 053
Ajmer	16	15	617	566
Bhopal	2	1	296	212
Bilaspur				
Coorg		--		
Delhi	690	721	3,299	3 458
Himachal Pradesh				
Kutch				
Manipur				
Tripura			49	49
Vindhya Pradesh			158	164
India	**8,135**	**8,979**	**1 18,301**	**1,29 747**

*Included in Madras State

Figures are not available.

Of the total of 5,54 105 pupils, 4 70 794 (85 0 per cent) were reading in arts and science colleges 74 136 (13 4 per cent) in professional and technical colleges and 9 175 (1 6 per cent) in special education colleges. These figures represent an increase of 10 6 10 0 and 14 7 per cent respectively over the last year's figures. The average daily attendance in the three types of colleges taken in order was 86.2 87 9 and 83 8 per cent of the total enrolment.

The distribution of pupils in institutions managed by different agencies was government 1 43 647 (25 9 per cent), local boards 2 572 (0 4 per cent) and private bodies 4 07 886 (73 7 per cent) These are higher by 10 0 7.5 and 10 9 per cent respectively than the corresponding figures for the previous year

Co-education

Of the 61 119 girls on rolls in arts and science colleges, as many as 31 410 or 51 4 per cent were under instruction in institutions for boys. In case of colleges for professional and special education the proportion of girls in boys colleges was still higher *i.e* 68 1 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were arts and science colleges 51.2 and professional and special education colleges 70 4 Table LIV shows the extent of co-education in various States for the year 1953-54 A look at col (5) of table LIV reveals that leaving aside the states of Saurashtra, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg Himachal Pradesh, Kutch Manipur Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which had no arts and science colleges for girls, co-education *was most popular in Bombay (84 8 per cent) and least popular* in Ajmer (7 2 per cent) This proportion in the case of professional and special education colleges (col. 9) varied from 94 0 per cent in Bombay to 10 9 per cent in Delhi while all the girls taking up professional and special courses in Assam, Orissa, Hyderabad Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu Rajasthan and Bhopal studied in boys colleges—there being no professional college for girls only

Teachers

Table LV shows the distribution of teachers by States. It will be observed that the total staff strength of the universities and colleges during 1953 54 was 30 467—27 450 men and 3 017 women representing an over all increase of 2 198 teachers or 7 7 per cent. It may, however be noted that the increase in the number of teachers still lagged behind the increase in scholars—the latter being 10 6 per cent.

Table LII—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage

Stage/Subject	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			
	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	Number		Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	
General Education										
Intermediate	2,49,941	2,87,528	34 653	40,588	2,84 594	3 28,116	+	43,522	+	15.3
B A./B Sc.	92,718	1,04,215	15,922	17 358	1 08 640	1 21,573	+	12,933	+	11.9
M. A./M. Sc.	16,843	17,976	2 841	3 141	19 684	21 117	+	1 433	+	7 3
Research	1,849	1 871	298	309	2 147	2 180	+	33	+	1.5
Total	*3,61,351*	*4 11,590*	*53 714*	*61 396*	*4 15 065*	*4,72 986*	+	*57 921*	+	*14 1*
Professional Education										
Agriculture	4,208	4 463	27	33	4,235	4 496	+	261	+	6 2
Commerce	44,633	47,531	226	282	44 859	47 813	+	2,954	+	6 6
Engineering & Technology	14,843	16,763	26	38	14 869	16 801	+	1,932	+	13 0
Forestry	315	302			315	302	—	13	—	4 1
Law	17 484	19 112	324	405	17,808	19,517	+	1 709	+	9 6
Medicine	15,513	17 695	2,839	3 198	18,352	20 893	+	2,541	+	13 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Physical Education	331	351	43	45	374	396	+ 22	+ 5.9
Teachers Training	5 229	5,904	2,805	2,944	8,034	8 848	+ 814	+ 10 1
Veterinary Science	1 602	1,917	9	10	1,611	1 927	+ 316	+ 19 6
Others	65	112	5		70	112	+ 42	+ 60 0
Total	*1 04,225*	*1 14 150*	*6,504*	*6 955*	*1 10 527*	*1,21 105*	+ *10,578*	+ *9 6*
Special Education								
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	1 118	966	1,289	1 125	2 407	2 091	– 316	– 13 1
Oriental Studies	3 778	4,202	182	336	3,960	4,538	+ 578	+ 14 6
Other Subjects	1 047	1 450	360	563	1 407	2,013	+ 606	+ 43 0
Total	*5,915*	*6 618*	*1 851*	*2 024*	*7,774*	*8 642*	+ *868*	+ *11.2*
Grand Total	4 71,517	5,32,358	61,849	70,575	5,33,366	6 02,733	+ 69,367	+ 13 0

Table LIII—Number of Pupils in

State	For Boys		For Girls	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra		26 157	*	1,573
Assam	9 646	9 821	1,265	1,341
Bihar	28 907	32,947	1,258	1 661
Bombay	57 929	62,209	10,846	11 438
M Pradesh	13 439	14 161	1 699	1 794
Madras	65,299	42,588	7 407	6,753
Orissa	6 122	5,973	422	478
Punjab	23,828	25 724	2,941	3,935
U Pradesh	65 484	72,581	8,215	6 868
W Bengal	61,856	71,335	9 721	11 487
Hyderabad	11,831	12 172	1 485	1,634
J & Kashmir	*	3,572	**	647
Madhya Bharat	12,335	13,852	2,395	2 653
Mysore	17 478	19 048	2,590	2,750
Pepsu	3,374	3,379	1 400	1 492
Rajasthan	19,944	23 643	1,898	2 186
Saurashtra	2 530	2,648	235	269
Trav -Cochin	20,257	23 018	5 759	6,814
Ajmer	2,907	3,223	874	987
Bhopal	799	869	78	85
Bilaspur	195	167	1	7
Coorg	188	242	43	47
Delhi	11,307	12,123	2,461	2,775
H. Pradesh	229	200	20	24
Kutch		115		15
Manipur	351	577	14	30
Tripura	613	714	62	73
Vindhya Pradesh	938	986	33	43
India	**4,37 786**	**4,84,244**	**63,122**	**69,861**

Included in
Figures are
£Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figure for

Universities and Colleges

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		State
1952-53	1953-54	Number	Percentage	
6	7	8	9	10
	27 730	+ 27 730	£	Andhra
10,911	11 162	+ 251	+ 2.3	Assam
30 165	34 608	+ 4 443	+ 14 7	B'har
68,775	73,647	+ 4 872	+ 7 1	Bombay
15 138	15,955	+ 817	+ 5 4	Madhya Pradesh
72 706	49,341	— 23,365	£	Madras
6 544	6 451	— 93	— 1 4	Orissa
26,769	29,659	+ 2,890	+ 10.8	Punjab
73 699	79 449	+ 5 750	+ 7.8	Uttar Pradesh
71,577	82,822	+ 11,242	+ 15 7	West Bengal
13 316	13,806	+ 490	+ 3 7	Hyderabad
*	4,219	+ 4,219		Jammu & Kashmir
14 730	16,505	+ 1 775	+ 12.1	Madhya Bharat
20 068	21 798	+ 1 730	+ 8.6	Mysore
4 774	5 071	+ 297	+ 6.2	Pepsu
21 842	25 829	+ 3,987	+ 18.3	Rajasthan
2,765	2,917	+ 152	+ 5.5	Saurashtra
26,016	29,832	+ 3,816	+ 14 7	Trav -Cochin
3 781	4,210	+ 429	+ 11.3	Ajmer
877	954	+ 77	+ 8.8	Bhopal
196	174	— 22	— 11.2	Bilaspur
231	289	+ 58	+ 25 1	Coorg
13,768	14,898	+ 1 130	+ 8.2	Delhi
249	224	— 25	— 10.0	Himachal Pradesh
	130	+ 130		Kutch
365	607	+ 242	+ 66.3	Manipur
675	789	+ 114	+ 16.9	Tripura
971	1,029	+ 58	+ 6.0	Vindhya Pradesh
5,00,908	5,54 105	+ 53,197	+ 10.6	India

Madras State.
ot available.
Andhra and Madras for 1952 53 are not vailable.

Table LIV—Number of Girls

In Arts and Science Colleges*

State	No. of Girls in Boys Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls Colleges	Total No of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys Colleges to Total No. of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	1 028	215	1,243	82.7
Assam	723	583	1,306	54 5
Bihar	573	220	1 493	38.4
Bombay	8 180	1 462	9 642	84.8
M. Pradesh	1 080	371	1 451	74 4
Madras	1,282	4 058	5 340	24 0
Orissa	264	155	419	63 0
Punjab	1 167	2,221	3 388	34 4
U Pradesh	3 704	2 174	5 878	63.0
West Bengal	6,461	3,971	10 432	61.9
Hyderabad	328	1 063	1,391	23 6
Jammu & Kashmir	85	382	467	18 2
M Bharat	1 141	1,306	2 447	46.6
Mysore	658	1 872	2.530	26 0
Pepsu	270	1,212	1 482	18.2
Rajasthan	533	1,563	2,096	25 4
Saurashtra	269		269	100 0
Travancore-Cochin	2 784	3,685	6,469	43.0
Ajmer	70	905	975	7.2
Bhopal	75		75	100 0
Bilaspur	7		7	100 0
Coorg	47		47	100 0
Delhi	494	1,591	2,085	23 7
Himachal Pradesh	24		24	100 0
Kutch	15	...	15	100.0
Manipur	30		30	100.0
Tripura	75		75	100.0
Vindhya Pradesh	43		43	100.0
India	**51 410**	**29 709**	**61,119**	**51 4**

Includes enrolment in

Studying for Higher Education

In Colleges for Professional and Special Education

No. of Girls in Boys' Colleges	No. of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total No of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys Colleges to Total No of Girls	State
6	7	8	9	10
256	74	330	77.6	Andhra
35		35	100 0	Assam
130	38	168	77 4	Bihar
1 689	107	1 796	94.0	Bombay
191	152	343	55 7	M Pradesh
990	423	1 413	70 1	Madras
59		59	100 0	Orissa
147	400	547	26 9	Punjab
655	335	990	66.2	U Pradesh
627	428	1,055	59 4	West Bengal
243	..	243	100 0	Hyderabad
40	140	180	22.2	J & Kashmir
206		206	100 0	M. Bharat
220		220	100.0	Mysore
10		10	100.0	Pepsu
90		90	100 0	Rajasthan
				Saurashtra
277	68	345	80.3	Trav -Cochin
	12	12		Ajmer
10		10	100 0	Bhopal
..	..			Bilaspur
	..			Coorg
75	615	690	10.9	Delhi
				H. Pradesh
				Kutch
				Manipur
				Tripura
				V Pradesh
5,950	**2,792**	**8,742**	**68.1**	**India**

University teaching departments and research institutions.

Table LV—Number of Teachers in

State	In University Teaching Departments		In Colleges for General Education		In Colleges for Professional Education	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	144	5	1 322	72	223	21
Assam	52		363	23	95	
Bihar	109	1	1 105	79	394	10
Bombay	100	6	2 168	248	1,232	62
M Pradesh	106	2	462	51	299	30
Madras	185	11	1 832	507	664	113
Orissa	8		297	16	64	2
Punjab	60	2	1 105	96	214	24
Uttar Pradesh	1,248	100	2 003	160	306	52
West Bengal	525	24	2,364	224	1,086	26
Hyderabad			505	71	236	11
J & Kashmir			143	25	14	4
M Bharat			708	85	149	7
Mysore	..		835	108	265	4
Pepsu			188	51	21	
Rajasthan	19		435	93	199	
Saurashtra			121	8	75	
Trav.-Cochin	34	3	1 115	285	121	12
Ajmer				50		
Bhopal						
Bilaspur						
Coorg				5		
Delhi	135	11		0	185	
H. Pradesh						
Kutch						
Manipur						
Tripura						
V Pradesh						
India	2 725					

Universities and Colleges by States

In Colleges for Special Education		Total			State
Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons	
8	9	10	11	12	13
77	3	1 766	101	1 867	Andhra
		510	23	533	Assam
8	2	1,616	92	1 708	Bihar
91	15	3,591	331	3,922	Bombay
		867	83	950	Madhya Pradesh
152	7	2,833	638	3 471	Madras
29	1	398	19	417	Orissa
6	1	1,385	123	1,508	Punjab
112	2	3 669	314	3,983	Uttar Pradesh
100	12	4,075	286	4,361	West Bengal
		741	82	823	Hyderabad
29	4	186	33	219	J & Kashmir
66		923	92	1 015	Madhya Bharat
101	1	1,201	113	1,314	Mysore
		209	51	260	Pepsu
126		779	95	874	Rajasthan
		196	8	204	Saurashtra
19		1,289	300	1,589	Trav.-Cochin
2	3	171	53	224	Ajmer
2	1	71	1	72	Bhopal
		12		12	Bilaspur
		20	5	25	Coorg
4	32	789	180	969	Delhi
		20		20	H. Pradesh
	..	13	1	14	Kutch
		25		25	Manipur
		41	4	45	Tripura
..	..	86	..	86	V. Pradesh
924	84	27 482	3,028	30,510	India

[illegible]

Scales of pay of Teachers

There was no significant improvement in the sclaes of university and college teachers except in the Universities of Andhra, Lucknow Panjab Rajasthan and Annamalai, where the scales were revised as under

	Old Scales Rs	*Revised Scales* Rs.
Andhra		
Reader	200-30/2 320-40/2-400	300-30/2-420-40/2 500
Professor	400/40/2-600-50/3-700	500-40/2 700
Lucknow		
Lecturer in Medicine	280-15-400	350-25-600
Panjab		
Lecturer (Junior)	250-15-460	250-20-450-460
Rajputana		
Lecturer	300-25-600	250-20-450-EB-25-600
Reader	600-40-800	500-30-800

In Annamalai University assistant professors in the departments of Engineering and Technology and associate professors in other departments were designated as readers with Rs 250-15-400-EB-20-500 as scales of pay

The scales for different catagories of university teachers (lecturers readers and professors) are given in table LVI The disparity in the scales of pay of teachers in the universities and colleges in various States and in colleges under different managements in the same State continued to exist. Teachers in the affiliated colleges were paid comparatively lower salaries. However the universities of Bombay Madras and Travancore recommended, as already discussed under main developments better scales of pay for teachers in affiliated colleges and colleges under different managements

Expenditure

The universities, colleges and the institutions of higher learning reported total direct expenditure of Rs. 23,22 19,551 during the year 1953-54 which is 9 7 per cent more than the amount expended in 1952 53 Of the total, Rs 22,09 95,269 (95 2 per cent) were incurred on institutions for boys and Rs 1 12 24 282 (4 8 per cent) on those for girls The break up

Table LVI-Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments,

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh	210-15-375-EB-20-500	500-25-800	800-40-1 000-(Selection)-50-1,250
Allahabad	300-20-480-EB-20-500	500-2.-800	800-50-1,250
Andhra*	(i) 210-15/2 300	(i) 400-40/2-600 (ii) 300-30/2-420-40/2 500	(i) 750-50/2 1 000 (ii) 500-40/2 700
Annamalai	Engg and Tech 180-10-300	250-15-400-EB-20-500	400-25-700-EB-40-900
	Others 150-10-300	250-15-400-EB-20-500	400-20-700
Banaras	(i) 300-20-600 (Engg., Tech., Min. & Met.)	(i) 600-40-1,000 (Engg., Tech. Min. & Vet.)	University Professor (i) 1,000-50-1 750 (Tech. Engg., Mining and Metallurgy)
	(ii) 200-15-410-20-450 (Kamacha Section) (iii) 250-15-400-20-600 (Others)	(ii) 500-25-800 (Others)	(ii) 800-50-1 250 (Others)
Baroda*	(i) 300-15-450 (ii) 200-15-350 (iii) 200-15-300	400-25-650	700-50-1,000
Bihar	200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750	350-25-650-EB-35-1 000	850-50-1,000
Bombay	300-25-600	500-25-800	800-50-1,250
Calcutta	200-25-600	500-50/2 700	700 or 800-50 or 50/2 1,000
Delhi	200-15-290-20-410-25-560	500-25-800	800-40-1 000-(Selection)-50-1,250
Gauhati	250-25/2-600	500-50/2 700	700-50/2 1,000
Karnatak	250-15-400	300-25-650	600-50-1 100

*The Scales relat to university colleges.

Table LVIII Direct Expenditure on

State	Universities		Arts and Science Colleges †	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		12,60,616	*	51,91,086
Assam	11 45,552	15,25,359	16,23 192	16,24 142
Bihar	23 70,971	34 62 037	32,90 599	35 45,338
Bombay	76,91 416	98,87 033	1 48,33,815	1 61 16 148
M Pradesh	18 42,253	21 42,294	26 64 004	31 08 809
Madras	63 79 358	48,84,088	1,25 91 120	82,80 142
Orissa	12,59 626	6 96,912	20 98,102	21,95,962
Punjab	43,23,265	60,28,275	56,78,383	63,84,624
U Pradesh	208,23 007	204,24,838	95 47,292	1 37 44 897
W Bengal	66 13,582	67 42,853	1 17 92 161	1,26,96 096
Hyderabad	14 75,577	20 91 626	46,93,478	43 40 426
J & Kashmir	**	2 17,206	**	5,32,430
M Bharat			29,86,128	31 07,894
Mysore	8,44 793	9,34,.40	42 70 263	44,31 475
Pepsu			10,76,038	11,37,981
Rajasthan	8 88,970	10 16 443	37 18 188	42,85 066
Saurashtra		—	6 31 021	7 70,338
Trav.-Cochin	15,28,182	19 16,229	43 18,428	50 36 110
Ajmer			11,36,310	12,54,315
Bhopal			2,32,275	3,63 140
Bilaspur			40,617	66 410
Coorg			87 825	3,24,946
Delhi	20,25,290	24,25 104	56,93,162	62,70 157
H Pradesh			1 25,046	1,31 429
Kutch				1 07 026
Manipur			52,971	1,34 073
Tripura			4 73,302	3 42,427
V Pradesh	—	—	3 88 843	4 21,516
India	**5,94,11,824**	**6,54,55 453**	**9,59,82,563**	**10 79,66,603**

†Includes research institutions
Included in
Figures are

Universities and Colleges by States

Colleges for Professional Education 1952 53	Colleges for Professional Education 1953-54	Colleges for Special Education 1952 53	Colleges for Special Education 1953 54	State
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	20 79 169	*	1 61 646	Andhra
9 01,594	9,31,947		..	Assam
32,83 894	35,79 968			Bihar
1 15,39,360	1,24 10,016	5 09,321	6 00,294	Bombay
31 46,371	38,23,264			Madhya Pradesh
73,52,718	52,78,457	5 76 486	3,56,828	Madras
5 55 370	5 75 085	75,955	88,029	Orissa
19 88,867	27,25,511			Punjab
58,27 769	28,64,934	2 78,292	2 70 004	Uttar Pradesh
93,20,320	1 10,39 130	2,72,386	2 79 122	West Bengal
20,68 836	17,94,565			Hyderabad
	1 32,002	*	56 141	Jammu & Kashmir
8,56,618	10,63,928	1 18,349	1 16 413	Madhya Bharat
10,15 427	11 90 877	1 41,818	1 64,295	Mysore
26,520	5,36 100			Pepsu
17 01 083	14 05 411	2,26,328	2,77,226	Rajasthan
4 14 717	5 13 742			Saurashtra
6,07,396	7 49 445	50 608	56 149	Travancore-Cochin
		3,947	3 408	Ajmer
		1,200	1,200	Bhopal
..				Bilaspur
..	..		..	Coorg
32,76,580	33,96 048	2,74,509	2,77 141	Delhi
..				Himachal Pradesh
	..			Kutch
..	..		..	Manipur
..	..	..	..	Tripura
..	..			Vindhya Pradesh
5,36 83 440	5,60,89 599	25,29 199	27 07,896	India

providing teaching facilities.
Madras State
not available

Table LVIII—Direct Expenditure on

State	Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (–)	
	1952 53	1953-54	Number	Percentage
11	12	13	14	15
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Andhra	*	86 92 517	+ 86 92,517	£
Assam	36,70,318	38,81 448	+ 2,11 130	+ 5.8
Bihar	1 10 85 464	1,25,87 343	+ 15 01,879	+ 13.5
Bombay	3 43 73 910	3 90 13 491	+ 46,39 581	+ 13.5
Madhya Pradesh	76,52,628	90 74,367	+ 14 21 839	+ 18.[illegible]
Madras	2,68,99 682	1 87,99,515	— 81 00 167	£
Orissa	39,89 053	35 55,988	— 4,33 065	— 10.9
Punjab	1 19 90 515	1,51,38 410	+ 31 47 895	+ 26.3
Uttar Pradesh	3,64 76,360	3 73 04,673	+ 8,28,313	+ 2.3
West Bengal	2 79,98 449	3,07,57 201	+ 27,58 752	+ 9.9
Hyderabad	82 37 891	82,26,617	— 11,274	— 0 1
Jammu and Kashmir	*	9,37 779	+ 9,37 779	*
Madhya Bharat	39 61 095	42,88,235	+ 3,27 140	+ 8.3
Mysore	62 72,305	67,21 187	+ 4 48,882	+ 7.2
Pepsu	11 02,558	16 74 081	+ 5 71,523	+ 51.8
Rajasthan	65 34,569	69 84 146	+ 4 49,577	+ 6.9
Saurashtra	10 45,738	12,84 080	+ 2,38,342	+ 22.8
Travancore-Cochin	65 04 614	77,57 933	+ 12,53,319	+ 19.3
Ajmer	11 40,257	12,57,923	+ 1 17 666	+ 10.3
Bhopal	2,33 475	3 66,340	+ 1 32,865	+ 56.9
Bilaspur	40 617	66,410	+ 25,793	+ 63.5
Coorg	87,825	3,24,946	+ 2,37 121	+ 270 0
Delhi	1 12,69,541	1,23 68,450	+ 10,98,909	+ 9 8
Himachal Pradesh	1,25 046	1 31 429	+ 6,383	+ 5.1
Kutch		1 07,026	+ 1,07 026	
Manipur	52,971	1,54 073	+ 1 01 102	+ 190.9
Tripura	4 73 302	3 42 427	— 1,30,875	— 27 7
Vindhya Pradesh	3 88,843	4,21,516	+ 32,673	+ 8 4
India	21 16,07,026	23,22,19,551	+2,06 12,525	+ 8 7

Included in
Figures are
£ Percentage cannot be worked out as separate figures for

Universities and Colleges by States—(Contd.)

Percentage of Total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from					State
1952 53	1953-54	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
*	12.3	40 0	0.1	45.5	7.8	6.6	Andhra
16.0	15.5	49 1		46 0	0.8	4 1	Assam
18 1	18.8	57.0	0.0	33 0	1.0	9 0	Bihar
16 4	17 9	33.8	1 1	50.6	6.5	8.0	Bombay
16.6	17 7	61 7	0.1	29 7	3.9	4.6	Madhya Pradesh
13.8	14 0	39 7	0.1	45.5	14.2	0.5	Madras
20.1	16.9	63 1	0.0	33.2	1 4	2.3	Orissa
24 7	27 0	28.9	0 4	57.5	1 1	12 1	Punjab
21 6	21.0	46.9	0.2	30.7	1.2	21 0	Uttar Pradesh
28.8	27 7	56.3	0 1	38.1	1.2	4.3	West Bengal
16.3	16.3	73.2		16.3	0.1	10 4	Hyderabad
*	19.3	67 6		22.3	3.3	6.8	J & Kashmir
21 6	21.5	65 1	0 1	28.7	1.3	4 1	Madhya Bharat
19.3	18.9	62.0		33 0	0.2	4.8	Mysore
12.1	13.6	75.3		20.2		4.5	Pepsu
24.0	24 4	61 7		27.2	8.6	2.5	Rajasthan
7.9	8.3	72 1		25 4	0.0	2.5	Saurashtra
16 9	21.3	29 0	..	63.2	0.3	7.5	Trav -Cochin
17.3	17.8	50.9		35 7	4 7	8.7	Ajmer
14.5	16.5	85.0		14.8		0.2	Bhopal
14.0	16 1	86 7		13.3			Bilaspur
8.4	20.8	87.3		12.7			Coorg
38 4	37.5	66 4	0.0	22.6	0.9	10.1	Delhi
5.2	4 4	74.2		25.5		0.3	H Pradesh
..	9.2	90.4	..	9.6	..	...	Kutch
4 8	8.8	59.0	..	36.7	1.0	3.3	Manipur
22.3	15.3	71 4	..	23.5	1.2	3.9	Tripura
8.6	7 7	81 7		18.3			Vindhya Pradesh
19.1	19.5	48 7	0.2	38.8	3 6	8 7	India

* Madras State.
.. not available.
Andhra and Madras for 1952 53 are not available

Table LVIII Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by States—(Contd.)

State	Average Annual Cost per pupil (1953-54)		
	In Arts and Science Colleges	In Colleges for Professional Edu	In Colleges for Special Education
24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	277.2	1031.3	251.8
Assam	176 1	919 7	
Bihar	195.5	769.6	
Bombay	286.8	557 8	979.3
Madhya Pradesh	318 4	757 7	
Madras	219.0	651 1	313.3
Orissa	413.5	1210 7	349.3
Punjab	238 4	1009 4	
Uttar Pradesh	204.2	1050 6	175 0
West Bengal	167 6	1102.5	252.6
Hyderabad	404 7	582 7	
Jammu and Kashmir	141.5	729 3	203 4
Madhya Bharat	207.6	1006.6	244.6
Mysore	162.8	262.6	167.5
Pepsu	227 4	8001.5	
Rajasthan	192.7	894.0	181.9
Saurashtra	314.9	1090 7	
Travancore-Cochin	180.1	485 4	263 6
Ajmer	298 9		262.2
Bhopal	392 6		50.0
Bilaspur	381 7		
Coorg	1 124 4		
Delhi	337 1	1294 7	741 0
Himachal Pradesh	386.7		
Kutch	823 5		
Manipur	255.8		
Tripura	434.0		
Vindhya Pradesh	409.6		
India	**224.5**	**736.6**	**295.1**

Table LVIII compares the expenditure on universities and colleges (separately for general, professional and special education) in the different states for the two years 1952 53 and 1953-54 It will be observed that increased expenditure was registered by all States except Orissa, Hyderabad and Tripura. The apparent decrease of Rs 11,274 in Hyderabad was due to the reporting of the expenditure in Indian Currency which had hitherto been reported in Osmania Currency The fall in Orissa and Tirpura by Rs 4 33 065 and Rs. 1 30 875 respectively was due to the correct classification of the expenditure met from fees Among Part A States the highest increase was shown by Punjab (26 3 per cent) followed by Madhya Pradesh (18 6 per cent) Bihar and Bombay (13 5 per cent each) and West Bengal (9 9 per cent) Among Part B States Pepsu led with an increase of 51 8 per cent followed by Saurashtra (22 8 per cent) Among Part C States the increase ranged between Coorg (270 0 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (5 1 per cent) In Coorg the high increase was due to the opening of B.A. classes during the year

Figures in col. (17) of table LVIII give the percentage of the expenditure incurred on universities and colleges to the total direct expenditure incurrred during 1953-54 Among Part A States this percentage varied from 12 3 in Andhra to 27 7 in West Bengal among Part B States, from 8.3 in Saurashtra to 24 4 in Rajasthan while in Part C States, from 4 4 in Himachal Pradesh to 37.5 in Delhi.

The extent to which expenditure on higher education was shared by the government local boards, fees endowments and other sources is shown in cols. (18) to (22) of table LVIII Considering Part A States first, the contribution from government funds was highest in Orissa where more than three fifths of the cost was met from this source and the lowest in Punjab (28.9 per cent) The share of local boards was, as usual, insignificant everywhere. Fees accounted for 57.5 per cent in the Punjab 50 6 per cent in Bombay 46 0 per cent in Assam and 45.5 per cent both in Andhra and Madras. In most of the Part B and Part C States, a major portion of the expenditure was met from government funds Travancore Cochin being an exception where fees played a predominant part.

The average annual cost per pupil during 1953-54 was Rs 224.5 in an arts and science college, Rs 756.6 in a professional college and Rs 295 1 in a special education college. The cost varied considerably from one type of the professional and special education colleges to another As in the previous

year the average cost per pupil in the colleges for professional and special education was less than that in 1952 53

Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends

The following scholarship schemes of the Government of India for higher studies in the country were in force during the year under report

(i) Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships,

(ii) Research Training Scholarships for research in scientific and technical subjects in universities and other institutions of higher learning and

(iii) Cultural Scholarships for students of Indigenous and of Indian Origin from Asia, Africa and Common wealth countries.

Under the first scheme, 11 934 pupils were awarded scholarships worth Rs 61 56 lakhs The number of research training scholarships awarded was 547—314 senior (each of Rs 200 p m) and 233 junior (each of Rs. 100 p m) An expenditure of Rs. 7 22 lakhs was incurred under this scheme

Of the 129 scholarships offered under the Cultural Scholar ships Scheme, 93 were actually availed of during the year involving an expenditure of Rs 5 15 051

In addition to the above scholarships open merit scholar ships were awarded by the State governments, and universities on the results of the examinations conducted by Boards and Universities Research scholarships were provided by almost all the universities. Fee concessions to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent of the total enrolment were granted by the institu tions to poor and meritorious students Students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes received stipends and/or freeships.

The total financial assistance given in the shape of scholarships, stipends and other Financial concessions from all sources amounted to Rs. 2 64,93,309—Rs 1 76 13,321 on scholarships and stipends, Rs. 75 60,878 on free-studentships and Rs. 13 19 110 on other financial concessions.

Examination Results

The results of intermediate, degree and post-graduate examinations held during 1954 are shown in table LIX below

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES

1953-54

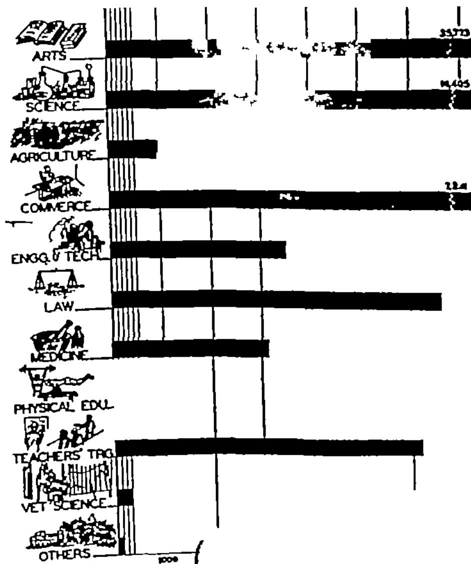


Table LIX—Results of Examinations

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I A	1,39 422	1 69,287	59 703	71 610	42.8	[illegible]
I Sc.	67 155	78,973	29,318	33 211	43 7	42.1
B. A.	54 710	74 824	27 491	35 773	50.2	47 8
B. Sc.	27 457	31 107	12,526	14 405	45 6	46 3
M. A	7,808	10,281	6 169	7 753	79 0	75 4
M Sc	2 114	2,667	1 691	2 068	80 1	77.5
Professional Subjects	41 497	48,257	26,269	30 162	63.3	[illegible]

It will be observed from table LIX that out of every 10 candidates taking up the Intermediate examination nearly 4 were successful. Nearly 5 out of every 10 candidates taking the degree examination and nearly 8 out of every 10 candidates sitting for master's degree came out successful. About 61 per cent of those appearing in examinations in professional subjects qualified for the award of degree or equivalent diploma.

The distribution of passes in different States during 1953-54 in I A and I Sc., B A., and B.Sc M.A. and M Sc. and professional examinations (degree or equivalent) is shown in table LX.

Degree and equivalent examinations only

Table LX—Number of Passes in Different

State	Intermediate (Arts and Science)			B. A. and B Sc. (Pass and Hons)	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	5 635	345	5,980	1 701	142
Assam	1,691	251	1,942	540	130
Bihar	4 665	314	4 979	2,091	151
Bombay	9 053	1 961	11 014	4 797	1 401
Madhya Pradesh	1 860	593	2 453	1,259	337
Madras	8,568	1 473	10 041	4 020	651
Orissa	941	83	1 024	505	31
Punjab	8,124	2,281	10 405	5 928	1 188
Uttar Pradesh	20,264	2,611	22,875	9 698	1 674
West Bengal	11 224	2 519	13 743	3 426	891
Hyderabad	2 203	268	2 471	1 103	144
Jammu&Kashmir	534	58	592	272	56
Madhya Bharat	1,391	339	1 730	404	82
Mysore	2 117	496	2,613	1,282	339
Pepsu	388	61	449	198	34
Rajasthan	1,518	260	1 778	1 091	93
Saurashtra	413	43	456	222	27
Trav -Cochin	3 953	1 188	5 141	1 803	689
Ajmer	3,326	239	3 565	208	31
Bhopal	57	20	77	49	10
Bilaspur	5	1	6		
Coorg	29	9	38		
Delhi	455	87	542	1 073	255
Himachal Pradesh	24	3	27	17	4
Kutch	5	1	6		
Manipur	70		75	26	
Tripura	136	12	148	24	4
Vindhya Pradesh	669	12	681	70	7
India	**89 318**	**15,533**	**1 04,851**	**41 807**	**8,571**

University Examinations by States

B. A. & B Sc. (Pass & Hons)	M.A. and M.Sc.			Research (including Professional subjects)			State
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 843	134	24	158	1		1	Andhra
670	40	16	56				Assam
2,242	613	35	648	1		1	Bihar
6,198	571	207	778	73	10	83	Bombay
1,596	468	77	545	11		11	Madhya Pradesh
4 671	212	56	268	13		13	Madras
536	58	10	68				Orissa
7 116	701	138	839	7		7	Punjab
11,372	3 810	515	4,325	93	8	101	U Pradesh
4,317	537	224	761	62	4	66	West Bengal
1,247	92	33	125				Hyderabad
328	11	2	13				J & Kashmir
486	94	11	105				Madhya Bharat
1 621	93	27	120	5		5	Mysore
232	29	1	30				Pepsu
1 184	224	48	272				Rajasthan
249	17	3	20				Saurashtra
2 492	71	39	110	2		2	Trav -Cochin
239	34	5	39				Ajmer
59	22	3	25				Bhopal
							Bilaspur
							Coorg
1,328	398	108	506	11	2	13	Delhi
21							H. Pradesh
							Kutch
26		..					Manipur
28			—				Tripura
77	9	1	10				Vindhya Pradesh
50 178	8,238	1,583	9,821	279	21	303	India

Table LX—Number of Passes in Different University Examinations by States—(*Contd.*)

State	Professional (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas only)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
15	16	17	18
Andhra	1 381	89	1 470
Assam	172	12	184
Bihar	2,428	54	2,482
Bombay	4 695	444	5 139
Madhya Pradesh	981	72	1 053
Madras	2 421	349	2,770
Orissa	236	17	253
Punjab	871	265	1 136
Uttar Pradesh	6 108	481	6,589
West Bengal	3 456	104	3,560
Hyderabad	866	27	893
Jammu and Kashmir	57	10	67
Madhya Bharat	494	13	507
Mysore	850	42	892
Pepsu	92	7	99
Rajasthan	1,233	20	1,253
Saurashtra	11		11
Travancore-Cochin	552	180	732
Ajmer	111		111
Bhopal	31		31
Bilaspur			
Coorg			
Delhi	752	133	885
Himachal Pradesh			
Kutch			
Manipur			
Tripura	33	..	33
Vindhya Pradesh	12		12
India	**27,843**	**2,319**	**30,162**

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The training of teachers is one of the most important factors in any system of education The reorientation of educational courses, development of new techniques introduction of craft and other subjects like social studies, community activities, village improvement, *etc* in the school curriculum, shortening of the duration of the teaching of English and the consequent development of new methodology continued to demand greater professional efficiency on the part of the teacher To meet this, short term training courses were arranged and other devices adopted The teachers associations also continued to evince keen interest and organised conferences, seminars discussion groups, study circles *etc* where teachers met and exchanged ideas and experiences and chalked out programmes for carrying out researches in their schools.

Three types of teachers training institutions continued to exist in the country These were (*i*) primary teachers training schools (*ii*) training colleges for under-graduates or secondary teachers training schools and (*iii*) training colleges for graduates. The first type of schools were meant for the training of primary school teachers. These generally admitted higher elementary or middle passed students and the course of training was of one or two year's duration The training colleges for under-graduates generally trained teachers for middle schools, and the minimum admission qualification for these institutions was matriculation or intermediate. The third type of colleges were meant to train graduate teachers for secondary schools

The Secondary Education Commission considered this question and maintained that there should be only two types of institutions for teachers' training As the lower the grade of pupils, the greater is the skill required to teach them the Commission felt that the first two categories of institutions should be amalgamated to establish common schools to train primary and middle school teachers. The minimum general educational standard for admission therein should be School Leaving Certificate and the period of training should extend

over two years The second type of institution should be for graduates for whom training may, for the present, be of one year but ultimately it should be extended as a long term programme, to two academic years. Other important recommendations of the Commission in this field were

(i) Graduate teacher training institutions should be recognised by and affiliated to the universities which should grant the degrees while the secondary grade training institutions should be under the control of a separate board appointed for the purpose.

(ii) The teacher under training should receive training in one or more of the various extra-curricular activities

(iii) The training colleges should, as a normal part of their work, arrange refresher courses, short intensive courses in special subjects, practical training in workshops and professional conferences

(iv) The training colleges should conduct research work in various important aspects of pedagogy and for this purpose it should have under its control an experimental or demonstration school.

(v) No fees should be charged in training colleges, while during the period of training all the student teachers should be given suitable stipends by the State the teachers who are already in services should be given the same salary which they were getting

(vi) All training colleges should provide adequate residential facilities so as to be able to arrange community life and other suitable activities for the trainees

(vii) For the Marster's Degree in Education only trained graduates who have normally done a minimum of three year's teaching should be admitted

(viii) There should be a free exchange between professors in training colleges, selected head masters of schools and inspecting officers.

(ix) In order to meet the shortage of women teachers special part time training courses should be provided

The Central Advisory Board of Education at their 21st meeting held in February 1954 recommended the following items in this field for implementation in order of priority

(a) Workshops should be attached to training colleges for training teachers for training crafts Short term training courses may also be organised for this purpose for teachers in

service either at training colleges or at special centres set up for the purpose or at technical institutions

(*b*) For practical subjects until such time as properly equipped workshops can be established, short courses for training craft teachers should be organised in centres attached to technical institutions or in centres set up for the purpose

(*c*) Specialists in technical subjects, willing to join the teaching profession may be appointed as teachers after being given three months intensive course in teaching methods in the training colleges. As a further encouragement to them to join the teaching profession they should be given full salary during this period of intensive training A small committee of experts should draw up a detailed syllabus for these courses.

(*d*) State governments and universities should take steps to revise their syllabuses of training in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission Report.

(*e*) In order to attract larger number of well qualified and suitable candidates to training colleges and to save them from financial worries the following measures should be adopted —

(*i*) No tuition fees should be charged in any training college

(*ii*) In the case of trainees serving in any private schools it should be the responsibility of the managements (and in the case of government schools of the government) to pay them a full salary for the period of training Other trainees, who are not in receipt of salaries from the management or government should be given stipends for the period of training

(*f*) A large number of refresher courses, seminars and conferences of headmasters teachers and inspectors of schools should be organised both on all-India and State basis every year in order to create an effective climate of opinion for educational reform and reconstruction

(*g*) Suitable literature for improving the efficiency and for the inspiration of teachers should be produced by the Education Departments of all States and either the office of the Director of Education or one of the training colleges should be adequately equipped for the purpose.

The Board also recommended that a Teachers Training Board should be set up to supervise and lay down the conditions necessary for the proper training of undergraduates and to suggest, for the consideration of universities, improvements needed for the training of graduates.

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The Government of India, in co-operation with the Ford Foundation appointed a Secondary Education Project Team. One of the terms of reference to this team was to recommend measures for improving the quality of teachers The team which was made up of four Indians two Americans, one Englishman and one Scandinavian, travelled in India, Denmark, the United Kingdom and the United States and visited about two hundred secondary schools and teachers training institutions by March, 1954

The First All India Seminar-cum-Summer Camp for Headmasters was held at Tara Devi from 17th May to 25th June, 1953 in which 50 headmasters drawn from all the States participated Directors of Education and other distinguished educationists—Indian and foreign—joined and contributed in the deliberations One immediate result of the Seminar was the establishment of the first Professional Association of Head Masters. The experiment proved so successful that the Government of India formulated proposals for holding such seminars regularly in future on a regional basis

The Central Institute of Education which was the only training institute under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education continued to expand its activities Besides training graduate teachers and preparing students for the higher degrees of M.Ed and Ph.d it had a well staffed research wing an experimental nursery and a basic school attached to it. A Child Guidance Centre was opened in the institute during the year under report. Six scholarships of Rs 100 per month each for students studying for M Ed and 2 scholarships of Rs 150 per month each for students taking up the Ph D course were offered with effect from the year under report.

Main Developments

A brief account of the important developments in the field of teachers training in the different States is given below

Andhra

During this year 2 government and 2 private basic training schools were opened in the State while one private basic training school was closed down. Two pandits training courses of 5 months' duration each, for the training of language teachers were conducted in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry at which 33 teachers including one woman were trained. Shortened B Ed course for the benefit of the secondary grade trained graduate teachers

was conducted in the same college and trained 56 men and one woman teachers

Assam

The Hindi Training Centre Missamari Tezpur continued to train teachers of Hindi for secondary schools. It enrolled 105 trainees during the year

Bihar

Facilities for training of teachers in the State were *substantially expanded during this year* Two junior basic training schools for women were opened one at Lakhiserai and the other at Hirhi The number of seats in the Patna Training College was increased from 50 to 130 for Dip Ed. and from 10 to 28 for M Ed. and that in the Patna Women's Training College, Patna, from 40 to 60 for Dip Ed. A short *professional training course in crafts was organised for teachers* of secondary schools Non recurring grants amounting to Rs 66 666 were sanctioned to 39 junior basic schools for the construction of buildings and improvement of lands A grant of Rs. 25 115 was sanctioned to Sarvodaya Mahavidyalaya, Turki for the construction of a hostel and some subsidiary buildings for students. Rs. 21 003 were sanctioned as non recurring grant for repairs to the buildings of the Women's Training School, Gaya

Bombay

One training college was opened during the year under review With a view to having craft trained teachers to teach crafts in secondary schools, the Department of Technical Education organised training centres in 3 institutions at which 59 teachers were trained. All the training schools continued to follow the revised syllabus which laid stress on training in crafts hygiene, health and community activities social welfare and village improvement, cultural activities and correlated teaching

Madras

Department of Education of the Annamalai University providing facilities for B Ed. course was opened during the year under report. Two courses of 3 months duration each were organised for secondary grade graduate trained teachers in a teachers training college Fifty four teachers including 11 women benefitted by these courses. Four courses of 5 months duration each were held in pandits training classes. The enrolment in these classes was 90 men and 5 women.

Orissa

With the opening of two more mobile training schools during this year the number of such schools in the State rose to 5 These schools ran courses of one month s duration for teachers in Basic Education As many as 1 553 primary school teachers were trained during 1953-54

Punjab

Four girls middle schools were permitted to start training units. Besides 1 080 teachers were trained in emergency classes opened during the year M. Ed. class was started in Government Training College Jullundur

Uttar Pradesh

During this year the Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad was amalgamated with the Government Training College, Allahabad The Institute prepared handbooks of suggestions for junior high schools in 5 subjects. On the recommendations of the Institute the syllabus of primary schools was re-designed.

The Government Constructive Training College, Lucknow and the Government Basic Training College, Lucknow trained graduate teachers in crafts, agriculture and basic education. The mobile training squads set up to meet the emergency demand for trained teachers following the expansion programme of primary education, were disbanded on the completion of their work.

A new subject Community Organisation (Theory and Practice) was introduced to replace the paper on General Knowledge in the normal schools and J T C institutions. This required practical work in community service to be done in villages It had a salutory effect in bringing the trainees in close relation to the life of the community, specially in rural areas

In conjunction with Regional Psychological Centres, the Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad gave vocational and personal guidance to students The Bureau also standardised a group test of intelligence and an attainment test in Hindi and rendered technical assistance in the selection tests for recruitment to other departments particularly for the selection of Probation Officers for dealing with juvenile delinquents

West Bengal

A six week refresher course in nursery kindergarten and primary school education was organised during the year

One hundred and twenty teachers from Anglo-Indian Schools in Calcutta attended the course. A four week course on teaching of Bengali was also organised which was attended by all the teachers in Bengali of Anglo-Indian schools of Calcutta. One basic training school was started and re-organisation of a guru training school into a basic training school was sanctioned.

Hyderabad

Eleven teachers were deputed for the secondary education extension course organised at Mysore under the auspices of the United States Educational Foundation in India Government relaxed the existing conditions laid down in the present study leave rules and sanctioned leave on half pay to all the teachers under training on study leave provided they put in one year's satisfactory and continuous service.

Jammu & Kashmir

Bureau of vocational guidance was started in the Teachers Training College, Srinagar

Madhya Bharat

Two of the existing normal schools were converted into basic training schools Short camps were organised to guide and instruct teachers as well as supervisory staff in the methods and techniques of basic education. The remaining normal schools also gave greater rural bias to their courses One refresher training course was organised.

Mysore

A post-graduate training college in basic education and a training school were opened during the year under report. An additional section for T C. Higher Classes attached to a college was also sanctioned The Special Teachers Training Centre Opened at Vidyanagar with a capacity of 300 teachers continued to function at which 242 teachers were trained

Pepsu

The number of seats in the training class for graduates attached to Brijindra College, Faridkot was increased to 120 A new training school and a training class attached to a high school were opened. Seven hundred teachers recruited under the Government of India scheme to relieve educated unemployment were given short course training at the Government Basic Training Institute, Nabha.

Table LXI—Number of

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra		49	*	29	*	78
Assam	27	29	6	4	33	33
Bihar	78	77	10	12	88	89
Bombay	65	69	41	45	106	114
Madhya Pradesh	16	15	8	8	24	23
Madras	119	76	97	68	216	144
Orissa	24	30	3	2	27	32
Punjab	5	6	1	1	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	107	73	24	22	131	95
West Bengal	43	45	10	10	53	55
Hyderabad	7	8	4	3	11	11
J & Kashmir		1	*	..	**	1
Madhya Bharat	6	6	2	2	8	8
Mysore	6	7	3	4	9	11
Pepsu	2	3		..	2	3
Rajasthan	10	10	3	2	13	12
Saurashtra	6	6	2	3	8	9
T Cochin	56	61	8	9	64	70
Ajmer	1	1			1	1
Bhopal	1	2		...	1	2
Bilaspur	1	1			1	1
Delhi	1	1	1	1	2	2
H Pradesh	2	2			2	2
Kutch	1	1			1	1
Manipur	1	1			1	1
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3			3	3
India	**588**	**583**	**223**	**225**	**811**	**808**

Included in
Figures are

Teacher's Training Schools

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number of Schools in 1953-54 Managed by				State
	Government	Local Boards	Private Bodies		
			Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13
+78	41		37	..	Andhra
	12	10	10	1	Assam
+ 1	66		21	2	Bihar
+ 8	31	1	69	13	Bombay
— 1	17		5	1	Madhya Pradesh
—72	62		81	1	Madras
+ 5	30		2		Orissa
+ 1	4		1	2	Punjab
—36	63	1	13	18	Uttar Pradesh
+ 2	41	1	12	1	West Bengal
	7		1	3	Hyderabad
+ 1	1				J & Kashmir
	8				Madhya Bharat
+ 2	9		1	1	Mysore
+ 1	3				Pepsu
— 1	12		..	..	Rajasthan
+ 1	4	..	5	..	Saurashtra
+ 6	20		50		Trav.-Cochin
..	1	..	..		Ajmer
+ 1	2		..		Bhopal
	1	...		...	Bilaspur
...	2	...	...		Delhi
..	2	..	..	...	H. Pradesh
	1		..		Kutch
	1	...	...		Tripura
..	3	...			V. Pradesh
— 3	444	13	308	43	India

Madras State.
not available.

Rajasthan

One normal training school was converted into a basic training school Fresh recruits employed for the primary schools during 1953 54 were given a short term training of 6 weeks before they took up their duties

Travancore-Cochin

The rules and schemes relating to the training of under graduate teachers in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States were unified from the beginning of the year 1953-54 A refresher course for selected teachers in English was organised which benefitted 50 trained graduate teachers The stipends given to teachers under training were enhanced to make them at par with their pay and allowances

Bhopal

One basic training school was opened during the year under report.

Kutch

S T C. classes were started with the cooperation of headmasters of two government high schools

Manipur

As the State had no facilities for training of graduate teachers 11 teachers from government and aided schools were deputed for training outside the State.

Training Schools

Institutions

The total number of training schools in the country decreased from 811 (588 for men and 223 for women) to 808 (583 for men and 225 for women) during the year under report. Of these 444 schools (55 0 per cent) were managed by government, 13 schools (1 6 per cent) by local boards and the remaining 351 schools (43 4 per cent) by private bodies The corresponding percentages for the previous year were respectively 57.5, 1 7 and 40 8 Of the 351 schools managed by private bodies, 43 were not receiving any grant in aid. Besides these training schools, facilities for teachers training were also provided by some secondary schools which had teachers training classes attached to them.

A comparative state wise statement giving the distribution of training schools during the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 may be seen in table LXI Increase in the number of schools was reported by the States of Bombay (from 106 to 114)

Madras and Andhra (from 216 in composite Madras to 78 in Andhra and 144 in residuary Madras), Travancore-Cochin (from 64 to 70) Orissa (from 27 to 32) Mysore (from 9 to 11) West Bengal (from 53 to 55) Bihar (from 88 to 89) Pubjab (from 6 to 7) Pepsu (from 2 to 3) Saurashtra (from 8 to 9) and Bhopal (from 1 to 2) In the States of Assam, Hyderabad Madhya Bharat, Ajmer Bilaspur Delhi Himachal Pradesh Kutch Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh the number of schools remained stationary The disbandment of some of the mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh resulted in the decrease of 36 schools, (from 131 to 95) in the State. The States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan reported decrease of one school each There was one training school in Jammu and Kashmir Among the remaining States, Coorg had a teachers training class attached to a high school while the States of A. and N Islands and Tripura continued to be with out any facilities for training of teachers within their own areas.

Pupils

The total number of students in training schools and training classes attached to other institutions rose from 72 781 (50,647 men and 22 134 women) to 76 633 (53 603 men and 23 030 women) showing an increase of 5 3 per cent. 61 9 per cent of these students were studying in government training schools 0 7 per cent in training schools managed by local boards and 37 4 per cent in schools under private management. The corresponding percentages for 1952 53 were 64 2 0 8 and 35 0 respectively During this year, 46,218 students (33,590 men and 12 628 women) qualified for the award of the teachers' training certificate as compared to 38 488 students (28 187 men and 10,301 women) during the previous year

The State-wise distribution of pupils is given in table LXII All the States except Uttar Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg shared the increase, the largest increase (2,284) being in Madras and Andhra taken together The decrease in Uttar Pradesh was due to the disbandment of mobile training squads and that in Travancore-Cochin due to restricting the admission to the Government Training Institution Ramavarmapuram and Women's Training Institution Palluruthy The extent to which the remaining States shared the increase is shown in col. (8) of table LXII The out put of teachers in the different States is indicated in cols (9) to (11) of the same table.

Table LXII—Number of Pupils

State	Men 1952-53	Men 1953-54	Women 1952-53	Women 1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	8 548	*	3,249
Assam	1 436	1 604	160	189
Bihar	3 729	4 067	401	467
Bombay	7 415	7 677	3 801	4 040
Madhya Pradesh	2 115	2 136	786	780
Madras	18,232	11,307	11 075	8,487
Orissa	855	1,391	78	81
Punjab	1 107	1 792	510	747
Uttar Pradesh	8,291	6 137	860	771
West Bengal	1 229	1 334	384	452
Hyderabad	1 004	1 036	331	313
Jammu & Kashmir	*	155	**	80
Madhya Bharat	378	451	92	80
Mysore	889	1,297	342	488
Pepsu	344	580	207	190
Rajasthan	663	796	147	155
Saurashtra	412	582	329	331
Travancore-Cochin	1 472	1,575	2,358	1 810
Ajmer	195	199	26	24
Bhopal	45	102		
Bilaspur	40	40	..	
Coorg	69	68	9	9
Delhi	149	186	199	213
Himachal Pradesh	247	234	36	65
Kutch	25	26	19	20
Manipur	29	56	1	4
Vindhya Pradesh	177	227	3	5
India	50 647	53 603	22 134	23 030

†Includes enrolment in training classes
‡Includes
Included i
Figures are

in Teachers Training Schools

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Out Put†			State
1952-53	1953-54		Men	Women	Total	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	11 795	+ 11 797	3,300	963	4,263	Andhra
1,596	1 793	+ 197	951	118	1,069	Assam
4 130	4 534	+ 404	2,441	371	2,812	Bihar
11,216	11 717	+ 501	3 447	1 437	4 884	Bombay
2,881	2,916	+ 35	998	357	1,355	Madhya Pradesh
29,307	19 794	— 9,513	7 664	4 621	12,285	Madras —
1 033	1 472	+ 439	448	26	474	Orissa
1 617	2,539	+ 922	1 730	715	2,445	Punjab
9 151	6 908	— 2 243	5,887	603	6 490	Uttar Pradesh
1 613	1 766	+ 153	1,258	301	1,559	West Bengal
1 335	1,349	+ 14	753	136	889	Hyderabad
*	235	+ 235	151	82	233	J & Kashmir
470	531	+ 61	409	69	478	Madhya Bharat
1,231	1 785	+ 554	609	156	765	Mysore
551	770	+ 219	433	182	615	Pepsu
810	951	+ 141	632	94	726	Rajasthan
741	913	+ 172	342	143	483	Saurashtra
3 830	3,385	— 445	1,217	1,986	3,203	Travancore-Cochin
221	223	+ 2	182	24	20[illegible]	Ajmer
45	102	+ 57	83		87	Bhopal
40	40		40		40	Bilaspur
78	77	— 1	57	6	6	Coorg
348	399	+ 51	171	191	362	Delhi
283	299	+ 16	109	28	15	H. Pradesh
44	46	+ 2	17	10	27	Kutch
30	60	+ 30	40	4	44	Manipur
180	232	+ 52	221	5	22	Vindhya Pradesh
72,781	76,633	+ 3,852	33,590	12,628	44,224	India

attached to secondary schools.
private students.
Madras State.
not vailable

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on teachers' training schools (excluding the amount spent on the training classes attached to other institutions) rose from Rs 1 63 60 577 to Rs 1 68,37 721 that is, at the rate of 2 9 per cent Of the total expenditure, Rs 1 27,59,606 were spent on institutions for men and Rs 40 78 115 on those for women. The government schools accounted for 73.3 per cent of the total expenditure as compared to 1 5 per cent by those of local boards and 25 2 per cent by private schools The corresponding figures for the previous year were 76 2, 1 5 and 22 3 Table LXIII below gives the break up of the expenditure figures

Table LXIII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources

Source	1952 53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs	
Government Funds	1 40 15 717	85 7	1 41 69,902	84.2
Local Board Funds	68,580	0 4	62 538	0 4
Fees	8,52,979	5 2	9 95 775	5.9
Endowments	7 43,525	4 5	8,28,708	4 9
Other Sources	6,80,176	4.2	7 80 798	4 6
Total	**1 63 60 577**	**100 0**	**1 68 37 721**	**100 0**

As usual, government continued to bear the major share of the expenditure on training schools The expenditure from local board funds further declined during the year under report.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers training schools was Rs 229 3—Rs 232 6 in schools for men and Rs. 219.5 in those for women. It was distributed over different sources as government funds Rs 192 9 local board funds Rs 0 9, fees Rs 13 6, endowments Rs 11 3 and other sourses Rs. 10 6

The expenditure on the teachers training schools in different States during the year 1952 53 and 1953-54 is shown in table LXIV Col. (8) indicates that it increased in all the States except Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh Hyderabad,

Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh. In Bihar the expenditure returned to normalcy as arrears of revised pay were paid to the teachers in 1952 53 The decrease in the expenditure figures of Orissa was due to decrease in the expenditure on stipends as direct charges, while in Uttar Pradesh it was because of the disbandment of mobile training squads. The closure of a government school in Hyderabad and the non filling up of certain posts and the decrease in the expenditure on stipends in Mysore accounted for the decrease in these States In the case of Himachal Pradesh the decrease was only apparent as it was due to the expenditure figures being properly reclassified The extent to which this expenditure was met from different sources in the various states is given in cols (13) to (17) of the table LXIV

Scholarships and Stipends

Education in almost all the training schools managed by government and local boards continued to be free. Some private schools also offered free education. The in-service pupil teachers generally got their usual salaries. The fees of pupils belonging to scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other backward communities and studying in private schools continued to be borne by government.

Training Colleges

Institutions

The number of training colleges for graduate and under graduates rose from 58 (44 for men and 14 for women) in 1952 53 to 61 (47 for men and 14 for women) during the year under report. Of these 10 (5 for men and 5 for women) were for undergraduates Most of the colleges for men continued to enrol women students also Thirty eight colleges were run by governments and the remaining 23 received grant in aid Besides the departments of education of the Universities of Aligarh, Allahabad Annamalai Banaras, Calcutta Gauhati Lucknow and Visva Bharati, training classes attached to some arts and science colleges and one research institute provided facilities for teachers' training

The State wise distribution of teachers training colleges during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in Table LXV St Xaviers Institute of Education Bombay (Bombay) and Mount—Carmel Training College, Kottayam (Travancore-Cochin) and Post-Graduate Training Centre in Mysore State were opened during the year under report whereas Government Training College for women, Bareilly (Uttar

Table LXIV—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Men		On Schools for Women	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Andhra	*	7 58 312	*	3,38,861
Assam	5,20 099	5 65,643	30,096	32,916
Bihar	13 62 952	12 90 147	90,934	1 04 850
Bombay	19 02,916	20 17 478	10 90 078	13,98,298
Madhya Pradesh	5,02 345	5 89 680	2 99 546	2 63 839
Madras	16,99,274	10 64 062	10 45 003	8,10 934
Orissa	4 67 640	3 13,386	29 892	24 844
Punjab	1,56 868	1 82,716	26 660	35 678
Uttar Pradesh	23 73 813	21 81 745	6,28 662	5 32 962
West Bengal	3,56,069	4 16,938	1,37 799	1 45,840
Hyderabad	8,66 470	8 41 908	77,054	16,262
J & Kashmir	**	57 968	*	
Madhya Bharat	1,50 499	1 66 810	35 089	40 719
Mysore	7 11 193	6,41,223	81,375	1 01 134
Pepsu	50,000	77 745		
Rajasthan	4 61 547	5,22,965	72 704	31 097
Saurashtra	3,28,894	4,20,790	38,983	56 113
Trav -Cochin	3 68,457	2,95,316	45,029	56 812
Ajmer	75,528	80,770		
Bhopal	10,230	28,331		
Bilaspur	12,326	38,322		
Delhi	17 702	35 126	68 895	86,956
Himachal Pradesh	68 207	42,886		
Manipur	24 400	31 074		
Kutch	9 967	13 401		
Vindhya Pradesh	63 452	84,864		
India	**1,25 62 778**	**1,27,59 606**	**37,97 799**	**40 78,115**

Included in
Figures are
£Percentage cannot be worked out

Teachers Training Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (–)		Average Annual Cost per Pupil	State
1952 53	1953-54	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
£	10,97 173	+ 10,97 173	£	93.3	Andhra
5 50,195	5,98 559	+ 48,364	+ 8.8	333.8	Assam
14 53 886	13,94 997	— 58,889	— 4 1	307 7	Bihar
29 92,994	34 15 776	+ 4,22 782	+ 14 1	295.5	Bombay
8,01 891	8,53,519	+ 51,628	+ 6.4	292 7	Madhya Pradesh
27 44,277	18,74 996	— 8,69,281	£	96.8	Madras
4 97,532	3 38,230	— 1,59 302	— 32.0	229 8	Orissa
1,83,528	2 18,394	+ 34,866	+ 19 0	225 1	Punjab
30 04 475	27 14 707	— 2 89 768	— 9.6	393.0	Uttar Pradesh
4 93,868	5,62 778	+ 68,910	+ 14 0	318.7	West Bengal
9 43 524	8,58 170	— 85,354	— 9 0	1,091.8	Hyderabad
*	57 968	+ 57,968	**	658.7	J & Kashmir
1 85,588	2,07 529	+ 21,941	+ 11.8	390.8	Madhya Bharat
7 92 498	7 42 357	— 50,141	— 6.3	415.9	Mysore
50 000	77 745	+ 27 745	+ 55.5	109 8	Pepsu
5 34,251	5,54 062	+ 19,811	+ 3 7	582.6	Rajasthan
3 67 877	4 76 903	+ 1 09 026	+ 29.6	522.3	Saurashtra
4 13 486	3,52 128	— 61,358	— 14 8	104 0	Trav -Cochin
75,528	80 770	+ 5,242	+ 6.9	362.2	Ajmer
10 230	28 331	+ 18 101	+ 176.9	277.8	Bhopal
12,326	38,322	+ 25,996	+ 210.9	958 1	Bilaspur
86,597	1 22,082	+ 35,485	+ 41.0	359 1	Delhi
68,207	42,886	— 25,321	— 37 1	204.2	H. Pradesh
24 400	31 074	+ 6 674	+ 27 4	675.5	Kutch
9 967	13,401	+ 3,434	+ 34.5	223 4	Manipur
63 452	84 864	+ 21 412	+ 33.7	365.8	Vindhya Pradesh
1,63 60,577	1,68,37 721	+ 4,77 144	+ 2.9	229.3	India

Madras State.
not available
as separate figures for Andhra and Madras for 1952-53 are not available.

Table LXIV—Direct Expenditure on Teachers Training Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from				
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra	76.7			20.2	3 1
Assam	97.5	0 8	0 1	0.1	1.5
Bihar	93 7		0 3		6 0
Bombay	72 6	0 4	14 9	1 6	10.5
Madhya Pradesh	94 1	0 1	2 5	0 1	3.2
Madras	68.4		2 1	27.5	2.0
Orissa	98.4		0.0		1 6
Punjab	77 2		17 7		5 1
Uttar Pradesh	92.4	0 6	3 5	0 4	1 1
West Bengal	86.2	5.1	2.1	4 4	2 2
Hyderabad	96 2		1 0		2 8
J & Kashmir	100 0				
Madhya Bharat	100.0				
Mysore	98.5		1 0		0 5
Pepsu	100 0				
Rajasthan	99.9		0 1		
Saurashtra	70.7		4.3		25 0
Trav -Cochin	44 0		48.3		7 7
Ajmer	100 0				
Bhopal	100 0				
Bilaspur	100 0				
Delhi	89 8		10.2		
H Pradesh	100.0				
Kutch	100.0				
Manipur	100.0				
V Pradesh	96.7		3 0		0.3
India	**84.2**	**0 4**	**5.9**	**4.9**	**4.6**

Table LXV—Number of Teachers Training Colleges†

State	For men		For Women		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Number of Colleges (in 1953 54) Managed by		
								Government	Private Bodies	
	1952 53	1953 54	1952 53	1953 54	1952 -53	1953 54			Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	*	2		1	*	3	+ 3	2	1	
Bihar	2	2	1	1	3	3		1	2	
Bombay	9	10			9	10	+ 1	6	4	
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	2	2	6	6	..	4	2	
Madras	9	7	4	3	13	10	— 3	4	6	
Orissa	1	1			1	1		1		
Punjab	1	1	2	2	3	3		2	1	
Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5	4	10	9	— 1	6	3	
West Bengal	3	3			3	3		2	1	
Hyderabad	2	2			2	2		1	1	
J & Kashmir	*	1				1	+ 1	1		
Madhya Bharat	2	2			2	2		2		
Mysore	1	2			1	2	+ 1	2		
Saurashtra	2	2			2	2		1	1	
Trav Cochin	2	2		1	2	3	+ 1	2	1	
Delhi	1	1			1	1		1		..
India	**44**	**47**	**14**	**14**	**58**	**61**	**+ 3**	**38**	**23**	

†Excludes university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.
Included in Madra State
Figures are not available.

Table LXVI—Number of Pupils†

State	Men		Women		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	388	*	68	*	456
Assam	71	68	20	21	91	89
Bihar	155	196	30	49	185	245
Bombay	733	756	410	322	1 143	1 088
Madhya Pradesh	489	521	246	247	735	768
Madras	877	578	294	254	1 171	832
Orissa	83	65	12	15	95	80
Punjab	278	462	447	585††	725	1 047
Uttar Pradesh	1 463	1 483	724	548	2 187	2,031
West Bengal	366	432	226	295	592	727
Hyderabad	129	143	29	26	158	169
J & Kashmir	*	51	**	10	*	61
Madhya Bharat	81	101	20	17	101	118
Mysore	67	85	19	17	86	102
Pepsu	61	110	8	10	69	120
Rajasthan	128	194	8	23	136	217
Trav.-Cochin	178	174	124	209	302	383
Delhi	70	97	188	218+	258	315
India	**5 229**	**5,904**	**2,805**	**2,944**	**8,034**	**8,848**

†Includes pupils in university teaching departments and training
‡Includes private
Included in
Figures are
††Includes 268 girls in
+Includes 173 girls in teacher training diploma in Lady Irwin

in Teachers Training Colleges

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Out Put ‡ Degree or Equivalent Diplomas Men	Women	Total	Certificates Men	Women	Total	State
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 456	420	70	490				Andhra
— 2	34	12	46				Assam
+ 60	167	43	210				Bihar
— 55	528	269	797	311	249	560	Bombay
+ 33	197	52	249	163	78	241	Madhya Pradesh
— 339	541	252	793				Madras
— 15	75	12	87				Orissa
+ 322	358	245	603		115	115	Punjab
— 156	1,504	404	1,908	32	231	263	Uttar Pradesh
+ 135	152	58	210	8	6	14	West Bengal
+ 11	103	12	115	29	2	31	Hyderabad
+ 61	57	10	67				J & Kashmir
+ 17	47	4	51	46	7	53	Madhya Bharat
+ 16	74	19	93	12		12	Mysore
+ 51	88	7	95				Pepsu
+ 81	134	18	152	66	5	71	Rajasthan
+ 81	139	169	308				Trav Cochin
+ 57	92	71	163	..			Delhi
+ 814	4 710	1 727	6 437	667	693	1,360	India

classes ttached to art and science colleges.
candidates also.
Madras State
not available
J S. T C. and T T C.
College New Delhi.

Pradesh) was closed down Government Teachers Training College, Srinagar has been reported for the first time There was no change in the number of training colleges in other States Assam, Pepsu Saurashtra and all the Part C States excepting Delhi, continued to be without a training college. As in the previous year instruction for B T degree was however, provided by the Gauhati University training departments of 2 arts and science colleges in Assam and in an arts and science college in Pepsu

Pupils

The total number of students under instruction in training colleges university education departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges rose from 8 034 (5 229 men and 2 805 women) to 8 848 (5,904 men and 2 944 women) The rate of increase was 10 1 per cent (12.9 per cent in the case of men and 5 0 per cent in case of women) During this year 6437 candidates (4 710 men and 1 727 women) qualified for the award of degrees and equivalent diplomas in education as compared to 5 878 candidates (4 247 men and 1 631 women) during 1952 53 The number of students awarded certificates in teaching declined from 1 455 (773 men and 682 women) to 1 360 (667 men and 693 women)

The State wise distribution of enrolment for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 is given in Table LXVI All the States shared the increase in enrolment except Assam Bombay Orissa and Uttar Pradesh The decrease in Uttar Pradesh was due to the closure of one college and in the remaining States it was of minor order

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on the training colleges (excluding the expenditure on university departments of Education and training classes attached to arts and science colleges) increased from Rs. 43,17 852 to Rs 43 58 452 Of the total Rs. 36 26,647 were spent on the colleges for men and Rs 7,31 805 on those for women The percentage of expenditure on training colleges managed by government and private aided bodies was 72.5 and 27 5 respectively The extent to which the expenditure was borne by different sources during the year 1952 53 and 1953 54 is given in table LXVII

Table LXVII—Direct Expenditure on Teachers Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1952-53		1953-54	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	34 93,380	80.9	34 34,394	78.8
Local Board Funds				
Fees	4 44,254	10.3	5,22,497	12.0
Endowments	1,5..,691	3.5	1 48,928	3 4
Other Sources	2,27 527	5.3	2,52 633	5.8
Total	**43 17,852**	**100 0**	**43 58 452**	**100.0**

It will be observed that (*a*) government continued to meet about four fifths of the expenditure and (*b*) the proportion of expenditure from fees increased from 10 3 to 12 0 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil in teachers training colleges came to Rs 670 1—Rs. 693 7 in case of colleges for men and Rs 573.5 in colleges for women Its distribution according to sources of income was government Rs 528 0 fees Rs. 80.3 endowments Rs 22 9 and other sources Rs. 38 9

The details of expenditure on training colleges in different States are given in table LXVIII The decrease in expenditure on the training colleges in Bombay was due mainly to the decrease in the number of trainees deputed at government cost and in Uttar Pradesh due to the closure of one college and the reduction in expenditure on the Government constructive Training College, Lucknow

Table LXVIII—Direct Expenditure

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	*	1 18,870	*	37 737	*	1,56,607
Bihar	1,26,210	1,30 300	41 180	37 925	1 67,390	1 68,225
Bombay	6 96 929	6 30 920			6 96 929	6,30 920
M. Pradesh	3 73 884	4 03 155	74 462	99 147	4 48,346	5 02,302
Madras	5 09,377	4 12,498	2 64 117	2,20 388	7 73 494	6 32,886
Orissa	45,144	30 341			45 144	30,341
Punjab	1 19 094	1,27,565	1 00 902	94 655	2,19 996	2 22,220
Uttar Pradesh	3 46 499	3 02,588	2 73 824	2,09 140	6,20 323	5 11 7
West Bengal	3,53 748	3 55 021			3,53 748	3,55 021
Hyderabad	4 80,287	4 73 767			4,80,287	4 73 767
J & Kashmir	*	1,32 002	*		*	1 32 002
M Bharat	78 652	82 402	..		78 652	82 402
Mysore	57 495	56 165			57 495	56 165
Rajasthan	1 06,206	1 12 883			1 06 206	1 12,883
Trav Cochin	1 12 331	1 03 822		32 805	1 12,331	1,36,627
Delhi	1,57,511	154,348			157,511	1,54,348
India	**35 63,367**	**36,26 647**	**7,54,485**	**7,31,805**	**43 17,852**	**43**

Included in
Figures are

on Teachers Training Colleges by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from				State
		Government Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.					
+1 56 607	498.7	87.2	0 1	12.5	0.2	Andhra
+ 835	634 8	100 0				Bihar
− 66 009	724 4	52.6	30 7		16 7	Bombay
+ 53,956	645 6	77 8	5.5	4 1	12.6	M. Pradesh
−1 40 608	537.3	78.8	4.5	16.5	0.2	Madras
− 14,803	379.3	100 0				Orissa
+ 2 224	513.2	65 1	34 9			Punjab
−1 08,587	683.2	80 8	10.8	0.9	7.5	Uttar Pradesh
+ 1,273	849.3	94.5	1 9		3.6	West Bengal
− 6,520	1,291 4	99 6	0 4			Hyderabad
+ 1,32,002	729.3	97.9	2.1			J & Kashmir
+ 3 750	698.3	100.0				Madhya Bharat
− 1,330	550.6	91.5	8.5			Mysore
+ 6,677	520.2	60.2	31 6		8.2	Rajasthan
+ 21,296	356 7	27 7	56.6		15.7	Trav.-Cochin
− 3 163	1 624 7	93 0	7.0			Delhi
+ 40 600	670.1	78.8	12.0	3 4	5.8	India

Madras State.
not available.

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This chapter deals with professional and technical education excepting teachers training which has been discussed in the preceding chapter

The development and expansion in the field of Professional and Technical Education in the country continued according to programme during the year under review With the opening of new institutions and the expansion of existing ones and the introduction of new courses, the intake increased at all levels Further improvements were effected in the standard of teaching and research facilities *viz* equipment buildings and staff

On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Central Government decided to establish a School of Town and Country Planning in Delhi as a joint enterprise of the Goverment and Institute of Town Planners (India) The School will offer a complete diploma course in town country and regional planning as well as short term and refresher courses for persons engaged in town planning work.

A meeting of the Planning Committee for the Administrative Staff College was held under the Chairmanship of Mr T T Krishnamachari Minister for Commerce and Industry at New Delhi on the 23rd December 1953 The Committee decided that an Administrative Staff College, similar to the one in the U K should be established in India as a joint enterprise of industry and commerce and the Central Government. The college, however, should be autonomous in all respects and its administration and management should vest in a Court of Governors. It was also decided that for the promotion and co-ordination of all management activities on a national scale, a professional body known as the National Institute or Association of Management should be set up as an enterprise of industry and commerce in collaboration with the Central Government.

The Committee appointed two sub-committees one to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the Administrative Staff College and another for the National Institute of Manage

ment on the basis of the above principles with the following terms of reference

(i) *For Administrative Staff College*

To prepare a comprehensive plan for the establishment of an Administrative Staff College—its administration and management, the contents and methods and duration of the training course, the size of the college and conditions of admission selection of staff financial implications and the role of the Government in the establishment of the college.

(ii) *For National Institute of Management*

To prepare a comprehensive report on the setting up of a National Institute or Association of Management covering functions of the Institute, its constitution and organisational structure location of headquarters criteria and grades of membership appointment of officers and staff functional relationship with regional institutes and other professional and educational bodies, affiliation with international organisations for management and finances.

The Radio Engineering Committee of the All India Council finalised the scheme of National Diploma Course in Electrical Communication Engineering

The All India Board of Technical Studies in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology made an assessment of the various qualifications in Chemical Engineering and Technology awarded by the universities/institutions and indicated what recognition should be given to each qualification for the purpose of employment The Board also considered the schemes for the establishment /development of Ore Dressing Laboratories in Chemical Engineering/Chemical Technology Departments

The Indian Institute of Technology Khargpur which is under the administrative control of the Central Ministry of Education maintained its programme of development and expansion. It had 805 students on its rolls Under the Colombo Plan, the United Kindom contributed machine tools to equip the Tool Room of the Production Engineering Department of the Institute.

The administrative control of the Nilokheri Polytechnic was taken over by the Central Ministry of Education from the Community Projects Administration

The Central Government sanctioned a non lapsable block grant of Rs. 21 lakhs per annum for the development and expansion of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

for a period of 5 years. A sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the development of the Physics Department of the institute

The Regional Offices at Bombay and Calcutta completed their fourth year of useful work. Their main activities related to (*a*) *arranging practical training facilities in industries for* engineering and technological graduates and diploma holders (*b*) establishment of liaison between industries and educational institutions (*c*) survey of the existing facilities for technical education and training in the region and (*d*) assessing requirements of the institutions for maintaining proper standards Preliminary work necessary for setting up the ramnining two regional offices in the South and the North was in progress

Under the First Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Education paid Rs 61,31 533 as grants to various institutions including universities for the development of scientific and technical education and research and of Rs 5,80 000 as interest free loan to the engineering and technological institutions.

The Scheme of the All India Council for Technical Education for the improvement and expansion of selected engineering and technological institutions made good progress and the following grants and loans were paid for the purpose

Recurring grant	Rs 15 91 453
Equipment grant	Rs 16 17,000
Building grant	Rs 5 00 715
Interest free Loans for construction of hostels	Rs 2 97 000

The Schemes of Practical Training Stipends and Research Training Scholarships of the Ministry made further progress and Rs. 3 54 lakhs and Rs 7.22 lakhs were spent on the two schemes respectively

The Deans and some experts of the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois, U S.A. visited some leading technical institutions in the country for examining the possibilities of establishing sisterhood relations between selected Indian and American institutions.

Main Developments

A brief account of the important developments in the field of professional and technical education (other than teachers training) in the different States is given below

Andhra

Diploma course in automobile engineering and a short course of one year's duration in fisheries were introduced in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada

Bihar

Industrial classes were attached to several middle schools A school of agriculture and animal husbandry was organised

Bombay

The Gujrat University revised the courses for M. D and M S examinations The detailed syllabuses for the M Pharm. diploma in Pharmacy diploma in Opthalmology diploma in Journalism, M. E (civil) M E (electrical) and Law (Pre liminary First LL. B and Second LL. B) were framed The M S University of Baroda introduced courses leading to the degrees of M. D M S and B Arch and for post-graduate diplomas in Medicine and Banking and for diploma in Co-operation The University of Karnatak introduced new law courses The Sidharatha College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay started functioning and the Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay was raised to the College standard during the year under report

Madhya Pradesh

The University of Nagpur started post-graduate courses in Medicine and the M. B B S degree awarded by it was recognised by the Medical Council of India A number of *trade courses were started at the Kala Niketan, Jabalpur* The University of Nagpur received Rs. 6.5 lakhs from the C. P M O Company Ltd. for the advancement of study of science and technology for the benefit of mining and industries including the manganese ore industry

Madras

The University of Madras instituted M. Sc. degree in Engineering (Public Health) post-graduate diploma in horti culture and converted the post-graduate diploma in Radiology into a two years course The University ordinance was amended to provide for the conduct of two examinations in a year in B D S The Kasturba Medical College Manipal was opened during the year A post-graduate refresher course was conducted in the Madras Veterinary College. General mechanics course of five years duration was introduced in the three polytechnics at Madras Madurai and Kozhikide A certificate course in welding was also introduced in the polytechnic at Madurai

Punjab

The Punjab Engineering College hitherto functioning at Roorkee, was shifted to Chandigarh during the year

Uttar Pradesh

The Roorkee University instituted post-graduate courses of one year's duration in (i) Advanced Hydraulics and Irrigation, and (ii) Advanced Structures and Concrete Technology It also conducted short term courses for the benefit of engineers in the profession.

West Bengal

The Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore, and the Behrampore Textile Institute, Behrampore were raised to college standard The Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta was being developed as an International Training Centre for Maternal and Child Health Workers in collaboration with U N I C. E. F and W H O The estimated cost of the scheme, spread over a period of 5 years was Rs 90 lakhs, which would be shared equally by U N I C. E. F and the Government of India. New courses of Master of Engineering and Diploma in Anaesthesia were instituted by the Calcutta University and regulations relating to B E. LL. B. and M Sc. (Tech.) were revised A scheme for the establishment of a school of printing technology was approved and steps were taken to implement it A new department intended to impart specialised training in 5 different crafts was opened in the Government College of Art and Craft, Calcutta.

Hyderabad

Evening classes for diploma course in Banking were started

Madhya Bharat

An electrical engineering course was started in the Central Technical Institute, Lashkar

Pepsu

The government started a medical college at Patiala, with a five hundred bed hospital attached to it.

Bhopal

One government engineering school providing courses for diploma in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering was started at Bhopal.

Vocational and Technical Schools

Institutions

During this year there were 2,599 vocational and technical schools in the country as against 2 616 during the previous year The current year s number excludes 155 gymnasia in Bombay which were returned as schools for physical education and included in the last year s figures Besides, there were classes for vocational and technical education attached to schools for general education. According to type, the distribution was agriculture schools 38 arts and crafts schools 404 commerce schools 765 engineering schools 37 schools for forestry 5, marine training schools 2 medical schools 75 schools for physical education 17 teachers training schools 808 technical and industrial schools 447 and one other school (Industrial Training Centre, Koni, Madhya Pradesh) All types of schools except schools for physical education, teachers training schools, technical and industrial schools and other' schools, registered increases in their number The reason for the fall in the number of schools for physical education has already been indicated above as the exclusion of gymnasia in Bombay The decline in the number of teachers training schools was mainly due to the disbandment of mobile training squads in Uttar Pradesh as stated in chapter VII The decrease of 3 in the number of technical and industrial schools and of one in that of other' schools was mainly due to the re-classification of these schools.

The distribution of the 2,599 vocational and technical schools according to managements was government 765 (29 4 per cent) local boards 44 (1 7 per cent) private aided bodies 960 (36 9 per cent) and private unaided bodies 830 (32.0 per cent)

Enrolment

The enrolment in the various vocational and technical schools including classes attached to schools for general education, rose by 2023 to 21 17 436 during the year under

Table LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type

Type of School	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expenditure	
			Boys		Girls			
	1952 53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	37	38	2,032	2,254	22	30	16 89 000	15,28,663
A ts & Crafts	382	404	7 429	4,966	11,581	12,611	15 02 668	19,54,382
Commerce	691	765	47 855	54 760	6,557	7 623	22,24 478	24 80,559
Engineering	28	37	9 133	16 642	3	3	23 46 414	34 67 081
Forestry	3	5	71	95	-		99,288	1 01,278
Marine Training	1	2	102	659			4 22 841	6,28,952
Medical	41	75	3,754	3,305	1 778	2 484	24 41,582	18,27 779
Physical Education	170	17	13 089	2,123	1 339	329	3 94 405	2 09 464
Teachers Training	811	808	50 647	53 603	22 134	23 030	1 63 60,577	1 68 37 721
Technical & Industrial	450	447	27,294	22,971	10 179	9 855	1,22,44 614	1 10,30 641
Others	2	1	409	91	5		3 08,021	4,24 823
Total	2 616	2,599	1 61,815	1 61 469	53,598	55,967	4,00,33,888	4,04,91,343

Excludes classes ttached to schools for general education.

†Includes pupils in classes attached to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

Table LXIX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by Type—(*Contd.*)

Type of School	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1952-53	1953-54
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	5.9		0.8	1.2	38.1	853.9	693.3
Arts & Crafts	49.8	0.4	16.6	6.5	26.7	79.0	111.1
Commerce	5.7	0.0	84.1	2.7	7.5	41.0	39.9
Engineering	65.0	0.4	26.6	5.6	2.4	437.0	388.5
Forestry	100.0					1398.4	1066.1
Marine Training	22.7		6.4		0.9	4145.5	954.4
Medical	71.1	1.1	12.8	0.3	14.7	677.8	402.2
Physical Education	46.7	1.9	18.9	1.8	30.7	27.9	96.6
Teachers Training	81.2	0.4	5.9	4.9	4.6	230.3	229.3
Technical & Industrial	74.0	1.7	9.9	7.3	7.1	329.3	308.9
Others	92.1	–			7.9	744.0	4668.4
Total	71.8	0.7	14.2	3.1	8.2	193.3	195.0

Table LXX—Statistics of Vocational and

State	Number of Institutions†		Number of Boys	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	182	*	13,969
Assam	63	62	2,870	2,980
Bihar	158	157	7 510	7 954
Bombay	616	533	37 646	28,714
Madhya Pradesh	49	50	4 808	5,288
Madras	650	517	45 720	35 824
Orissa	62	70	2 282	2,516
Punjab	47	46	3,217	4,220
Uttar Pradesh	207	170	12,539	10 000
West Bengal	237	251	18 067	19 018
Hydarabad	35	36	3,284	3 616
Jammu & Kashmir	**	1	**	163
Madhya Bharat	19	26	640	1,203
Mysore	100	109	9 162	10,845
Pepsu	5	6	849	1 425
Rajasthan	14	14	743	1 040
Saurashtra	15	16	1,306	1 786
Trav -Cochin	312	318	9 024	8 126
Ajmer	2	2	325	335
Bhopal	2	5	178	251
Bilaspur	1	1	40	40
Coorg	2	2	196	133
Delhi	6	8	627	894
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	360	347
Kutch	1	2	25	54
Manipur	2	4	48	149
Tripura	1	1	155	145
Vindhya Pradesh	7	7	254	434
India	**2,616**	**2,599**	**1,61,815**	**1 61 469**

†Excludes classes attached to
‡Includes pupils in classes ttached to schools for general
Included in
Figures are

Technical Schools by States

Pupils: Girls 1952-53	Pupils: Girls 1953-54	Expenditure 1952-53	Expenditure 1953-54	State
6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	
*	3,567	*	16 79,980	Andhra
394	407	10 40,935	11 41,379	Assam
1 006	1 049	24 13,530	24 81,886	Bihar
14 141	15,553	82 78,034	79 96 730	Bombay
1 069	1,097	20,37,238	21 03,557	Madhya Pradesh
14,207	11 431	55 68,161	45,39 444	Madras
405	353	13 17 657	8,79 714	Orissa
1,911	2,092	19,25,288	16 44 767	Punjab
1 815	2,272	47,57 858	46,36 078	Uttar Pradesh
6,918	6 729	47,60,601	43 63 718	West Bengal
345	349	20 14,318	20 01 465	Hyderabad
*	80	**	57,968	Jammu and Kashmir
254	336	3,32 743	4,60 739	Madhya Bharat
1 178	1 482	16 69,284	19 84,963	Mysore
277	246	1,32,605	2,68,223	Pepsu
147	156	5,50 612	6 14,342	Rajasthan
394	395	12 54 427	16,02 353	Saurashtra
8,720	7 684	11 43 877	10 13 901	Travancore-Cochin
26	24	1,54,632	1,56 914	Ajmer
		20 976	1 16 993	Bhopal
		12,326	38,322	Bilaspur
34	33	40 797	34,520	Coorg
278	469	2,30,369	4 73 807	Delhi
36	63	1,23 157	99 031	Himachal Pradesh
19	20	24 400	59 741	Kutch
1	56	13 477	19,657	Manipur
20	15	18,120	14,622	Tripura
3	5	1,98,466	2,04,329	Vindhya Pradesh
53,598	55,967	4,00,33 888	4 04,91,343	India

schools for general education.
education and those studying in colleges for school courses.
Madras State
not available

Table LXX—Statistics of Vocational and Technical Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from				
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources
11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra	64.6	0 9	12.5	16.8	5.2
Assam	89.5	0 9	5.2	0 7	3 7
Bihar	88.9	0.3	3.3	0.3	7.2
Bombay	59.2	0 7	18.8	2.3	19 0
Madhya Pradesh	88.6	0.2	4.9	0 1	6.2
Madras	51.5	0 4	22 4	20.0	5 7
Orissa	86 0		7 7		6.3
Punjab	71 9	0.5	13 6	0 7	13.3
Uttar Pradesh	81 6	? 0	9 0	6.8	0 6
West Bengal	62 4	1 7	25 6	4.2	6.1
Hyderabad	93.9		1 8	0 0	4.3
J & Kashmir	100 0				
Madhya Bharat	89 4		7 6	1.2	1.8
Mysore	80.5	0 1	14.8	1 1	3.5
Pepsu	38.6		47 3		14 1
Rajasthan	99 0		0.8		0.2
Saurashtra	70.3		6.3	9.8	13.6
Trav -Cochin	51 8		37.8		10 4
Ajmer	100.0				
Bhopal	100 0				
Bilaspur	100.0				
Coorg	100.0				
Delhi	95 4	0 7	? 7	0.1	1 1
H. Pradesh	100.0				
Kutch	92.1				7 9
Manipur	98.2		0.1	1.5	0.2
Tripura	100 0		..		
V Pradesh	98.0	..	1 3		0 7
India	**71.8**	**0 7**	**5 1**	**5 1**	**8.2**

report. The distribution of the enrolment for the years 1952 53 and 1953-54 is as under —

Vocation	1952 53		1953-54	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	2 054	1 0	2,284	1 1
Arts and Crafts	19 010	8.8	17,577	8 1
Commerce	54 412	25.3	62,383	28.7
Engineering	9 136	4.2	16,647	7 7
Forestry	71	0.0	95	0.0
Marine Training	102	0.0	659	0.3
Med cal	5,532	2.6	5 789	2.7
Physical Education	14 428	6.7	2,452*	1 1
Teacher s Training	72,781	33 8	76 633	35._
Technical and Industrial	37 473	17 4	32,826	15 1
Others	414	0.2	91	0 0
Total	2,15 413	100.0	2,17 436	100.0

It will be observed that the increase in the number of pupils extended over all types of vocational education except arts and crafts and technical and industrial education. The decrease in arts and crafts and technical and industrial subjects was due to proper classification of pupils under engineering arts and crafts and technical and industrial. The exclusion of gymnasia in Bombay resulted in the decrease in enrolment in physical education. The increase was highest in Commerce (7 971)

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on vocational and technical schools (excluding attached classes) rose from Rs. 4,00,33 888 to Rs. 4 04 91,343 or at the rate of 1 1 per cent. This constitutes 3 4 per cent (as compared to 3 6 per cent in 1952 53) of the total direct expenditure on all types of education Of

* Excludes enrolment of Gymnasia in the State of Bombay

the total expenditure, 71 8 per cent was met from government funds, 0 7 per cent from local board funds, 14 2 per cent from fees, 5 1 per cent from endowments and 8.2 per cent from the other sources The corresponding percentages for 1952 53 were 73 7 1 1 13 0 4 5 and 7 7 respectively The largest amount was expended on teachers training schools (41 6 per cent) followed by technical and industrial schools (27 2 per cent) engineering schools (8 6 per cent) commerce schools (6 1 per cent) arts and crafts schools (4 8 percent) medical schools (4.5 per cent) schools for agriculture (3 8 per cent), marinet raining schools (1 6 per cent), schools for physical education (0 5 per cent) schools for forestry (0.3 per cent) and other school (1 0 per cent) The average annual cost per pupil in the vocational and technical schools increased from Rs 193 3 in 1952 53 to Rs. 195 0 in 1953 54 The average cost was the highest in Industrial Training Centre—Koni, Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 4668 4) and the lowest (Rs. 39 9) in commerce Statewise details of these schools are given in table LXX.

A brief account of each type of vocational and technical education except teachers training, which has already been discussed in detail in the previous chapter and marine training and the other' school for each of which there was only one institution is given below

Agricultural Schools

The total number of agriculture schools rose by one to 38 during this year One agricultural school was started in each of the States of Bhopal and Kutch, while Mysore reported a decrease of one. Of the total, 34 schools were managed by the government, one by local boards and 3 by private bodies. The number of pupils increased by 230 to 2 284 (2 254 boys and 30 girls) Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 15,28 663, 59 9 per cent was met from government funds 0 8 per cent from fees 1.2 per cent from endowments and 38 1 per cent from other sources The average annual cost

per pupil was Rs 693.3 The State-wise details of these schools are given in table LXXI

Table LXXI—Statistics of Agricultural Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	40		40	21,513	537.8
Bihar	2	73	14	87	30 856	354 7
Bombay	17	981		981	9 45 716	964.3
M. Pradesh	2	263	16	279	24,251	86 9
Madras	1	23		23	41 876	1,820.7
Orissa	1	20		20	3,266	163.3
Punjab	1	71		71	36 010	507.0
U Pradesh	3	302		302	1 94 801	645.0
West Bengal	1	56		56	11 131	198.8
Hyderabad	1	33		33	48,154	1 459.2
M. Bharat	1	18	..	18	2,405	133.6
Mysore	2	182*		182	20,175	273.5
Rajasthan	2	76		76	63,918	841.0
Saurashtra	1	28		28	6 474	231.2
Bhopal	1	28		28	28,667	1 023.8
V Pradesh	1	60		60	41 420	690.3
India	**38**	**2,254**	**30**	**2284**	**13,28,663**	**693.3**

Arts and Crafts Schools

The number of arts and crafts schools increased during 1953-54 from 382 to 404 Eight more schools were reported by Bombay, 7 by Punjab 4 by Madhya Pradesh 3 by Madhya Bharat and one each by Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Rajasthan, while 2 schools in Madras and Andhra and one in Bihar were closed down The distribution of these schools according to managements [illegible] l boards 1 and private bodies 350 [illegible] total number of 17,577 pupils [illegible] were enrolled in these schools during this year as compared to 19 010 pupils (7 429 boys and 11 581 girls) enrolled in 1952 53 The fall in enrolment in Bombay Orissa Travancore-Cochin

†Includes enrolment in attached [illegible] classes also.
*Includes 79 boys doing I D. D

and Bhopal which was due to reclassification of pupils studying for arts and crafts engineering industry and technology and general education was responsible for the overall decrease in this respect. The total direct expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 15 02 668 to Rs. 19 54 382 about 49 8 per cent of which was contributed by government. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 111 1 Statewise statistics of these schools are given in table LXXII below

Table LXXII—Statistics of Arts and Crafts Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Numbers of pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	4		176	176	23 611	134.2
Bihar	13	103	150	253	33 212	131.3
Bombay	165	727	7 669	8,396	6 44 756	76.8
Madhya Pradesh	4	380	8	388	81 968	211.3
Madras	19	7	906	913	1,26 377	135.3
Orissa	11	132	107	239	37 120	155.3
Punjab	7	275		275	2,05,539	747 4
Uttar Pradesh	2	17	354	371	1 19 896	323.2
West Bengal	1	91	63	154	8,839	57 4
Hyderabad	16	759		759	3 81 728	502 9
Madhya Bharat	8	43	228	271	38,252	141 2
Rajasthan	2	110	1	111	60,280	543 1
Trav -Cochin	148	2 054	2 927	4 981	1,57 104	31.5
Bhopal	1	96		96	14 075	146.6
Coorg	1	13	6	19	5,547	291 9
Manipur	1	14	1	15	1 456	97 1
Tripura	1	145	15	160	14 622	91 4
India	404	4,966	12 611	17,577	19,54,382	111 1

Commerce Schools

During 1953-54 the number of commerce schools increased by 74 to 765 The biggest increase was reported by the States of Madras and Andhra (45) followed by Bombay (22) Mysore (6) and West Bengal (2) while Uttar Pradesh reported a decrease of one. Of the total 7 schools were managed by the government and the remaining 758 by private

bodies (103 aided and 655 unaided) Besides these schools, classes attached to some high schools provided facilities for this type of education The number of pupils receiving commerce education increased from 54 412 (47 855 boys and 6,557 girls) to 62,383 (54 760 boys and 7 623 girls) The total direct expenditure on commerce schools only amounted to Rs 24 80 559 (as against Rs 22,24 478 in the previous year) 84 1 per cent of which was met from fees 5 7 per cent from government funds, 2 7 per cent from endowments and 7.5 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs 39 9

Table LXXIII gives statewise details of these schools

Table LXXIII—Statistics of Commerce Schools

State	No of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	86	3 991	138	4 129	1 14 148	27.6
Assam	12	695	67	762	94 814	124 4
Bihar	17	1 178	15	1 193	76,256	63.9
Bombay	136	11 864	2 043	13 907	4 00 336	28.8
Madras	311	18,387	1 931	20 318	6,52,289	32.1
Orissa	2	156		156	6 098	156.8
Punjab		58		58		
West Bengal	47	8 747	854	9,601	6,00 832	62.0
Hyderabad	1	300	4	304	55,810	183 7
Mysore	68	5,263	476	5 739	2 14,380	37 4
Saurashtra	2	357	25	382	85 073	222 7
Trav -Cochin	83	3 761	2,070	5,831	1 79 693	30.0
India	**763**	**54,760**	**7 623**	**62,383**	**24 80 559**	**39 9**

Engineering Schools

The number of engineering schools rose by 9 to 37 The distribution of these schools according to managements was government 21 private aided bodies 14 and private unaided bodies 2 Pepsu Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal reported one school each for the first time in 1953-54 —the former two due to the reclassification of technical schools. Increase in the number of schools was reported by Uttar

† Includes enrolment i[illegible] ttached classes [illegible]

Pradesh (2) and West Bengal (3) Besides these, some technical schools and classes attached to engineering colleges had provision for engineering education of school standard. The number of pupils studying engineering courses of the school standard increased from 9,136 (including 3 girls) to 16,647 (including 5 girls) The total direct expenditure on the schools increased from Rs. 23 46 414 to Rs. 34 67,081 The percentage of expenditure met from different sources was government 65 0 local boards 0 4 fees 26 6 endowments 5 6 and other sources 2 4 The average annual cost per pupil was Rs 388 5

The Statewise statistics are given in table LXXIV

Table LXXIV—Statistics of Engineering Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		429		429		
Assam	2	354		354	1,21 074	606 7
Bihar	1	372		372	1,38,081	452 7
Bombay	..	3 449	3	3 452	..	
M. Pradesh	1	417		417	3 40,527	816.6
Madras		2,292		2,292		..
Orissa	1	307		307	2 15 468	743.0
Punjab	1	202		202	96,884	479 6
Uttar Pradesh	14	2 152		2 152	7 93,924	454 8
West Bengal	8	2,241		2,241	8,87,240	271.8
Hyderabad	1	371	2	373	2,32 719	634 7
M. Bharat	1	437		437	68,270	220.2
Mysore	1	1 698		1 698	1,21 840	262.6
Pepsu	1	830		830	1 79,829	216.7
Rajasthan		134		134		
Saurashtra	1	192		192	70,834	528.6
T Cochin	3	446		446	1,00,278	315.3
Bhopal	1	25		25	68,115	2,724.5
Delhi		74		74		
V Pradesh		20		20		
India	37	16 642	5	16,647	34,67 081	388.5

† Includes enrolment in attached classes

Forestry Schools

The number of forestry schools increased from 3 to 5 during 1953-54 the increase being reported by Orissa. All the five schools were managed by government. The enrolment increased from 71 to 95 (all boys) The total direct expenditure, which was entirely met by government rose from Rs 99,288 to Rs. 1 01,278 The average annual cost per pupil amounted to Rs 1 066 1

The Statewise statistics are given in table LXXV

Table LXXV—Statistics of Forestry Schools

State	Number of Institution	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	20	..	20	26,413	1,322.2
Bombay	1	19		19	31 653	1,665.9
Orissa	2	36	...	36	4,982	138.4
Madhya Bharat	1	20		20	38,200	191.0
India	**5**	**95**		**95**	**1 01,278**	**1 066.1**

Medical Schools*

During the year under review there were 75 medical schools in the country as compared to 41 in 1952-53 Thirty four schools in Bombay 2 in Manipur and one in Mysore were opened while one medical school each in Punjab and Bombay were raised to the status of a college and one ayurveda institution in Uttar Pradesh was classified as a college. Of the total number of medical schools 32 were under the management of government, 5 under local boards and 38 under private bodies (14 aided and 24 unaided) The total number of pupils receiving education in medical courses of school standard increased from 5,532 (3 754 boys and 1 778 girls) to 5 789 (3,305 boys and 2 484 girls) The total direct expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 24 41 582 to Rs. 18 27 779 mainly due to upgrading and reclassification

*Includes ayurveda, homoeopathic public health, dentistry compounders and nursing schools.

of the more expensive schools as colleges The source wise distribution of the expenditure was government funds 71 1 per cent, local board funds 1 1 per cent fees 12 8 per cent, endowments 0 3 per cent and other sources 14 7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs 402 2

Table LXXVI gives the State wise statistics of these schools.

Table LXXVI—Statistics of Medical Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs
Bihar		33		33		
Bombay	52	371	1 763	2 134	7 43,266	428.4
M. Pradesh	1	305	17	322	87 152	270 6
Madras		242	7	249††		
Orissa	4		66	66	44 729	677 7
Punjab	2	315	174	489	1 53,275	690 4
West Bengal	10	869	189	1 058	3 96 081	389.5
Mysore	2	604	108	712	1 71 087	240.3
Saurashtra	1	243	39	282	1 68,516	597 6
T Cochin		111	12	123		
Delhi	1	133	58	191	58,893	1 015 4
Manipur	2	79	51	130	4 800	36.9
India	**75**	**3,305**	**2,484**	**5 789**	**18,27 779**	**402.2**

Physical Education Schools

The number of schools for physical education decreased from 170 to 17 during 1953-54 This was mainly due to the exclusion of all the 155 gymnasia in Bombay which were included as schools during 1952 53 Madras and Andhra reported an increase of one school and a new school was started in Madhya Bharat. All these schools were managed by private bodies (10 aided and 7 unaided) The enrolment in these schools was 2 452 (2 123 boys and 329 girls) as against 14 428 (13 089 boys and 1 339 girls) during the previous year The total direct expenditure decreased by Rs. 1 84 941 to Rs 2 09 464 The extent to which it was met from the different sources was government funds 46.7 per cent, local

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.
†† Includes 41 in veterinary science classes.

board funds 1 9 per cent, fees 18 9 per cent endowments 1 8 per cent and other sources 30 7 per cent The average annual cost per pupil was Rs 96 6

State-wise statistics of these schools are given in table LXXVII

Table LXXVII—Statistics of Physical Education Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1	140		140	60,067	429 1
Bihar	7	548	43	591	18,501	31.3
Madhya Pradesh	2	510	67	577	44,015	76.3
Madras	1	382	62	444	8 649	54 1
Hyderabad	1	42	4	46	64 469	1 401.5
Madhya Bharat	1	132		132	3,235	24.5
Mysore	4	369	153	522	10 528	20.2
India	**17**	**2,123**	**329**	**2,452**	**2,09 464**	**96 6**

Technical and Industrial Schools

The total number of technical and industrial schools decreased during 1953-54 by 3 to 447 West Bengal reported an increase of 7 Madhya Bharat and Delhi of 2 each Bombay Orissa and Mysore of one each while Punjab reported a decrease of 8 schools, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh of 2 each, and Assam Bihar, Madras, Pepsu and Saurashtra of one each Of the total, 166 schools were managed by government 24 by local boards and 257 by private bodies (233 by aided and 24 by unaided bodies) The number of pupils declined from 37 473 (27 294 boys and 10 179 girls) to 32 826 (22 971 boys and 9 855 girls) due to the reclassification of pupils studying technical and industrial and engineering subjects The total direct expenditure on these schools also fell from Rs. 1,22 44 614 to Rs 1 10 30 641 Government funds accounted for 74 0 per cent of the total expenditure while the share of remaining sources was local boards 1 7 per cent fees 9.9 per cent endowments 7.3 per cent and other sources 7 1 per cent The average annual cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 329.3 to Rs. 308.9

State-wise details of these schools are given in table LXXVIII

Table LXXVIII—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	13	861	4	865	3,84 981	297.5
Assam	13	267	151	418	2 49 176	476 4
Bihar	28	1,580	360	1,940	7 89 983	407.2
Bombay	47	3 527	35	3,562	13 45 727	355.5
Madhya Pradesh	16	1 186	209	1,395	2 47,322	179 3
Madras	41	3,184	38	3,222	16 35,257	296 0
Orissa	17	474	99	573	2,29 021	399 7
Punjab	28	1,507	1 171	2 678	9 34 635	355.2
Uttar Pradesh	56	1,392	1 147	2 539	8 10 750	319.3
West Bengal	128	5,120	5 191	10,311	17 39,365	194.6
Hyderabad	5	875	26	901	3,60,385	400 0
J & Kashmir		8		8	..	
Madhya Bharat	6	102	28	130	1 02,848	400.2
Mysore	21	1 432	257	1 689	6,96,596	251 7
Pepsu	2	15	56	71	10 649	150.0
Saurashtra	1	336		336	7,37 109	2,972.2
Trav -Cochin	14	176	865	1,011	2,24 698	192.2
Ajmer	1	136		136	76,144	559.9
Coorg	1	52	20	72	28,973	402.4
Delhi	5	501	198	699	2,92,832	418.9
H. Pradesh	1	113		113	56 145	496.9
V. Pradesh	3	127		127	78,045	530.9
India	447	22,971	9,855	32,826	1 10,30 641	308.9

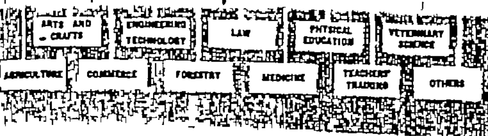
† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 1953-54


COLLEGE EDUCATION


SCHOOL EDUCATION

THOUSANDS



Professional and Technical Colleges

Institutions

The total number of professional and technical colleges, excluding university teaching departments and classes for such education attached to arts and science colleges, rose by 14 to 253 Of these, 141 were managed by government, 3 by local boards and 109 by private bodies (84 aided and 25 unaided) Their distribution according to type of education was agriculture 17 commerce 22 engineering 37, forestry 3 law 21 medicine 66 physical education 7 teachers' training 61 technology 7 veterinary science 9 and others 3 The number of colleges for agriculture, commerce, physical education and others' (cooperative and applied art and architecture) remained stationary Additions were reported in colleges for medicine (10) teachers training and technology (3 each) and engineering (2) The number of colleges for veterinary science decreased by 2 and for forestry and law by one each.

Pupils

The total number of pupils at the university stage, studying for professional and technical education in colleges, universities, research institutions and attached classes increased from 1 10,527 (1 04 223 boys and 6,304 girls) to 1,21 105 (1 14 150 boys and 6 955 girls) This gives an increase of 9 6 per cent as compared to that of 11.9 per cent in the previous year This enrolment constituted 20 1 per cent of the total enrolment at the university stage. Distributed according to the courses of study, this enrolment was commerce 47,813 medicine 20,893 law 19 517 engineering 14,572, teachers training 8 818 agriculture 4 496 technology 2,229 veterinary science 1,927, physical education 396 forestry 302 and other professions 112 All the courses, excepting forestry recorded increase in enrolment.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on professional and technical colleges increased at the rate of 4.5 per cent to Rs. 5 60 89,599 This constituted 24.2 per cent of the total expenditure on universities and colleges. As in the previous year major part of the expenditure was expended on medical colleges 37.8 per cent followed by engineering colleges 31.3 per cent The proportion of expenditure on the remaining types of colleges was agriculture 8 1 per cent, teachers training 7 8 per cent veterinary science 4 2 percent, commerce 3 8 per cent, law 2.7

per cent, technology 1 8 per cent, forestry 1 0 per cent, phyical education 0 6 per cent and others colleges 0 9 per cent. More than half of expenditure on each type of professional colleges came from government funds, except in the case of commerce, forestry and law colleges which were largely financed through fees. Taking all types of these colleges together government contributed 67 7 per cent of the total expenditure, the share of remaining sources being local boards funds 0 9 per cent, fees 23 3 per cent endowments 2 7 per cent and other sources 5 4 per cent.

The average annual cost per pupil in all types of professional and technical colleges was Rs. 756 6 as compared to Rs 796 4 in 1952 53 It was lowest (Rs 131 4) in law colleges and highest (Rs 1 864 7) in colleges for forestry

Out put

The number of students who qualified for professional degrees (and equivalent diplomas) rose from 26,269 in 1952 53 to 30 162 in 1953-54 Of the total 7 7 per cent were girls. The largest output of graduates was in commerce (8 452) followed by law (6 602) teachers training (6 437), medicine (3,234) engineering (3 049) and agriculture (1 141) The output in each of the other courses was less than a thousand. Further details are given in table LXXIX.

The subjectwise statistics of the output in professional and technical education at the university stage are furnished in table LXXIX.

A brief account of each type of professional and technical education, except teachers training which has already been discussed in chapter VII and 3 unclassified colleges, is given in the succeeding paragraphs

Agricultural colleges

The number of agricultural colleges remained stationary at 17 (13 government and 4 private aided) A few arts and science colleges and the Banaras University also continued to provide this type of education. The enrolment in agriculture colleges university teaching departments and reasearch institutions rose from 4 235 to 4 496 (4 463 boys and 33 girls) The increase in enrolment was shared by all the States except West Bengal Hyderabad, Pepsu and Rajasthan where the decreases were of minor order The total direct expenditure on the agriculture colleges alone rose from Rs. 42 69,127 to Rs. 45 10 612 or at the rate of 5 7 per cent As in the previous year 80.5 per cent of the total direct expenditure was met

from government funds. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 1 436 4 to Rs 1,393.5 in 1953-54 Th number of pupils who were awarded the Bachelor's degrees in agri culture was 943 (including 2 girls) and the Master's degree 198 Futher Statewise details are given in table LXXXI

The following all India research institutions provided facilities for research in various branches of agriculture.

Agriculture

1 The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
2 Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi
3 Rice Research Institute, Cuttack
4 Potato Research Institute, Patna
5 Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta
6 Sugar cane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore and
7 Central Vegetable Breeding Station (Kulu Valley)

Dairy Research

Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

In addition to the above, the following institutions con ducted research in fisheries

1 Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Mani rampur (West Bengal)
2 Central Marine Fisheries Research Station Manda pam (Madras) and
3 Deep Sea Fishing Station Bombay

Commerce Colleges

With the opening of a new commerce college in Bombay and reclassification of a commerce college as an arts and science college in Rajasthan, the number of such colleges in the country remained stationary at 22 Many arts and science colleges and teaching departments of some universities also provided this type of education. As in the previous year 5 colleges were managed by government and the remaining 17 by private bodies. The number of pupils receiving university education in commerce was 47 813 (47,531 boys and 282 girls) as compar ed to 44,859 in 1952 53 The increase was shared by all the States except Madras, Andhra, Orissa, Pepsu Ajmer and Bhopal. The decrease in each of these States was of minor order The direct expenditure on Commerce colleges slightly decreased from Rs. 21 47,192 to Rs 21 43,558. As in the

previous year these colleges were largely financed to the extent of 70 9 per cent out of tuition fees The extent to which the expenditure was borne by the remaining sources was government 20 4 per cent, endowments 2 1 per cent and other sources 6 6 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs 205 0 During 1953 54 7,231 pupils (including 29 girls) were awarded bachelors degree and equivalent diploma and 1,221 pupils Master s degree. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6,772 and 987 respectively Further State wise statistics are given in table LXXXII

Engineering Colleges

In 1953-54 the total number of engineering colleges rose from 35 to 37 the increase being reported by West Bengal Besides these, the teaching departments of Aligarh Annamalai Banaras and Roorkee universities and one research institute in Mysore provided facilities for engineering education. Of the total, 20 colleges were managed bv government and the remaining 17 by private bodies The total number of pupils receiving education for degrees and equivalent diplomas in engineering rose by 1,371 to 14 572 (including 13 girls) The total direct expenditure rose by 5 6 per cent to Rs 1 75 78 020 The distribution of this expenditure according to sources was government funds 69 7 per cent, local board funds 0 1 per cent, fees 20 9 per cent, endowments 3 6 per cent and other sources 5 7 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 1 043 8 to Rs. 982 5 3 047 boys and 2 girls were awarded degrees and equivalent diplomas in engineering as compared to 2 633 boys and 4 girls in 1952 53 The Statewise details of engineering colleges are given in table LXXXIII.

Forestry Colleges

With the closing down of a forest college in the Bombay State the number of such colleges was reduced to 3 all of which were managed by the Central Government The number of pupils receiving education in these colleges fell from 315 to 302—all boys The total direct expenditure also decreased from Rs 6,54,590 to Rs 5 63 130 bringing down the cost per pupil to Rs 1 864 7 During 1953 54 109 candidates successfully completed the ranger s course and 39 the superior forest service course. Further statistics pertaining to these colleges are shown in table LXXXIV

Besides these colleges, the Central Government managed the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun This was the only centre in the country which gave general information

on all forest matters and continued to provide facilities for post-graduate research and training to government officers *and other personnel deputed by industries and firms*

Law Colleges

During the year under report, the Rajputana University took over the one Law College in Rajasthan as its teching department. The number of law colleges in the country thus decreased from 22 to 21 Besides these a number of arts and science colleges and teaching departments of some of the universities provided facilities for studies in law Of the 21 colleges, 4 were managed by government, 6 by aided pri vate bodies and 11 by private unaided bodies The total number of pupils studying for law rose from 17,808 to 19 517 including 405 girls The total direct expenditure on law colleges amounted to Rs 14 97 617 as compared to Rs 14,32,245 during 1952 53 Of the total direct expenditure 93 5 per cent was met from fees The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs. 135 1 to Rs 131 4 6,581 pupils inclu ding 118 girls were awarded the bachelor s degree and 21 boys the master s degree in law Further details about these colleges are given in table LXXXV

Medical Colleges

The total number of medical colleges increased from 56 to 66 One college was opened each in Madras and Pepsu two medical schools—one in Bombay and one in Punjab—were raised to the college standard and 6 ayurveda colleges—one in Uttar Pradesh 4 in Rajasthan and one in Madhva Bharat—were reported for the first time. Besides these colleges the teaching departments of the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras Delhi and Lucknow provided facilities for medical education The enrolment of medical students at the university stage increased from 18,352 to 20 893 including 3 198 girls The *total direct expenditure on the medical colleges only* increased to Rs. 2 12 09,880 at the rate of 17 8 per cent. About 70 2 per cent of the total expenditure was met from government funds 1 9 per cent from local board funds, 20.9 per cent from fees 2.2 per cent from endowments and the remaining 4.8 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil increased from Rs 983 9 to Rs 1 067.2 During 1953-54 3 131 pupils including 391 girls qualified for the bachelor's degree while 92 boys and 11 girls for the post-graduate degrees. Table LXXXVI gives further State wise details about these colleges

The following all India institutions provided facilities for training and research in medicine and public health

(i) All India Institute for Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

(ii) Central Drugs Laboratory Calcutta

(iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli

(iv) Malaria Institute of India, Delhi and

(v) Central Institute for Research in Indigenous System of Medicine, Jamnagar

(vi) Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay

Physical Education Colleges

The number of physical education colleges continued to remain stationary at 7 of which 5 were managed by government. The number of pupils receiving education for diploma in physical education increased form 374 to 396 (including 45 women) The total direct expenditure on these colleges amounted to Rs 3 42 765 as compared to Rs 3 22 851 in 1952 53 Of the total direct expenditure 70 6 per cent was met from government funds, 21 3 per cent from fees, 4 1 per cent from endowmentsand 4 0 per cent from other sources The average annual cost per pupil was Rs 560 1 In all 242 pupils (including 33 women) were awarded diplomas. Further State wise details of these colleges are given in table LXXXVII

Technological Colleges

The number of colleges for technology increased from 4 to 7 in 1953-54 The increase was reported by West Bengal, consequent upon the upgrading of 3 technical schools Besides, technological instruction at the university stage was provided by 3 research institutions (two in Uttar Pradesh and one in Mysore) classes attached to 4 engineering colleges and the teaching departments of the universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay Calcutta, Madras Osmania and Punjab Of the 7 colleges for technology 4 were managed by government one by the university of Nagpur and 2 by private bodies The total number of pupils receiving education in the various branches of technology at the university stage increased from 1 668 to 2,229 (including 25 girls) The total expenditure on the 7 colleges amounted to Rs 10 07 536 of which 54 5 per cent was met from government funds, 10 4 per cent from fees 14 1 per cent from endowments and 21 0 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil fell from Rs 2,167 8 to Rs 1 439 3 The number of pupils who quali

fied for bachelor's and master's degrees (including their equivalent diplomas) was 424 and 165 respectively Fur ther statewise details of these colleges are given in table LXXXVIII

Veterinary Science Colleges

During the year under review the number of veterinary science colleges decreased from 11 to 9 This decrease was due to reclassification of two institutions in Uttar Pradesh as research institutions With the exception of one college in Hyderabad all the colleges were managed by government. The number of pupils studying for degree courses was 1 927 (including 10 girls) as compared to 1 611 in 1952-53 The total direct expenditure on the colleges was Rs 23 75 426 of which 88 5 per cent was met from government funds 10.3 per cent from fees and 1.2 per cent from other sources The annual cost of educating a pupil in these colleges was Rs 1,302 3 The out put of Bachelors and Masters in Veterinary Science was 298 and 1 respectively *Statewise details of these* colleges are furnished in table LXXXIX.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh) with its branch at Mukteshwar administered by the Central Government continued to be the premier research institute in the field. All the 6 research sections of (*i*) Pathology and Bacteriology (*ii*) Biological Products, (*iii*) Parasitology, (*iv*) Animal Nutrition, (*v*) Poultry Research and (*vi*) Animal Genetics maintained their progress. The institute also provided post-graduate courses in this field.

Table LXXIX—Statistics of Professional

Type of College	No. of Institutions* 1952 53	No. of Institutions* 1953-54	Number of Pupils† Boys 1952 53	Number of Pupils† Boys 1953 54	Number of Pupils† Girls 1952 53	Number of Pupils† Girls 1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	17	17	4 208	4 465	27	33
Commerce	22	22	44 635	47,531	226	282
Engineering	35	37	13 189	14,559	12	15
Forestry	4	3	315	302		
Law	22	21	17 484	19 112	324	405
Medicine	56	66	15,513	17 695	2,839	3 198
Physical Education	7	7	331	351	43	45
Teachers Training	58	61	5,229*	5,901	2 805	2,944**
Technology	4	7	1 654	2,204	14	25
Vet. Science	11	9	1 602	1,917	9	10
Others	3	3	65	112	5	
Total	**239**	**253**	**104,223**	**114,150**	**6,304**	**6,955**

Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional
†Includes enrolment in university teaching
Excludes 5 men and 3 Women of M. A. in Applied

and Technical Colleges by Type

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure met form					
1952 53	1953-54	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	End owm-ents	Other Sour ces	Type of College
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
42,69 127	45 10 612	80.5	1 7	10 8	1.3	5 7	Agriculture
21 47 192	21 43,558	20 4		70 9	2 1	6.6	Commerce
1,66 43,984	1 75 78 020	69 7	0 1	20.9	3 6	5 7	Engineering
6,54,590	5 63 130	14 0		84 7		1.3	Forestry
14 32,245	14,97 617	1.2		93.5	0.4	4.9	Law
1 80 01,537	2 12 09 880	70.2	1 9	20.9	2.2	4.8	Medicine
3,22,851	3 42,765	70 6		21.3	4 1	4.0	Physical Education
43 17,852	43,58 452	78.8		12.0	3.4	5 8	Teachers Training
6,89 360	10,07,536	54.5	0.0	10.4	14 1	21 0	Technology
48,00,011	23 75 426	88.5		10.3	..	1.2	Vet. Science
4,01 691	5 02,603	62.7	...	30.3	0.5	6.5	Others
5,36,83 440	5 60,89 599	67 7	0.9	23.3	2.7	5 4	Total

and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
departments and classes in professional and technical subjects.
Psychology (M. P)

Table LXXIX—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by Type —(Contd.)

Type of College	Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Output (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas) (1953-54)		
	1952 53	1953-54	Boys	Girls	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.			
Agriculture	1436 4	1393.5	1 139	2	1 141
Commerce	215 8	205 0	8 422	30	8 452
Engineering	1043 8	982.7	3,047	2	3,049
Forestry	2078.1	1864 7	39		39
Law	135 1	131 4	6,484	118	6 602
Medicine	983.9	1067.2	2 832	402	3,234
Physical Education	547.2	560 1	209	33	242
Teachers Training	790 8	670.1	4 710	1 727	6 437
Technology	2167.8	1439.3	586	3	589
Vet. Science	2823.5	1302 3	305	2	307
Others	322.2	376 8	70		70
Total	**796.4**	**756.6**	**27 843**	**2,319**	**30 162**

Table LXXX—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States

State	No. of Institution†		Number of Pupils†† Boys	
	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953 54
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	*	8	*	7,066
Assam	5	5	1 697	1 987
Bihar	19	19	8,592	8,914
Bombay	54	56	14,916	17 039
Madhya Pradesh	19	19	5 007	5 420
Madras	33	26	17 177	11 016
Orissa	3	3	1,051	979
Punjab	12	13	2 122	2,494
Uttar Pradesh	20	18	18 429	19,855
West Bengal	23	28	14,291	15,566
Hyderabad	10	10	3,255	3,510
Jammu & Kashmir	**	1	*	51
Madhya Bharat	6	7	2,858	3 277
Mysore	11	12	4,261	4,670
Pepsu	1	2	120	194
Rajasthan	8	10	4 586	5 787
Saurashtra	2	2	395	3 5
Trav.-Cochin	7	8	1 958	2 468
Ajmer			592	352
Bhopal			290	205
Delhi	6	6	2 421	2,512
Tripura			49	49
Vindhya Pradesh	--		158	164
India	**239**	**253**	**1 04,223**	**1 14 150**

† Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
†† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.
Included in Madras State
Figures are not available

Table LXXX—Statistics of Professional

State	Number of Pupils†† Girls 1952-53	1953-54	Expenditure 1952-53	1953-54
6	7	8	9	10
			Rs	Rs.
Andhra		206	*	20 79 169
Assam	47	58	9 01,594	9,31 947
Bihar	144	168	32 83,894	35 79 968
Bombay	1,267	1 461	1 13,39,360	1,24 10 016
Madhya Pradesh	343	343	31 46,371	38,23,264
Madras	1 093	942	73,52,718	52 78 457
Orissa	52	56	3,55,370	5 75,085
Punjab	556	720	19,88 867	27,25,511
Uttar Pradesh	1 029	887	58,27 769	28,64 934
West Bengal	553	666	93,20,320	1 10,39 130
Hyderabad	201	209	20,68,836	17,94 565
Jammu & Kashmir	*	10	**	1,32 002
Madhya Bharat	105	110	8,56 618	10 63,928
Mysore	127	133	10,15 427	11 90,877
Pepsu	8	20	26,520	5 36,100
Rajasthan	71	102	17 01 082	14 03 411
Saurashtra			4 14 717	5 13 742
Travancore-Cochin	194	337	6,07 396	7 49 445
Ajmer	1	1		
Bhopal	1			
Delhi	512	526	32 76,580	33 96,048
Tripura				
Vindhya Pradesh				
India	6,304	6 955	5,36,84,440	5 60,89,599

† Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and
†† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes in
Included in
Figures are

and Technical Colleges by States—(*Contd*)

Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from					
Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowment	Other Sources	State
11	12	13	14	15	16
84.5		14 4	1 0	0 1	Andhra
86.8		13.2			Assam
81.9	0 0	15.2	1 6	1 3	Bihar
46.3	3.2	36.5	3 6	10 4	Bombay
77.5		16.0	4.3	2.2	Madhya Pradesh
58.8		28.9	11 6	0.7	Madras
93 4		6 6			Orissa
58.9	0.3	22.8		18 0	Punjab
60 7	9.8	25.0	2 7	7.9	Uttar Pradesh
76.5	0.2	17 9	0.1	5.3	West Bengal
88 0		11 1	0.5	0.4	Hyderabad
97 9		2 1			Jammu & Kashmir
77 4		28.8		1 8	Madhya Bharat
61 7		37.9		0 4	Mysore
94.6		3.2		2.2	Pepsu
66.0	..	25.2	7 6	1.2	Rajasthan
80.8	..	18.7		0.5	Saurashtra
57.3		39.8	0 1	2.8	Travancore-Cochin
					Ajmer
					Bhopal
81.3		12.5	0 9	5 4	Delhi
..					Tripura
					Vindhya Pradesh
67 7	**0.9**	**23.3**	**2.7**	**5.4**	**India**

technical subjects attached to rts and science colleges
professional and technical subjects attached to art and science colleges.
Madras Stat
not vailable

Table LXXXI—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils * Boys	Girls	Total	Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	1	233	1	234	5 49 242	2,347.2
Assam	1	103		103	1 04,219	1 011 8
Bihar	1	184		184	2 08,483	1 133 1
Bombay	5	557		557	11 18,367	2 007.8
Madhya Pradesh	1	316	1	317	1 79 475	566.2
Madras	1	270	5	275	1 77 984	647 2
Punjab	1	411		411	2 81 767	1,265.5
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,335	20	1,355	9 96,502	1 397 6
West Bengal	1	**276	3	279	1 79,302	2 490.3
Hyderabad	1	120	5	123	1 69 758	1,380 0
Madhya Bharat	1	158		158	1 71 427	1 085.0
Mysore	1	118†		118	1 12,778	1,054 0
Pepsu		27		27		
Rajasthan	1	60		60	63,908	1 065 1
Bhopal		23		23		
Delhi	1	217		217	1 97 420	1 778.6
V Pradesh		55		55		
India	**17**	**4,463**	**33**	**4 496**	**45 10 612**	**1,593.5**

Includes enrolment in university teaching departments, research Institutions and classes attached to arts and science colleges.
Includes 12 boys of fishery training
†Includes 11 boys of dairy research

Agricultural Colleges

Output						
Graduates			Post-Graduates			State
Boys	*Girls*	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
76	..	76	2		1	Andhra
10		10				Assam
74		74				Bihar
144		144	25		25	Bombay
46		46	..		..	Madhya Pradesh
59	2	61				Madras
93		93	14		14	Punjab
280		280	106		106	Uttar Pradesh
47		47	..			West Bengal
28		28				Hyderabad
16		16				Madhya Bharat
29		29				Mysore
						Pepsu
6		6		...	..	Rajasthan
			..			Bhopal
33		33	51		51	Delhi
					...	V Pradesh
941	**2**	**943**	**198**		**198**	**India**

Table LXXXII—Statistics of

State	No of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		4 682	6	4,688		
Assam		934	2	936		
Bihar	1	5 058		5,058	96,372	138.5
Bombay	10	5 667	183	5 850	10 86,506	193.2
Madhya Pradesh	3	2 076	15	2 091	2,55 181	166 7
Madras		4,219	4	4,223		
Orissa		185		185		
Punjab	1	164		164	64 741	446.5
Uttar Pradesh		8 011		8,011		
West Bengal	1	5 910	11	5,921	1 10,519	489 0
Hydrabad	1	1,209	3	1,212	63 050	251.2
Madhya Bharat		1 762	11	1 773		
Mysore	2	1,252	11	1,263	1 11,946	107 6
Pepsu	1	17		17	24,350	1 432 4
Rajasthan		3,384	1	3,385		
Saurashtra	1	250	..	250	1 18 762	475 0
Trav -Cochin		1,397	33	1 430		
Ajmer		387		387		
Bhopal		132		132		
Delhi	1	756	2	758	2 12 131	314.3
Tripura		49	..	49		...
Vindhya Pradesh		30		30		
India	22	47,531	282	47 813	21 45,558	205.0

*Excludes university teaching departments and
†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments

Commerce Colleges

Output						
Graduate			Post-Graduates			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
508		508	14		14	Andhra
65		65	16		16	Assam
686		668	83		83	*Bihar*
925	25	950	62	1	63	Bombay
193		193	30		30	Madhya Pradesh
670	..	670				Madras
24		24				Orissa
33		33				Punjab
1,033		1 033	588		588	Uttar Pradesh
1,606		1 636	347		347	West Bengal
297	1	298	12		12	Hyderabad
176		176				Madhya Bharat
79	3	82				Mysore
4		4				Pepsu
423		423	53	..	53	Rajasthan
11		11				Saurashtra
176		176	..			Trav.-Cochin
60		60	...		...	Ajmer
19		*19*	...	..		*Bhopal*
181		181	15	..	15	Delhi
33	..	33	..		..	Tripura
		..				Vindhya Pradesh
7,202	29	7,231	1,220	1	2 221	India

Commerce classes attached o rts and science olleges.
and Commerce classes attached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXIII—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
							Graduates			Post Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra	2	713	2	715	6,50,237	909 4	160	1	161			
Bihar	3	838		838	16,23 314	1 793 7	190		190			
Bombay	8	2 689	2	2 691	43 61 013	753 6	825		825	1		1
Madhya Pradesh	1	535	1	536	8 11,359	1,513 7	81		81			
Madras	5	1 734	2	1 736	14 10 705	987 9	303	1	304			
Punjab	1	161		161	2,55 306	1,585 8	39		39			
Uttar Pradesh	1	1,527		1,527	1 26,375	641 5	323		323	8		8
West Bengal	6	2,261	1	2 262	50,25 148	1 902 7	314		314			
Hyderabad	1	313		313	3 19 676	689 0	98		98			
Mysore	4	2 416	2	2,418	5 05,299	212.0	421		421			
Rajasthan	2	508		508	5 44 256	847.8	132		132			
Saurashtra	1	75		75	3,94,980	1,787 2						
Travancore-Cochin	1	355		355	2,54 003	715.5	75		75		..	
Delhi	1	434	3	437	12 96,349	890.3	77		77			
India	37	14,559	13	14,572	1 75,78,020	982.5	3 038	2	3 040	9		9

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of Forestry Colleges

State	No. of Insti-tions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
							Rangers			Superior Forest Officers		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Madras	1	95	..	95	2,06 743	2,176.2	38		38			
Uttar Pradesh	2	207		207	3,56 387	1 721 7	71		71	39		39
India	3	302		302	5 63 130	1,864.7	109		109	39		39

Table LXXXV—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra		335	8	343		
Assam	1	365		365	24,398	66.8
Bihar	2	1 143	2	1 145	1 31 951	142 0
Bombay	6	3 351	210	3,561	5,52 1[illegible]9	156.2
M Pradesh	5	1 141	5	1 146	95 968	95 7
Madras	1	1 329	24	1 353	1 09 564	81 0
Orissa		371	4	375		
Punjab	1	543	8	551	1 46 997	266 8
Uttar Pradesh		4,274	46	4 320		
West Bengal	2	1,938	30	1,968	2,22,625	113 1
Hyderabad	1	1 056	6	1 062	88,440	83.3
Madhya Bharat		552	5	557		
Mysore	1	253	7	260	60,419	232 4
Rajasthan	...	995	11	1 006		
T Cochin	1	353	22	375	65 126	173 7
Ajmer		165	1	166		
Bhopal	..	50		50		
Delhi	...	819	16	835		
V Pradesh		79		79		
India	21	19 112	405	19,517	14 97 617	131 4

*Excludes university teaching departments and law classes
†Includes enrolment in university departments and law classes

Law Colleges

Output

Graduates			Post-Graduates			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
95	4	99				Andhra
12		12		..		Assam
797	1	798				Bihar
1 412	50	1 462	4		4	Bombay
283	7	290	..			M. Pradesh
488	7	495	4		4	Madras
102	2	104				Orissa
173	7	180	1	..	1	Punjab
1 633	14	1 647	6		6	Uttar Pradesh
133	2	135				West Bengal
232	1	233	1	...	1	Hyderabad
178		178	..		..	Madhya Bharat
97	3	100				Mysore
336	1	337	2	...	2	Rajasthan
143	11	154	2	..	2	Trav -Cochin
51		51				Ajmer
12		12			..	Bhopal
274	8	282	1		1	Delhi
12		12	..			V Pradesh
6,463	**118**	**6,581**	**21**	...	**21**	**India**

ttached to arts and science colleges.
ttached to arts and science colleges.

Table LXXXVI—Statistics of

State	No. of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	2	657	121	778	7,23 083	960.3
Assam	2	399	35	434	7 08,209	1 631.8
Bihar	6	1,206	112	1 318	11 23 062	83[illegible].5
Bombay	15	3,346	712	4 058	38,11 449	879 0
M Pradesh	1	505	74	579	16 06 084	2 893.8
Madras	6	2,251	643	2,894	22 95 874	741 9
Orissa	2	358	37	395	5 44 744	1,379 1
Punjab	3	473	122	595	14,36 141	1 666 1
U Pradesh	2	2,099	253	2 352	6,30 414	1 144 7
West Bengal	9	3 860	318	4 178	37,93,207	899 7
Hyderabad	3	505	171	676	5,09 889	754 3
M Bharat	4	704	77	781	8,10 099	1 037 3
Mysore	1	430	86	516	2 03 003	393 4
Pepsu	1	40	10	50	5 11 750	10,235 2
Rajasthan	5	646	67	713	6 84,364	1 048 0
T Cochin	2	170	73	243	2,82 708	772 4
Delhi	2	46	287	333	15,35 800	5,369 9
India	66	17 695	3 198	20 893	2,12,09,880	1,067.2

* Excludes university teaching departments.
† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments.

Medical Colleges

Output						
Graduates			Post-Graduates			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
69	14	83	7	..	7	Andhra
35		35			..	Assam
382	10	392	5		5	Bihar
467	81	548	25	8	33	Bombay
93	13	106	..			Madhya Pradesh
195	63	2 6	4	2	6	Madras
35	10	38				Orissa
81	3	91	7		7	Punjab
367	43	410	36	..	36	Uttar Pradesh
702	44	746	3		3	West Bengal
53	13	66				Hyderabad
72	8	80	5	1	6	Madhya Bharat
44	14	58				Mysore
		..				Pepsu
147	1	148			..	Rajasthan
					...	T Cochin
	54	54		...	..	Delhi
2 740	391	3131	92	11	103	India

Table LXXXVII—Statistics of Physical Education Colleges

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs	Rs.			
Bihar	2	68	5	73	30,519	418.1	10		10
Bombay	1	71	14	85	93 619	1 101 4	61	10	71
Madras	1	39	5	44	1 05,217	320.8	36		36
Punjab	1	34	3	37	46,134	1 246.9	33	3	36
Uttar Pradesh	1	117	18	135	42,235	630.4	47	20	67
West Bengal	1	22		22	25 041	1 138.2	22		22
India	7	351	45	396	3 42,765	560 1	209	33	242

Table LXXXVIII—Statistics of Technological Colleges

State	No of Institutions	Number of Pupils †			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put: Graduates			Out-put: Post-Graduats		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra		58		58			12		12	18		18
Bombay		344	7	351			105		105	11		11
Madhya Pradesh	1	80		80	1,57,277	1,966 0	20		20			
Madras		192	1	193			57		57			
Punjab	1	82		82	1 10 000	901 6						
Uttar Pradesh		413	1	414			64		64	46		46
West Bengal	4	750	6	756	5 98,992	1 610.2	46		46	57		57
Hyderabad		26		26						16		16
Mysore	1	116	10	126	1 41,267	1 121.2	90	2	92	16	1	17
Delhi		143		143			28		28			
India	7	2,204	25	2,229	10 07,536	1 439.3	422	2	424	164	1	165

Excludes university teaching departments
† Includes enrolment in university departments.

Table LXXXIX Statistics of Veterinary Science Colleges

State	No of Instituti ns	Number of Pupils			Expendi ture	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out put					
							Graduates			Post Graduates		
		Boys	G i	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Assam	1	118		118	95 121	806 1						
Bihar	1	251		251	1 98,042	789 0	54		54			
Bombay	1	185	1	186	2,64,391	1 421 5	47		47			
Madhya Pradesh	1	216		246	2 15 618	876 5	38		38			
Madras	1	309	4	313	3 39 484	959 0	66	2	68			
Punjab	1	164	2	166	1 62,205	977 1	38		38	1		1
Uttar Pradesh	1	389	1	390	2,01 285	828.3	20		20	8		8
West Bengal	1	117	2	119	7,29,275	5 977 7	27		27			
Hyderabad	1	138		138	1 70 005	1,231.9	26		26			
India	**9**	**1 917**	**10**	**1 927**	**23 75 426**	**1,302.5**	**296**	**2**	**298**	**9**		**9**

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The year 1953-54 witnessed further expansion and consolidation of the social education movement But for the States of Assam Madhya Pradesh Punjab Rajasthan, Travancore Cochin Ajmer and Delhi, where due to economy drives and reorganisation of the departments more attention was paid to consolidation than to expansion the expansionary trend was maintained in all other States.

The Schemes of Intensive Educational Development in a selected area in each state initiated by the Central Government during the previous year under the First Five Year Plan made steady progress. An other scheme was launched during this year under the First Plan which envisaged the sanctioning of 8 000 social education workers to the States for the promotion of social education in urban areas The contribution of the Central Government in this scheme was 50 per cent of workers salary together with a contingent expenditure of Rs 100 per annum for three years During 1953 54 539 social education workers were appointed in 8 States

The following measures were taken for the production of suitable literature for adults under the first plan

(*a*) State governments were encouraged to translate into regional languages Hindi pamphlets for neo-literates brought out by the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, under a scheme sponsored by the Ministry in 1950 to sponser fresh literature of this type in their regional languages For this purpose the Central Government decided to meet 50 per cent of the cost of publications distributed free by the States and 50 per cent of the subsidy in the event of the publications being priced below cost. A sum of Rs. 41,500 was accordingly distributed to West Bengal and Travancore Cochin during this year

(*b*) The preparation of three books of great significance namely (*i*) History of India (*ii*) History of the World and (*iii*) Story of Life was taken up with a view to providing useful and informative reading material to the adults

(*c*) A prize scheme was launched for the production of wholesome literature in Indian languages for the use of semi

and neo-literates under the guidance of Folk Literature Committee set up for this purpose. In March 1954 authors and publishers were asked to submit books in the competition for the award of prizes for the best works The Central Ministry of Education also decided to publish 1 000 copies of each prize winning book for distribution to libraries in the community project areas

(*d*) In order to place the writing of books for neo-literates on a scientific basis a vocabulary Research Unit was set up in February 1954 as a pilot project for Delhi area

(*e*) The Ministry had also under preparation a Popular Encyclopaedia for adults who had not advanced beyond the middle standard

The programme of the publication of social education literature in Hindi initiated by the Ministry in 1950 through the agency of Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi made further progress So far 155 new pamphlets were brought out. Copies of these pamphlets were sent to the State governments for free distribution to social education centres and educational institutions in their areas.

In co-operation with Ford Foundation, the Government of India decided to organise four literary workshops of one month s duration each for training promising writers in producing reading material specially suitable for neo-literates During this year three such workshops were conducted one each at Alipore (Delhi State) for northern India, at Mysore for southern India and at Panhala (Bombay State) for western India. Twenty four writers were trained at the first and twenty three each at the other two workshops Efforts were made to hold the fourth workshop also for east India at Visva Bharati Santiniketan.

A Group Training Centre in Fundamental Education was established by Unesco at Mysore, for training leaders in this field. Sixteen post-graduate students drawn from different continental countries attended the course of which 6 were Indians Four Indian students received training at the cost of the Government of India, while the other two received fellowships from Unesco

At the invitation of the Government of India, Dr Peter Manniche, Danish expert on folk schools and rural colleges visited this country in the beginning of 1954 During his two months stay he visited social education organisers training centres universities, schools of social work Janata Colleges and training institutions and made valuable suggestions for furthering the education of adults in India

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Audio-Visual Conference held in October 1951 the Ministry established during this year a National Board for Audio-Visual Education under the Chairmanship of Shri K.G Saiyidain the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Education. The Board was formed to co-ordinate the work being done in the field and advise the Central and the State governments on all matters relating to audio-visual education in the country The Board held its first meeting at New Delhi on May 6th and 7th 1953 and made valuable recommendations with a view to making an increased use of audio-visual aids in education. The Board also recommended the establishment of Visual Education in the States

The Central Ministry of Education took the following steps to implement the recommendations of the Board

(1) In connection with the Ministry s plan for the production of educational films the Board had approved and recommended 18 topics on which films were to be produced through the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Subsequently the number of topics was curtailed to 12 for the year 1953-54 Synopses of nine topics were prepared and sent to the Film Division for the preparation of detailed scripts. Besides, two film units were set up in the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcast ing Bombay to under-take the production of educational films. Some of these films were to relate to social education some to class work and a few for children s entertainment.

(2) In order to assist film libraries in the States and the educational institutions to acquire really good films, the Ministry decided to circulate periodical informa tion regarding films selected for the Central Film Library The first list of 11 such films was widely circulated in September 1953 to ascertain the requirements of educational institutions, departments, *etc* in order to purchase 16 mm reprints of these films (if possible with commentary in Hindi) at economic rates.

The Central Film Library of the Ministry purchased 340 16-mm films and 50 film-strips which brought the total number of films and film strips in stock to 1 840 and 1 550 respectively *It also acquired charts statistics posters and* study kits (34 in all) The Preview Committee purviewed

a large number of foreign films and approved for purchasing 11 Czech films and six full length children's entertainment films produced by J Arthur Rank.

Eighty more institutions were enrolled as members of the Central Film Library bringing the total membership to 510 during this year On an average about 750 films and filmstrips were issued to them every month

During the year under report, 224 film-shows were conducted at the request of local educational institutions and social welfare organisations who did not possess their own projection equipment

The Central Advisory Board of Education in its 20th meeting held in November 1953 considered the report on Audio-Visual Aids in India and emphasized that the Central Government should help in the preparation of films in the regional languages The Board also recommended that some of the films for children should be in cartoons

In co-operation with Unesco the Central Ministry of Education organised at Mysore the second course for training candidates in direct methods of production of simple audio-visual aids The course lasted 3 months and trained 22 candidates The trainees organised an exhibition which included posters, film-strips sample pamphlets for neo-literates and a sample frame with a silk-screen for duplicating pamphlets without printing materials

The Delhi Public Library acquired a mobile van to provide library service to some of the neighbouring villages and also to neo-literates who were not otherwise able to avail themselves of any library facilities

The Norwegian Govt gave 115 radio sets to the Government of India for distribution in the villages of Delhi State

Since their inauguration in October 1952 the Community Projects Administration has been sharing social education work with the education departments. The mainstay of social education work in the Community Project Areas and the National Extension Blocks has been the Social Education Organisers Two such Organisers are posted in each block and one Chief Social Education Organiser for a group of three blocks constituting a Community Project Area Some of the more important of the multifarious activities of Social Education Organiser are given below

(1) To arrange educational programmes aimed at removal of illiteracy i e organisation of literacy classes

post literacy work, training of literacy teachers *etc* promotion of health and citizenship education

(2) To organise follow up activities such as writing of wall paper editing of local news bulletin, setting up rural circulating libraries, distribution of charts, news letters pamphlets *etc*

(3) To organise cultural and recreational activities as folk dance and drama, Katha Kirtan and Bhajans exhibitions and melas, games and sports.

(4) To organise youth welfare women s welfare and child welfare programmes and to train village people for leadership

(5) To promote the education through audio-visual aids

(6) To direct, supervise and control the work of village level worker in the field of social education

(7) To arrange programmes of participation by rural population in the development programmes under the Community Projects and under the Five Year Plan such as agriculture, village industries, sanitation health and general village improvements

Each Social Education Organiser is given five months training in social sciences rural economics, civics and cooperative village extension service, social education and allied subjects During 1953 54 there were 5 centres providing this training—one each at Nilokheri Allahabad Santi niketan Hyderabad and Gandhigram (Madurai) Three batches of trainees underwent training at these centres By the end of December 1953 64 chief social education organisers (all at Allahabad) and 491 social education organisers were trained.

Some of the more important statistics about social education work done in the country during this year are given below

Number of adult education centres started	7 449
Enrolment in Centres	89,305
Recreation Centres started	6 920
Community entertainments organised	15 408
Expenditure incurred on social education	Rs. 18,39,320

Besides, many voluntary organisations mostly active in big cities, did useful work in this field In some parts of India like Mysore and Bombay such voluntary organisations did substantial social education work, the discription of which is given in the account of the respective states in this chapter In Delhi the Idara Talim-o-Taraqqi (the

Social Education Department of Jamia Millia Islamia) brought out many pamphlets for neo-literates as mentioned earlier The Indian Adult Education Association organised the 10th All India Conference in December 1953 and the 4th National Seminar also during 1953 54

Main Developments

An account of the progress made in the field of social edu cation in the different States is given below

Andhra

This newly created State reported 1 899 social education centres in its territory Of the 62 993 adults-including 2 430 women—on rolls at these centres 8 181 men and 284 women were made literate during the year The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs 4 42 229

The scheme of Social Education through University Students introduced in the composite State of Madras was continued in this State also College students organised in social service leagues were deputed to villages for a period of 40 days in order to improve the general sanitation in the countryside and to spread literacy among adults Eight such camps were held during the summer vacations of 1953 Radio sets were installed in the camps

The State had 2 adult education mobile units which were equipped with 18 mm projectors 35 mm. filmstrip projectors electricity generators public address equipment and gramophone records During the year the units arranged 374 propaganda lecturers 237 film-shows and 560 record relays Moreover the State supplied free copies of the daily Andhra Prabha and the periodical Chandamama to the social education centres

Eighty teachers of elementary schools were given six weeks intensive training in social education in 2 government training schools

The government appointed an 8-member committee to advise on matters concerning audio-visual aids to education in the State A regular training course of four day's dura tion was conducted at Masaulipatam in which 18 teachers were given intensive training in the handling of projectors the preparation of 35 mm. filmstrips and the techniques of using films and other audio-visual materials Besides 20 teachers receiveed such training in the State Film Library

The South India Adult Education Association organised a regional conference at Tirupathi in January 1954

Assam

Inspite of a decrease in the number of social education centres from 985 to 906 during this year the enrolment therein increased from 39 131 (36 748 men and 2,383 women) to 42 832 (40 199 men and 2,633 women) Of these, 27 961 men and 1,529 women adults were made literate A sum of Rs. 1 50 232 was expended on social education during the year As many as 420 village libraries were maintained under the social education programme. An attractive series of charts were produced Four readers were prepared under the Laubach methood. An Assamese version of "Nal Damay anti was published for follow up study of neo-literates. Two mobile units continued to impart audio-visual education to adults.

Bihar

The reoriented scheme of social education, known as the Sapt-Sutri Yojna made satisfactory progress During this year the State had 2 164 social education centres including 350 centres working under the special scheme for backward areas and catering to the special needs of the people there. The enrolment of adults at these centres increased from 58,505 (56 596 men and 1 909 women) to 69,307 (66,976 men and 2 331 women) of which 49 547 men and 1 645 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 5,36 290

During this year, the State government constituted a Board of Audio-visual Education to implement the scheme of production of literature and audio-visual aids for basic and social education and to propagate Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas. It also purchased 17 radio-sets, one genera tor and 17 magic lanterns for distribution to deserving educa tional institutions and libraries in the State engaged in social education work Twenty five films were added to the film library of the Social Education Board.

The four *mod-mandalis* and four *jatra* parties (roving enter tainment parties) continued to visit schools and social educa tion centres in villages to educate the masses through dramatic performances recitals, songs dances, dialogues, *Kirtans Kathas* etc and to encourage, wherever possible, the formation of local *Kirtan* and folk parties. During this year 581 perfor mances were staged —407 independently and 174 in co-opera tion with local talent.

With the publication of 13 books for adults the total number of such books published by the publication section

of the Department rose to 68 The name of the Social Education Boards magazine was changed from Roshni to a Jana Jivan

There were 258 circulating libraries and 273 reading rooms attached to social education centres during the year under report.

The Fourth National Seminar on social education was held at Bikram (Patna) from 22nd to 31st October 1953 under the joint auspices of the Indian Adult Education Association and the State government

As many as 1 227 workers including social education teachers were trained at 5 social workers training institutes Besides, these institutes organised 2 short term vacation courses each of 15 days duration which were meant exclusively for college and university students

Ninety two social education workers were appointed during this year under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment

Bombay

The three Regional Social Education Committees for Maharashtra Gujrat and Karnatak continued to be responsible for social education work in their respective regions The Regional Committees for Maharashtra and Karnatak were reconstituted for a period of three years With the coming into being of the City Social Education Committee for Jalgaon the number of such committees rose to five the other four being for Bombay Poona, Sholapur and Ahmedabad

The Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra started from August 1953 a model community centre at Loni where varied social education activities were carried on. At this centre 30 *literary* classes and 4 village reading rooms were opened The other Committees also started *akharas*' open air theatres and *sanskar kendras* in Harijan localities

During the year under report, the number of social education centres increased from 19 327 to 19 746 Of the 3,33 027 men and 54 652 women adults on rolls 1 03,355 men and 18 624 women were made literate A sum of Rs 9 15 792 was expended on social education in the State.

In order to meet the demand of trained personnel to carry on social education activities in the State, 26 training centres were organised in government training colleges during summer and winter vacations These centres ran courses of two weeks duration each and trained in all 981 workers

The social education organisations took advantage of the facilities offered by the Visual Education Office and conducted 3,583 film and magic lantern shows which were attended by 8 28 055 persons Besides the Bombay Social Education Committee arranged 409 film-shows and 435 cultural programmes and printed 12 posters for publicity purposes

The Regional Social Education Committee for Karnataka purchased three 16 mm sound films entitled (i) Glimpses of Gandhiji (ii) Duty Habits and (iii) Our Panchayat for exhibition in Kanrnataka region

The Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra brought out two books—The *Five Year Plan* and *Nanachi Patre*. The Regional Committee for Gujarat published 2 books and that for Karnataka 3 books and a poster on untouchability

The Bombay Social Education Committee continued to publish the fortnightly Saksharata Deep for free distribution to the social education classes. The Committee framed a scheme to prepare and produce useful literature in social education at cheap rates and accordingly published 46 books—22 in Marathi 10 in Gujarati 8 in Urdu and 6 in Hindi The Committee also published two books, namely *Raghuche Pustak*, and *Pudhari Vasudeo*

The Gujarat Social Education Committee introduced a mobile library service for the benefit of its classes Five hundred steel boxes with a set of books for each was purchased and supplied to Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for circulation. The Bombay social Education Committee also further expanded its system of circulating libraries which was introduced during 1949 with an addition of 49 boxes during the year bringing the total number of boxes to 233

The scheme of opening village reading rooms made satisfactory progress. During the year the number of village reading rooms in the State rose from 5 448 to 5 810

A Janata College was started at Gargoti with a view to training villagers for village leadership.

Madhya Pradesh

During the year under review the Social Education Section of the Education Department was integrated with the Gram Panchayat Department to form a new department called the Directorate of Social Welfare.

The year 1953-54 witnessed a sharp decline in the number of social education centres in the State from 11,362 to 2 891

which brought down the enrolment therein from 2 61 899 to 60 490 The fall in the number of centres was due to the closure of classes for adults which were started on a temporary basis Further the report of the Mangalmurti Committee, which was appointed in June 1952 to review consolidate and chalk out the future lines of action in the field of social education was under the consideration of the government. As the government did not take any decision on this report, during the year under review there was some amount of uncertainty about the future shape of things so that the execution of existing programme inevitably suffered a set back.

The literature section of the Social Education Department brought out *Deepak* (Nos 24 25 and 26) *Hawa Badalo ki Duniya* and *Poudho ki Den*—all in Hindi and Marathi languages The circulating libraries continued to play an important role in the follow up programme. During this year 2 78 493 persons in 3 750 villages took advantage of library facilities from 750 boxes in circulation Adequate number of copies of 50 different Hindi and 48 Marathi books were added to the existing stock of 73 310 Hindi and 30 173 Marathi books in these libraries Arrangements were also made to write important news-items on black boards to be displayed in prominent places The *Kalkapathaka* or cultural squads continued to be popular with the villagers One hundred and sixty new radio sets were installed in the villages bringing the total number to 599 The 22 audio-visual vans organised 571 film shows The department purchased three new films during this year viz *Hindustan Hamara Hai* (3 copies) *Andhavishwas* (2 copies) and *Rashtriya Dhwaj* (2 copies)

Madras

During this year the State was bifurcated to form the State of Andhra out of it. The residuary State of Madras had 1 984 social education centres as against 3 067 in the undivided State during the previous year During 1953 54 the centres enrolled 54,377 adults—51 104 men and 3,273 women—of which 9 725 men and 452 women qualified themselves for the award of literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs 4 28 868

The three adults education mobile units made 321 trips throughout the State and delivered 509 lectures and conducted 466 educational film-shows. The stock of films in the film library of the Department was replenished with the addition

of 71 films which raised the toal numbers of films to 1 124 In addition the library had 1 674 film strips During this year the educational institutions arranged about 30 000 film shows with the help of the films and film-strips hired from the film library

Under the scheme of Social Education through university students about 100 students from nine colleges organised camps and conducted recreational activities and informal exhibitions on every day science or other subjects of interest to adults They enlivened the local community through educative dramatic performances and made them literacy minded.

During this year 823 men and 52 women teachers of elementary schools underwent 6 weeks training in adult psychology methods of teaching adults and Laubach Literacy *Plan in the regional languages as well as practical training* in the preparation of teaching aids Training courses in audio-visual education of 4-days duration were conducted at 2 centres in the State at which 50 teachers were trained. In addition 200 teachers were given training in the film library in the techniques of operating projectors

Orissa

During the year under report the number of adult education centres increased from 500 to 634 and the enrolment therein from 16 754 (16,581 men and 173 women) to 18 374 (18,281 men and 93 women) The number of adults made literate numbered 11 202 men and 67 women as against 11 121 men and 40 women during the previous year The total expenditure on social education rose from Rs. 75 649 to Rs. 91 541

A *pala* (poetical drama in which scenes do not change and the actor plays more than one role) entitled *Shilopakhyan* was written and published for eradication of untouchability and a pala party gave performances at various places Three posters were also prepared for display at the social education centres

Punjab

The number of social education centres in the State decreased during this year from 152 to 89 The enrolment also reported a decrease from 7 094 (6 296 men and 798 women) to 3,530 (2 438 men and 992 women) The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs 24 779

Uttar Pradesh

With a view to intensifying literacy drive in rural areas and awakening the awareness of the people to the importance of constructive and social work, summer camps were organised in the district of Allahabad At the camp organised at the *Magh Mela* at Prayag training was provided to villagers in adult literacy work The trainees organised social education classes of a month s duration in their villages

The film section of the Department produced 6 films and 6 film-strips. Five vans fitted with projectors moved extensively in the rural areas and gave 372 film shows About 3 600 reading rooms and 1 317 libraries offered useful reading material to neo-literates in the rural areas Grants in aid were paid to 213 public libraries for their activities in this field

Some experiments in methods of teaching adults *viz* Laubach method Mende Methods Pathik Method and Traditional Method —were conducted in the Central Prison, Naini.

The year under review witnessed an expansion of facilities for social education in the State The number of social education centres rose from 96 to 179 Of the 4 122 men and 882 women adults on rolls therein 1 610 men and 385 women qualified themselves for the award of literacy certificates The corresponding figures for the previous year were enrolment, men 2 089 women 370 literated men 1 192 and women 61 respectively The total expenditure on social education in the State increased during this year from Rs 22 986 to Rs 49 194

West Bengal

The year under report witnessed steady expansion of social education in the State The social education centres increased by 791 to 2 069 The number of adults enrolled in these centres was 83 978 men and 6 344 women, as compared to 72 480 men and 4 616 women during the previous year Of the current year's enrolment 29 753 men and 2,592 women were awarded literacy certificates The total expenditure on social education also reported an increase from Rs 8 85 495 to Rs 13 93 163 during this year

The State governments disbursed a sum of Rs 45 000 as grants-in aid to 337 small libraries catering to the needs of neo-literates The number of books in the stock of these libraries rose from 52 128 to 1 64 006 during this year Moreover grants amounting to Rs 75 000 were paid to 535 public

libraries These libraries were required to maintain free reading rooms and offer special reading facilities to groups of neo-literates.

Twenty-eight work-camps of 14 days duration each were held in different parts of the State for the youth during the winter months As many as 1,208 persons participated in these camps Further about 3,200 folk recreational performances were held under the auspices of Community Project Administration. The number of persons benefitted by these performances was 5,50 053

A sum of Rs. 29 000 was distributed through social education advisory councils to *bonafide kathaks kirtaniyas yatrawalas* and other folk artistes for giving performances for the enlightenment and edification of the villagers As many 921 folk recreational programmes were held and 2 46 000 persons attended the performances

The *Kalakata* training classes at Nabadwip and Visva Bharati Rural Reconstruction Department and Rama Krishna Mission at Sarisha continued to receive grants from the government. An intensive three-months training course on the art and technique of folk music, dance, drama and other cultural subjects organised by Vanga Bani of Nabadwip with financial assistance from the government, was attended by fifty students from different parts of the State. One hundred and twenty adult education teachers attended a short course of training in social education work, organised by voluntary organisations interested in social education work in the State.

The monthly journal *Janasiksha* continued to provide wholesome reading material for the neo-literates. A set of illustrated wall charts, showing the proper way of using libraries and library books, was brought out.

Three more mobile units were set up under (*i*) Shikshaniketan Kalanabagram Burdwan (*ii*) Vanga Bani Nabadwip and (*iii*) Ramakrishna Ashram Sarisha, with financial assistance from the government. Moreover grants amounting to Rs 2 74,350 were paid to voluntry organisations for purchase of audio-visual equipment, such as projectors, generators, public address system and craft training instruments

Hyderabad

During this year 30 930 adults (29 915 men and 1 015 women) were on the rolls of 563 social education centres in the State The corresponding figures for 1952 53 were centres 517 and enrolment. 28 646 persons (27 635 men and 1 011 women) Of the total 21 127 men and 765 women

qualified for the award of literacy certificates as against 19 679 adults (including 733 women) during the previous year The total expenditure on social education however decreased during this year from Rs 1,56 285 to Rs 1 36 442

Middle and high school students were mobilised for literacy work. As many as 382 students volunteered and literated 1 611 adults The State government conducted a training camp in March 1954 to train social education workers to organise social education centres in the urban areas. 69 workers were trained in this camp

The State government appointed a Special Committee for social education to suggest improvements in the work being done in this field The Committee made valuable recommendations

During this year 94 libraries were attached to social education centres to enable neo-literates to pursue their learning About 200 film shows were arranged which were attended by 7 800 persons

Madhya Bharat

With the opening of 60 centres during the year under report under the five year plan the number of adult schools increased to 328 The number of adults on rolls and those made literate increased by 2 061 to 7 473 (7 411 men and 62 women) and by 216 to 4 867 (including 40 women) respectively The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 83 917 as compared to Rs. 40,394 during 1952 53

The cine-van fitted with 16 mm. projector gave 116 film shows and provided entertainment and general knowledge to 2,50 000 persons Books costing Rs 25 000 were purchased for community project area library at Dabra.

Mysore

Under the direction of Mysore Adult Education Council social education activities received further impetus during this year With the inclusion of Bellary district in this State the number of social education schools increased from 1 809 to 2,396 Of the 39,586 adults (35 906 men and 3 680 women) admitted to these classes 26 917 adults (24,398 men and 2,519 women) were made literate. The corresponding figures for the previous year were enrolment 34 192 and literates 32,541 The expenditure on social amounted to Rs 1,57 440

The number of libraries for adults increased from 2 613 to 2 691 2,231 rural libraries 10 central (including one opened in Bellary district) and 450 branch libraries under the

control of the council Besides, there were 2,231 reading rooms one attached to each rural library With the addition of 18,291 books, the total stock of books and journals *etc* in the libraries rose to 2 05 875 of which 2 02 721 were in circulation among the adults

The two *Vidyapeeths* of Nanjangud and Hassan continued to train persons for rural leadership and to afford vocational training to them in cottage industries like weaving thread making mat making agricultural work, *etc*

Six comprehensive adult education centres were conducted during the year After completion of training in these centres, follow up work was carried on in the villages where these centres were opened In addition community centres were also organised at which lectures and discussion on political and administrative problems were arranged and opportunities provided to acquaint the adults with problems affecting the community life of the villages and to enlighten them as to their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the State There were 141 such centres during the year under report.

Besides the regular publication of the monthly magazine *Pustaksa Prapancha* and the weekly newspaper *Belaku* the council brought out *Social Education*—which was a special issue of Belaku In addition folders posters and special publications were also published

Six new titles were added to the adult education series. The Council added 3 new films to its library The three visual education units gave 580 film-shows throughout the State Several demonstrations to revive folk art and folk songs were arranged.

Twenty students social service camps of one month s duration were conducted in the districts Besides, a training camp for social education workers was held for 25 days in which 50 members received training

Pepsu

The number of social education centres in the State increased from 1 000 to 1 417 They enrolled 17 977 men and 193 women adults, of whom 5 931 men and 158 women qualified for literacy certificates The total sum expended on social education amounted to Rs. 70 237

Rajasthan

The social education scheme in the State received a slight set back during this year The number of social education

centres decreased from 220 to 200 There was a corresponding decline in the enrolment also which fell from 13 030 (11,275 men and 1 755 women) to 12,375 (10 620 men and 1 755 women) All adults on rolls qualified for literacy certificate The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs 80 400

During the year under report, 500 film shows were arranged

Saurashtra

There was a significant expansion in the field of social education in the State during this year The number of social education centres in the State rose from 144 to 703 The corresponding rise in enrolment at these centres was from 3 287 to 14 205 in case of men and from 118 to 463 in that of women. Of the total number of adults on rolls 14 130 men and 312 women were made literate The State reported an expenditure of Rs 57 638 on social education

Travancore-Cochin

During this year 83 social education centres in the State had 1 360 men and 312 women adults on rolls, all of whom were made literate The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs. 44,397

The activities of the Adult Education Research and Training Centre Trivandrum were expanded to include (*i*) daily radio listening between 6 and 8 p m. (*ii*) weekly film shows on all saturdays and (*iii*) organisation and working of a women s club and a youth club The training course was temporarily suspended from December 1953 A proposal to convert this training centre into a Model Social Education Centre on the community centre model with provision for the conduct of refresher courses for organisers in services was under consideration of the government. During the year 25 men and 5 women were trained

South Indian Adult Education Association held the second Regional Seminar on Adult Education at Ernakulam from the 22nd to 30th April. The seminar dealt with the production of follow up literature in four language groups Kannada, Malayalam, Timil and Telegu. Each group decided the lines on which production of literature for adults should proceed with special reference to vocabulary style and concept of books for the neo-literates

The two audio-visual units arranged 24 film shows

Ajmer

With the closing down or amalgamation of some centres due to low attendance, the number of social education centres in the State decreased from 889 to 718 The number of adults enrolled therein however increased slightly from 10 744 (9 952 men and 792 women) to 10 897 (9 824 men and 1 073 women) of whom 10,539 adults (including 912 women) were rendered literate. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs. 1 14 358 to Rs 1 61 824

With a view to receiving expert advice on such matters as training schemes curriculum provision of suitable literature to adults, *etc* the State government constituted a board during this year called Social Education Board On the advice of the Board the government sanctioned harvest vacations for six weeks in October November 1953 instead of summer vacations in all schools in rural areas

The library service established during the last three years in the village schools was further replenished with 4 800 books given by the Central Government. The total number of books issued during the year was 50 000 as against 30 000 during 1952 53 Reading rooms were started at central places in the villages and a daily a weekly 3 fortnightly and 10 monthly newspapers and periodicals were supplied to 136 villages of the community project area, and 10 villages of the national extension service blocks.

Social training camps were organised at 12 central schools for social education teachers The training programme covered theory as well as practical work which covered agriculture, forestry health and sanitation, *etc* Moreover two social service camps were held at Pisangan and Makrera from 8th May to 22nd May 1953

The audio-visual was further developed and equipped with necessary models charts, films, *etc* The unit conducted 212 cinema shows in 140 villages which were attended by 2 78 000 persons. Three full-length films were purchased *and eighteen dramas and 28 exhibitions were organised* Thirty eight battery radio sets were purchased and sent to villages having no postal or transport facilities. Several informative charts, posters and photos were prepared for display

Bhopal

With the opening of 16 social education centres social education was introduced for the first time in the State. Of the 330 men and 38 women on rolls in these centres, 175 men

and 3 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs 5 287

Bilaspur

The number of social education schools in the State increased by 6 to 11 during the year This brought an increase in the number of adults enrolled in these centres from 145 to 190 (including 5 women) Of the total 184 (including 5 women) adults qualified for the award of literacy certificate.

Library service for adults in the State was improved and dance, drama and other cultural activities were encouraged.

Coorg

During this year the number of social education centres increased from 57 to 99 The corresponding rise in enrolment was from 1 295 to 1 973 (including 98 women) Of the total, 660 men and 60 women were awarded literacy certificates. The total expenditure on social education amounted to Rs 30 872

Besides one central library there were 99 rural libraries attached to literacy centres as against 50 rural libraries during 1952 53 With the addition of 10 films the total number of films in the audio-visual unit rose to 29 As many as 108 film shows were arranged in the rural areas

Three matric trained teachers were sent for training in social education to Gandhigram in June 1953

At 47 meetings held during this year lectuers on health sanitation, agriculture, home science, *etc* were delivered for the benefit of adults

Delhi

Due to the increase in the duration of the course from 6 to 12 or 16 weeks the number of social education centres decreased from 859 to 626 The decrease in the number of adults on rolls was from 17,376 to 5,266 in case of men and from 17,256 to 5 153 in case of women. The number of adults who qualified for the award of literacy certificate was 4 045 men and 3 177 women A sum of Rs 3 13,278 was expended on social education during the year 1953 54

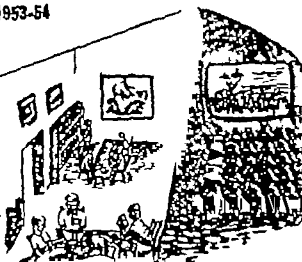
Himachal Pradesh

During the year under report, the number of social education centres increased by 51 to 76 Of these, 35 were recreation-cum-community centres provided with musical instruments radio sets, out-door games The total enrolment in these centres increased from 500 (420 men and 80 women

Social Education

1953-54

SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRE 39965





ADULTS ON ROLLS
MEN 8,56,219
WOMEN 92,628

ADULTS MADE LITERATE
MEN 3,62,972
WOMEN 39468

EXPENDITURE
RS. 62,05,883



to 1 896 (1 745 men and 151 women) of whom, 1 434 and 88 women were made literate. The total expenditure on social education increased from Rs 1 050 to Rs 16 694

Kutch

In the 42 social education centres in the State during this year there were 663 adults (including 39 women) on rolls as against 488 adults (including 17 women) attending 35 centres during the precious year All the adults were made literate. The total expenditure of social education amounted to Rs. 9 006

Tripura

There were 350 men and 30 women adults on rolls of 15 social education centres in the State. The corresponding figures for previous year were centres 2 enrolment 29 men and 14 women. The total expenditure on social education was Rs. 12 901 as against Rs 1 491 during 1952 53

Vindhya Pradesh

For the first time 111 social education centres were opened during this year in the State. Of the 2,379 men on rolls, 1 696 were made literate. A sum of Rs 31,507 was expended on social education during the year

All the centres were provided with radio sets, loud speakers with mikes, harmoniums, indoor games charts maps *etc* About 200 cinema shows were given which were attended by about one lakh persons

Another publicity van was purchased during this year raising the total to two

Other States

A. & N Islands and Jammu & Kashmir continued to be without any programme for social education

Statistics

The number of social education schools centres and classes decreased during the year under report from 44,595 to 39,965 due to the closure of a large number of centres in Madhya Pradesh Ajmer and Delhi Their distribution according to managements was government 10 186 district boards 673 municipal boards 478 and private bodies 28 628 The total number of adults under instruction also decreased from 10 88 784 (9 40 581 men and 1 48,203 women) to 9 48,847 (8,56 219 men and 92 628 women) Nearly 4 lakh adults qualified for the award of literacy certificates as against

Table XC—Statistics of

State	No of Schools/ Classes/Centres		Number of Adults on Rolls			
			Men		Women	
	1952 53	1953 54	1952 53	1953-54	1952 53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	*	1 899		60,563	*	2,430
Assam	985	906	36 748	40 199	2,383	2 633
Bihar	1,859	2,164	56,596	66 976	1 909	2,331
Bombay	19,327	19 746	3,35 745	3,33 027	51,515	54,652
Madhya Pradesh	11 362	2,891	2 04 883	35,539	37 016	4,931
Madras	3 057	1 984	83 068	51 104	4 470	3,279
Orissa	500	634	16,581	18,281	173	93
Punjab	152	89	6,296	2,438	798	992
Uttar Pradesh	96	179	2 089	4 122	370	882
West Bengal	1,278	2 069	72 480	83 978	4 616	6,344
Hyderabad	517	563	27 635	29 915	1 011	1 015
J & Kashmir						
Madhya Bharat	268	328	5 372	7 411	40	62
Mysore	1 809	2,396	31,262	35,906	2,930	3 680
Pepsu	1 000	1 417	15 000	17 977		193
Rajasthan	220	200	11,275	10 620	1 755	1 755
Saurashtra	144	703	3,287	14,205	113	463
Trav Cochin	139	83	2 674	1 360	847	312
Ajmer	889	718	9,952	9 824	792	1 073
Bhopal		16		330		38
Bilaspur	5	11	145	185		5
Coorg	57	99	1 197	1,875	98	98
Delhi	859	626	17,376	5,266	17,256	5 153
H. Pradesh	25	76	420	1 745	80	151
Kutch	35	42	471	625	17	39
Tripura	2	15	29	359	14	50
Vindhya Pradesh		111		2,379		
India	**44,595**	**39,965**	**9 40,581**	**8,56,219**	**1 48 203**	**92,628**

Included in

Social Education

No. of Adults made Literate (1953-54)		No. of Teachers 1953-54	Total Expenditure on Social Education		State
Men	Women		1952 53	1953-54	
8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs	
8,181	284	3 119	*	4 42,229	Andhra
27 961	1,529	906	1,53 457	1,50,232	Assam
49,347	1,645	2,189	4,34,892	5,36,290	Bihar
1,03,355	18 624	25 160	12 42,892	9 15 792	Bombay
19 745	3 425	2 412	20 70,246	10,03,355	M. Pradesh
9 723	452	2 372	4,94,977	4,28,868	Madras
11,202	67	634	75 649	91,541	Orissa
1,015	312	91	1 64 128	24 779	Punjab
1 610	385	220	22,986	49 194	Uttar Pradesh
29 753	2,592	2,821	8,85 495	13,93 163	West Bengal
21 127	765	672	1,56,285	1,36,442	Hyderabad
..		*	*	..	J & Kashmir
4 827	40	328	40,394	83 917	Madhya Bharat
24,388	2,519	2,407	5,30 167	1,57 440	Mysore
5,931	156	1 417	55 375	70,237	Pepsu
10,620	1 755	200	1 18 000	1,30 400	Rajasthan
14 130	312	703	33,905	57,638	Saurashtra
1,360	312	83	1,33 671	44,397	Trav.-Cochin
9 627	912	718	1 14,358	1,61,824	Ajmer
173	3	16		5,287	Bhopal
179	5	11	7,500	6 600	Bilaspur
660	60	99	18,186	30,872	Coorg
4,045	3 177	201	6 17,654	3 13,278	Delhi
1 434	88	77	1,050	16,694	H Pradesh
621	39	42	4 796	9,006	Kutch
45	8	30	1 491	12,901	Tripura
1,696	..	111	..	31,507	V Pradesh
3,62,972	39 468	47,042	73,77,354	82,05,883	India

*Madras State

Table XC—Statistics of Social Education—(*Contd.*)

State	Percentage of Exp. on Social Edu. to Total Exp. on Education (1953-54)	Percentage of Expenditure (1953-54) met from			
		Govt. Funds	Dist. Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Other Sources
14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra	0.5	99.2	0.2		0.6
Assam	0.5	96.9			3.1
Bihar	0.6	94.3	0.2	0.1	5.4
Bombay	0.4	75.2		7.6	17.2
M Pradesh	1.5	99.5			0.5
Madras	0.3	89.7	0.5	2.8	7.0
Orissa	0.3	99.5			0.5
Punjab	0.0	62.4		9.4	28.2
U Pradesh	0.0	69.1	4.4	18.1	8.4
W Bengal	0.9	94.3	0.2	1.1	4.4
Hyderabad	0.2	98.7		1.3	
J & Kashmir					
M. Bharat	0.4	100.0			
Mysore	0.3	100.0			
Pepsu	0.4	100.0			
Rajasthan	0.1	100.0			
Saurashtra	0.3	86.4			13.6
T Cochin	0.1	100.0			
Ajmer	2.1	100.0			-
Bhopal	0.1	100.0			
Bilaspur	1.1	100.0			
Coorg	1.4	100.0			
Delhi	0.9	40.6		59.4	
H. Pradesh	0.5	96.4			3.6
Kutch	0.6	45.6			54.4
Tripura	0.4	100.0			
V Pradesh	0.4	100.0			
India	**0.4**	**90.0**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**5.1**

5 lakhs during 1952 53 The total expenditure (direct as well as indirect) on social education amounted to Rs. 62 06 lakhs, which is less by nearly 11 72 lakhs than the corresponding figures for 1952 53 The government met 90 0 per cent of the expenditure while local boards and other sources contributed 4 9 and 5 1 per cent respectively

Table XC gives some important statistics of social eduac tion in the different states during the year 1952 53 and 1953 54

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Pre-Primary Education

During the year under report, the total number of recognised pre primary and pre basic schools in the country increased from 396 to 426 Of these, only 11 0 per cent were managed by government and 3 1 per cent by local boards, while the remaining 85 9 per cent (44 6 per cent aided and 41 3 per cent unaided) were under control of private bodies The total enrolment in these schools as well as in the pre-primary classes attached to primary and secondary schools increased from 38,286 (22 180 boys and 16 106 girls) to 42 751 (22 919 boys and 19 832 girls) As against an expenditure of Rs 16 20 207 in the previous year the total expenditure on pre-primary schools amounted to Rs 16 89,300 during this year The share of the government in this expenditure was 20 8 per cent of the local boards 3.2 per cent, of fees 48 8 per cent and of other sources (including endowments) 27 2 per cent Of the total number of 1 347 teachers employed in these schools, 895 or 66 4 per cent were trained as against 61 1 per cent of 1,219 teachers during 1952 53 Detailed statistics of pre primary schools are given in table XCI

During 1953-54 the following recognised institutions trained pre primary school teachers

Bombay

1. Bal Adhyapan Mandir Dadar Bombay,
2. Bal Adhaypan Mandir Ville Park, Bombay
3. Bal Adyyapan Mandir Poona
4. Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir Bordi and
5. Mary Harding Kindergarten Training College for Women

Madhya Pradesh

Montessori Adhyapan Mandir Yeotmal

Madras

1. Nursery Teachers Training School Vepery Madras
2. Brindavan Kindergarten Teachers Training Department The Children s Garden School Mylapore, Madras
3. Arundale Montessori Training School Adyar

4 Pre Basic Training School, Kasturbagram and
5 Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras

Uttar Pradesh

Government Nursery Training College for Women Allahabad

The training section for nursery education attached to Maharani s Training College, Mysore ceased to function during the year under report

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education and formed an Indian National Committee on Early Childhood Education consisting of ten non-official members with a view to giving due attention to early childhood education in the country and to provide encouragement to voluntary bodies working in this field The Committee held its first meeting on the 28th and 29th April, 1953 at New Delhi and formulated its decisions* for the development of pre-primary education in the country which were placed before the next meeting of the C. A. B of Education for its consideration.

2 Aesthetic Education

The activities of the Central and the State governments in the field of art, crafts music and dancing expanded considerably during the year under report.

In pursuance of the decision to establish National Cultural Trust the National Academy of Letters—*Sahitya Akademy*' constituted during the previous year was formally inaugurated on the 12th March 1954 The main activities of the Akademy' were

(a) Publication of National Bibliography of Indian Literature.
(b) Publication of a current bibliography of all books published in India since June 1954
(c) A Who s Who in Indian Literature
(d) Publication of edited texts of all the books of Kalidasa
(e) Publication of Anthologies
(f) Proposal to publish histories of Indian Literature in the various languages in India
(g) Selection of books for the award of prizes in each of the 14 languages scheduled in the constitution

*For details reference may be made of publication No. 1 7 of the Ministry of Education.

Table XCI—Statistics of

State	Number of Schools		Number of			
			Boys		Girls	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra		1	*	21	*	118
Assam	14	16	496	360	339	461
Bihar	3	3	344	295	157	270
Bombay	185	196	7,914	8,745	6,075	6,724
Madhya Pradesh	18	16	846	489	667	477
Madras	6	28	1,331	1,532	1,237	1,354
Orissa				14		10
Punjab	1	2	127	59	96	181
Uttar Pradesh	11	13	2,176	1,706	498	2,445
West Bengal	10	9	1,467	962	1,465	1,788
Hyderabad	3	9	698	711	681	418
J. & Kashmir	**		**	1,685	**	–
M. Bharat	2		651	775	547	818
Mysore	60	27	1,970	1,911	1,809	1,836
Pepsu		64	27	44	12	17
Rajasthan			642	114	474	100
Saurashtra	21	1	1,306	1,398	698	816
T. Cochin	8	25	272	237	321	263
Ajmer		9	69	230	47	120
A. & N. Islands			165	252	84	162
Bhopal			65	76	37	45
Coorg	5		124	135	149	143
Delhi	2	5	1,270	897	550	1,051
Kutch	3	2	70	116	65	123
V. Pradesh	1	4	150	155	98	92
India	**396**	**426**	**22,180**	**22,919**	**16,106**	**19,832**

Includes enrolment in classes
Included I
†Figures are

Pre-primary Schools

Pupils† Total 1952-53	Pupils† Total 1953-54	Expenditure 1952 53	Expenditure 1953-54	State
8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	
*	139		1,398	Andhra
835	821	12 652	15,577	Assam
501	565	11 473	8,564	Bihar
13,989	15 469	7,98,071	7 83 709	Bombay
1,513	966	55,512	40 170	Madhya Pradesh
2,568	2,886	89,569	97 476	Madras
	24			Orissa
223	240	6 264	19,284	Punjab
2 674	4 151	1 31 920	1 19 714	Uttar Pradesh
2,932	2 750	1 76 427	1 09 175	West Bengal
1,370	1 129	53 104	57,951	Hyderabad
	1 685			Jammu and Kashmir
1 198	1,593	58,526	1 17 432	Madhya Bharat
3 779	3 747	97,063	99 216	Mysore
39	61			Pepsu
1 116	214		2 156	Rajasthan
2,004	2,214	93 006	1 15 800	Saurashtra
593	500	31,337	24 783	Travancore Cochin
116	50		..	Ajmer
249	414			A. and N. Islands
102	121			Bhopal
273	270	11 026	15,701	Coorg
1 820	1,918	10,000	10 464	Delhi
135	239	5,200	7,819	Kutch
218	217	36,231	38,071	Vindhya Pradesh
38,286	42 751	16,20,207	16 89,300£	India

attached to primary and secondary schools.
Madras State
not available
£ Includes Rs. 3,000 preliminary expenditure on the nursery school to be started from the next year in Bilaspur

Government resolution setting up a National Academy of Art (Lalit Kala Akademy) was issued and steps were taken to form the General Council and other authorities of the Academy Negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh continued for the finalisation of the constitution of Academy of Hindustani Music The formation of the Academy of Karnatic Music was also under the consideration of the Government.

In order to preserve the work of contemporary art of the country the Government of India set up in July 1953 a National Gallery of Modern Art in Jaipur House, New Delhi It was formally opened on the 29th March 1954 by Dr S Radhakrishnan the Vice-President of Indian Republic

The Government of India decided to award cultural scholarships each of the value of Rs 250/ p m. to encourage young workers with outstanding promise in different fields of cultural activity namely fine arts music, dancing drama, films *etc* The number of scholarships that will be sanctioned each year would be such that the total number at any one time does not exceed 100

A scheme of training in Graphic Art and Allied Technology including the establishment of printing schools prepared by the Board of Studies in Applied Art was discussed at the Conference of the Principals of Art Institutions in the country and the representatives of the Applied Art Board The Conference approved a pattern of art education on a national basis and recommended for its adoption by all art institutions

Grants were paid to (*i*) Shankar s Weekly (Rs 12 000) for organising an International Exhibition of Children s Paintings and Drawings (*ii*) Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta (Rs 5 000) for organising an exhibition of India in U S A. (*iii*) All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society (Rs 17 000) for holding Indian Art Exhibition in Poland (*iv*) Indian Academy of Fine Arts Amritsar (Rs 1 000) for their Silver Jubilee Exhibition (*v*) Rabindra Bhawan (Rs 2,500) for organising an exhibition of Tagore s paintings Besides a sum of Rs 15 000 was sanctioned for exhibition of modern sculptures at Jaipur House

Under the scheme of giving financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters arts, *etc* in indigent circumstances assistance was given to 39 persons Besides, grants totalling to Rs 12,350 were also given to two institutions for the translation and publication of *granths*' on music.

The Government of India nominated 3 representatives to the International Conference on the Role of Music in the

Education of Youth and Adult organised by Unesco at Brussels

As regards aesthetic education, the teaching of drawing was compulsory subject at the primary and middle stages and as an elective subject in the high stages in almost all the States Arrangements for the teaching of music and dancing, however existed in only a few girls' schools Most of the institutions offering facilities for art, music and dancing were under private control The State-wise account given below relates to recognised institutions only

Andhra

Only one school for fine arts and one music college imparted aesthetic education These institutions had respectively 41 students (all men) and 114 students (28 men and 86 women) on their rolls Of the total number of 114 students in the music college 21 men and 77 women were studying in certificate courses and 7 men and 9 women in the diploma courses. Besides, 4 girls were studying in the music classes attached to Shri Sardha Niketanan, Guntur a college for Oriental studies. Two secondary schools introduced music under the diversified courses

Assam

The School of Art Gauhati the only institution of its kind in the State—offered diploma courses in fine arts, architecture, commercial arts Indian arts sculpture and drawing and teachership The school enrolled 19 pupils, including 5 girls The number of schools for music remained stationary at 10 and had on their rolls 467 students as against 520 during the previous year

Bihar

The Patna School of Art continued to provide teaching facilities in drawing painting sculpture and commercial art and had 49 pupils, including one girl, on rolls. The Institute of Music under Patna University providing diploma courses in Music, enrolled 75 pupils (37 men and 38 women) The Bihar Academy of Music Dance and Drama (Bihar Sangeet Natya Kala Parishad) established in January 1952 with the object of coordination expansion and improvement of activities of various affiliated institutions in Bihar revival and encouragement to various cultural forms *etc* made considerable progress during the year

Bombay

Sir J J School of Art—the premier art institution in the State continued to impart instruction in drawing painting

sculpture, architectures art teachership commercial art and crafts The total enrolment in all the six sections of the school increased during this year from 1,138 to 1 184 The special morning and evening classes in drawing painting and designs and teaching of graphic arts introduced in the previous year on an experimental measure as a subject of study for the post graduate diploma in mural painting continued during the year under review Morning classes in modelling were also started but admission was limited to 12 students only for lack of sufficient space During the year under review certificate courses in the morning and the apprentice training courses in the evening were introduced in the commercial art s section

In addition to the Sir J J School of Art there were private institutions and classes in mofussil areas which continued to do useful work in the field of art education. Among them special mention may be made of the Institute of Modern art, Poona, the School of Art, Dharwar and the School of Art of the C. N Vidyavihar Ahmedabad.

Though 2 Government Music schools—one at Novassai and the other at Dabhoi—were closed down during the year under review the total number of music schools increased by 1 to 36 These had an enrolment of 957 students (403 boys and 554 girls) The College for Indian Music run by the M.S. University of Baroda—the only institute in the State for higher education had on its rolls 269 (170 men and 99 women) students as against 233 (149 men and 84 women) in the previous year The only recognised school for dancing had 15 girls on its rolls

Madhya Pradesh

The Nagpur School of Art, which provided instruction in painting drawing and needle work had on its rolls 124 students, including 33 girls Examination for the award of drawing certificates continued to be held by the Bombay School of Arts. The number of music schools increased by 1 to 9 with an enrolment of 640 as against 350 in the previous year

Madras

With the transfer of the School of Arts Vizianagram, and the Maharajah s Music College, Vizianagram to the newly formed State of Andhra, the number of schools for arts and colleges for music decreased to 3 and 2 respectively these had on their rolls 383 students (373 men and 10 women) and 117 students (20 men and 97 women) respectively

Besides, the Faculty of Music of Annamalai University had under instruction 65 students (42 men and 23 women) Music was also taught as an optional subject in 3 secondary schools under the diversified courses scheme. The State government withdrew recognition of 3 music and dancing schools.

Orissa

The number of schools for music increased from 3 to 4 and the enrolment therein from 65 (48 boys and 17 girls) to 82 (66 boys and 16 girls) The enrolment in 4 dancing schools increased from 33 to 57 during the year

Punjab

The Government School of Art, Simla the only school of its kind in the State, had 87 pupils (82 boys and 5 girls) on its rolls

Uttar Pradesh

The number of schools for other fine arts increased from 1 to 2 and schools for music from 1 to 4 The increase in enrolment in the former was from 160 to 205 and in the latter from 90 to 164 The number of colleges for music, however remained the same *i.e* 3 with the enrolment of 750 as against 775 in the previous year More-over teaching departments of Banaras and Allahabad Universities which imparted instruction in painting and sculpture and painting and music respectively had under instruction 82 men and 37 women

West Bengal

During the year under review the number of colleges and schools for fine arts remained stationary at 1 each The enrolment in the college was 394 (319 men and 75 women) as against 367 (312 men and 55 women) in the previous year and that in the school was 325 (including 25 girls) as against 303 during 1952 53 More-over, Kala Bhawan attached to Visva Bharati continued to function as a centre of arts and culture with an enrolment of 95 students (including 47 girls) In addition to the Sangeet Bhawan of Visva Bharati there were 4 colleges and 23 schools for music in the State. The enrolment in colleges (including that in the university departments) and in the schools was 559 and 2,879 respectively The enrolment in the school for dancing increased from 165 to 173 during the year

Hyderabad

Two schools—one for fine arts and the other for music and dancing—were the only institutions in the State which

imparted instruction in music dancing and other fine arts. The former school enrolled 113 students and the latter 202 during the year as against 133 and 136 respectively during the preceding year

Madhya Bharat

With the closure of the Bharat School of Art, Gwalior and the opening of the Government School of Art, Gwalior the number of art schools remained 3 in the State. They enrolled 264 students including 35 girls. There were one college and 12 schools for music with respectively 247 and 936 students studying therein.

Mysore

The State had an art school with 67 students and 3 music schools with 114 students studying therein

Rajasthan

Rajasthan Kala Sansthan continued to impart training in vocal and instrumental music, dancing drawing painting architecture and sculpture. Besides, there was another State institution which looked after other fine arts and crafts in the State The scheme of having three separate institutions for (*i*) music and dancing (*ii*) drawing and fine arts and (*iii*) crafts was under the consideration of the State government.

Saurashtra

As in the previous year there was only one music school in the State. The strength of the school was 137 students including 86 girls

Travancore-Cochin

The State had 2 arts 2 music and 2 drawing schools during 1952 53 They enrolled 196 167 and 48 students respectively

Ajmer

The only college of music enrolled 13 students as against 12 in the previous year

Kutch

Twenty-seven boys and 2 girls were under instruction in the only institution for art education.

Manipur

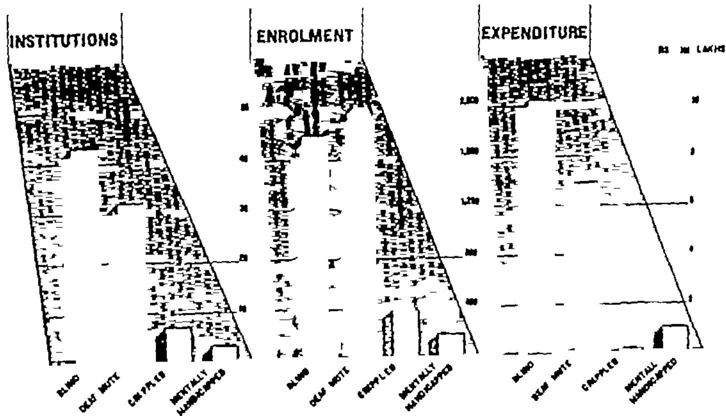
The only art school in the State had 66 boys and 3 girls receiving art education in the State.

Tripura

The State had 2 schools for music which imparted instructions to 435 pupils (6 boys and 429 girls)

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

1953-54



3 Education of the Handicapped

Mentally Handicapped

With the reopening of a school for the mentally handicapped children in West Bengal the number of such schools increased from 2 in 1952 53 to 3 in 1953-54 The other 2 schools were situated in the Bombay State. Besides, a separate section of the School for Deaf, Lucknow continued to provide education to the mentally retarded children. These institutions provided special psychological and psycho-analytical treatment for these unhappy children for rehabilitating and readjusting them in society though in a limited way

During this year there were in all 169 children (117 boys and 52 girls) on rolls in the schools for the mentally handicapped as compared to 135 children (86 boys and 49 girls) during the previous year There were 29 teachers in these schools and the the total expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 98,285 Nearly 42 per cent of this expenditure was met by the State governments

Physically Handicapped

As a result of the closure of one school for the deaf mute in Mysore, the number of institutions for the physically handicapped decreased by 1 to 82 during the year The government managed 23.2 per cent of these schools local boards 3 6 per cent and private bodies 73.2 per cent. Of the total 43 institutions were for the blind, 32 for the deaf mute and 7 for the crippled—the corresponding figures for the previous year being 43 33 and 7 respectively

The schools for the physically handicapped enrolled 4 151 students (3 170 boys and 981 girls) as against 3,916 students (3 011 boys and 905 girls) in the previous year The break up of the enrolment according to the different types of schools was for the blind 1 784 students for the deaf mute 1 973 students and for the crippled 394 students, showing an increase of 94 121 and 20 students respectively over the previous year's figures.

The total expenditure increased by about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 17 30 lakhs The government met 56 8 per cent of the total expenditure fees accounted for 6.2 per cent while the contribution from local boards endowments and other sources was 4.2 12.2 and 20 4 per cent respectively

Of the 545 teachers working in schools for the physically handicapped 263 were in schools for the blind 248 in [illegible]

Table XCII—Statistics of Schools

State	Number of Schools				
	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mantally Handi capped	Total
	Blind	Deaf Mute	Crippled		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	2		2		4
Assam		1			1
Bihar	3	2			5
Bombay	7	7		2	16
M Pradesh	2	1			3
Madras	5	6	4	..	15
Orissa		1			1
Punjab	1				
U Pradesh	10	5			
West Bengal	3	4			
Hyderabad		1*			
M. Bharat	1				
Mysore	1				
Rajasthan	1†				
Sanrashtra	2	1			
T Cochin	1	2	1		
Ajmer	1				
Delhi	2	1			
Kutch	1				
India	43	32	7		

Admits blind pup
† Admits deaf-blind

for the Handicapped

Number of pupils: For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	Total Expenditure	No of teachers	State
Blind	Deaf Mute	Crippled					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.		
80	..	54		134	16,895	14	Andhra
	22	..		22	9,285	2	Assam
125	43	..	...	168	71,500	24	Bihar
393	297		147	837	3,32,906	125	Bombay
53	27			80	52,401	13	Madhya Pradesh
295	664	315	..	1,274	2,69,259	136	Madras
	12			12	4,532	1	Orissa
53	..			53	32,214	11	Pu jab
307	203			510	3,29,922	60	Uttar Pradesh
[illegible]	319		22	496	3,43,250	94	West Bengal
	96	...	..	96	50,639	13	Hyderabad
4		...	...	34	12,801	11	Madhya Bharat
79	...	..	..	79	35 674	18	Mysore
20			..	20	12,427	6	Rajasthan
24	34	...	..	58	24 458	5	Saurashtra
25	99	25	..	149	27,681	23	Trav.-Cochin
34		..	..	34	47 486	5	Ajmer
93	157		..	250	1,21,350	24	Delhi
14	...	..		14	13 800	2	Kutch
1 784	1,973	394	169	4,320	18,28,263	587	India

for the deaf-mute and 34 in those for the crippled The faci lities for the training of teachers for the deaf continued to be provided by the training sections of Deaf and Dumb schools at Lucknow and Calcutta.

Table XCII gives State-wise statistics of schools for the handicapped children

The schools for the blind provided instruction by means of Braille Code adopted to regional languages In addition to elementary general education training was imparted in small trades like spinning weaving caning basket making knitting *etc* Provision for the teaching of music—both vocal and instrumental—also existed in all such institutions. For deaf mute, lip-reading and articulation formed the main features of instruction The curriculum in these schools in cluded the teaching of the three R s and training in tailoring, carpentry and certain other useful crafts.

The training centre for the Adult Blind Dehra Dun continued to make steady progress The number of inmates in the centre increased from 119 to 140 The total expendi ture incurred on the centre also increased from Rs. 1 83 783 to Rs. 2,2/ 662 A further issue of the Deepavali— a half yearly periodical devoted to the education and welfare of the blind—was published

A grant of Rs 1 200 was given by the Central Govern ment to the convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India for the publication of the quarterly journal "The Deaf in India Grants amounting to Rs 7 100 were also given to institution for the blind in non Hindi speaking areas engaged in trans- cribing their own books in Bharati Braille

Under the scheme of post-school scholarships for the blind 9 scholarships awarded during 1952 53 were continued during this year and 6 new scholarships were awarded. The share of the Central Government towards the total cost in volved amounted to Rs 4 700 A sum of Rs 3 600 was also provided to enable deserving deaf students from Hindi speaking part C States to join the Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb New Delhi.

A pamphlet containing the final charts and the rules for reading and writing in Bharati Braille was under preparation. Meanwhile the Central Braille Press at Dehra Dun produced 4 books in Hindi and 1 in English The basic principles of devising contracted Braille for Hindi were being worked out by the expert committee appointed for the purpose in the previous year

An expert from the United Nations visited India with a view to ascertaining the type and extent of assistance that should be given by the U N for the establishment of an International Blind Welfare Centre at Dehra Dun.

4. Education of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes continued to receive special consideration from the Central and State governments for their educational amelioration. The Government of India s Scheme of Post matriculation Scholarships for these classes continued with greater vigour during this year when 11 934 scholarships were awarded as against 6 444 during the previous year These scholarships covered tuition and other major fees grants for books and stationery and maintenance The distribution of the scholarship-holders according to communities and subjects is given below

Course of Study	No. of Scholarship-holders			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Professional Education				
Medical	301	39	637	977
Engineering	296	44	798	1 138
Agriculture	85	11	124	220
Veterinary	4	4	49	57
Technology	22	3	34	59
Law	170	19	52	241
Teachers Training	63	13	124	200
Fi e Arts	11	2	5	8
Post-Graduate Stages				
Ph. D	5	–	1	6
M Sc.	25	3	48	76
M A.	107	41	55	203
M Com	10	1	9	20
Graduate Stages				
B Sc.	253	45	269	567
B A.	745	303	327	1,377
B Com	74	25	69	163
Under-Graduate Stages				
I Sc.	1,308	239	1,216	2,763
I A.	2 150	722	518	3,387
I Com.	325	71	61	437
Total	5 954	1,587	4,393	11,934

Like the number of scholarships, the total expenditure on these scholarships rose in almost geometric progression from Rs 15 41 lakhs during 1951 52 to Rs 30 52 lakhs in 1952 53 and Rs. 61 56 lakhs in 1953 54 Of the total amount during this year Rs 26 86 lakhs were incurred on scholarships for Scheduled Castes Rs 8 19 lakhs on those for Scheduled Tribes and Rs 26 51 lakhs on those for Other Backward Classes.

The State governments had their own schemes of promoting education among these Classes Some of the common features of these schemes were the maintenance of institutions exclusively for them reservation of seats in other schools, colleges and hostels grant of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions exemption from fees, free lodging *etc* and provision for mid-day meals Some States had separate departments for the welfare of these communities while in other States special officers were appointed for this purpose.

During 1953 54 there were 13 006 institutions meant specially for scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other backward classes as against 16 248 during the previous year The fall in the number of these institutions was more apparent than real as in some of the States the institutions previously meant for these classes were thrown open to all communities during the year under report. The total number of pupils of these communities in all institutions was 77 95 431 (61 64 050 boys and 16 31,381 girls) as against 70 28,511 during the previous year The total expenditure incurred on the special institutions alone amounted to Rs. 2 27 crores, which shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 15 68 lakhs over the previous year's figure Of the total number of scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other backward class pupils, 9 05 923 students (7,59 066 boys and 1 46 857 girls) received scholarships and stipends. Most of the remaining students received free education in primary standard or financial concessions in higher classes. The total expenditure on scholarships, stipends and financial concessions amounted to Rs. 2 84 crores. The State-wise details are given in table XCIII

5 Education of Girls

During 1953-54 there were 22,354 recognised institutions for girls as compared to 23 601 in the previous year The decrease was due mainly to the closing down of social education schools and centres in Madhya Pradesh The distribution* of the total was university one (one) arts and science

* Figures given in parentheses relate to the year 1952 53

colleges 88 (82) professional colleges 17 (17) special education colleges 8 (6), high and higher secondary schools 1 377 (1,245) middle schools 1 891 (1 762) primary schools 14 711 (14,227), pre primary schools 118 (105) vocational and technical schools 620 (548) social education centres 3,394 (5 466) and special education schools 129 (142) The total expenditure on all these institutions amounted to Rs 15 56 17 792 (Rs 14 49 68,483) which is 7.3 per cent higher than that of the previous year

The total number of girls under instruction in girls as well as boys schools increased during the year from 70,21827 to 75,54 627 or at the rate of 7 6 per cent. The proportion of girls to the total enrolment was 25 9 per cent, as compared to 25.5 per cent during 1952 53 Nearly two-third of the girls studied in institutions for boys The break up of the total enrolment, according to stages and types of education is given in table XCIV It will be seen that there was an alround increase in enrolment excepting in special education of both the college and the school standards.

During this year 59 888 girls passed the matriculation and equivalent examinations—an increase of 14,379 over the 1952 53 figures The output in the intermediate, degree and post-graduate examinations also increased as shown below

	1952 53	1953-54
Intermediate	11 429	15 535
B A. and B Sc.	6,299	8 371
M. A. and M. Sc.	1,308	1,583
Professional Subjects (degree only)	2 239	2 319

The S N D T Women s University Bombay continued to provide higher education especially suited to the needs and requirements of women

The Central Advisory Board of Education in their 21st meeting held in February 1954 approved generally the note on girl s education in rural areas prepared by Prof Humayun Kabir the then Secretary of the Central Ministry of Education and drew pointed attention to the following recommendations

(a) In all rural schools wherever possible posts of school-mothers should be created and the school teachers wives (or other suitable women, if ...sary) should be appointed to these posts ...muneration of about Rs. 10 per month

Table XCIV—Distribution of Girls in Recognised Institutions

Stage/Subject	No. of Girls on Rolls 1952-53	No. of Girls on Rolls 1953-54	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
1	2	3	4
A. General Education			
Pre primary	16 106	19,832 +	3 726
Primary	57 31 727	61 99,920 +	4,68 193
Secondary	9 87 645	10 92 621 +	1 04,976
Intermediate	34 653	40,588 +	5 935
B A./B. Sc.	15 922	17 358 +	1 436
M A./M. Sc.	2,841	3 141 +	300
Research	298	309 +	11
Total	*67 89 192*	*73 73 769 +*	*5 84 577*
B. Professional Education (Collegiate)			
Agriculture & Forestry	27	33 +	6
Commerce	226	282 +	56
Engineering & Technology	26	38 +	12
Law	324	405 +	81
Medicine and Veterinary Science	2 848	3 208 +	360
Physical Education	43	45 +	2
Teachers Training	2,805	2 944 +	139
Others	5	—	5
Total	*6,304*	*6,955 +*	*651*
C. Special Education (Collegiate)			
Home Science and Needle Work	229	291 +	62
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	1,289	1 125 —	164
Oriental Studies	182	336 +	154
Sociology	40	50 +	10
Others	91	222 +	131
Total	*1 831*	*2,024 +*	*193*
D. Vocational & Tech. Educ. (Schools)			
Agriculture & Forestry	22	30 +	8
Commerce	6,557	7 623 +	1 066
Engineering Technology Industry and Arts & Crafts	21 763	22,471 +	708
Medicine	1 778	2,484 +	706
Physical Education	1,339	329 —	1 010
Teacher's Training	22,134	23 030 +	896
Others	5	—	5
Total	*53,598*	*55,967 +*	*2,369*
E. Special Education (School)			
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	6,381	6,583 +	202
For the Handicapped	949	1 029 +	80
Oriential Studies	7 653	6 747 —	906
Social Workers	187	195 +	8
Social (Adult) Education	1 48,203	92 628 —	55,575
Reformatory	611	548 —	63
Others (including Home Science)	6,918	8 182 +	1,264
Total	*1 70,902*	*1 15,912 —*	*54,990*
Grand Total	**70 21,827**	**75,54 627 +**	**5,32,800**

(b) Wherever possible rent free accommodation should be provided for teachers within the school precincts and the expenditure on this should be treated as part of the approved expenditure

(c) The maximum age of recruitment of women teachers should be raised to 40-45 Special refresher courses should be provided where necessary for women who had finished their schooling more than five years before their appointment These short term courses should be considered as equivalent to regular courses for the purposes of service in the schools

(d) For the next five years the educational qualifications essential for women teachers should be suitably relaxed at the discretion of the Education Department concerned, which should also take other suitable steps to attract more women teachers—e g provision of part time work, reduction in hours of work and suitable adjustment in the time table of girls schools/classes so as to enable married women to combine teaching work with house hold duties and

(e) Girl students, who are willing to take up teaching as a profession after their schooling should not be charged tution fees in classes VII and VIII and should in addition, be given on as large a scale as possible, stipends in the higher classes and during the training course.

6 Physical Education and Youth Welfare.

Physical education continued to receive attention in the States and formed an integral part of the school and college activities T
tics and atl
cricket, voll
etc. existed in almost all secondary schools and colleges and these were popular among students. As usual annual inter school and inter-college tournaments were conducted in all the States. Besides the various sports organisations which generally received aid from the State governments continued their activities for the promotion of sports among students.

The problem of the shortage of teachers of physical education continued to vex even during the year under report. There were only 17 schools (excluding gymnasia) and 7 colleges which provided facilities for the training of teachers in physical education during this year Their details have already

been given in chapter VIII Besides regular courses, a number of refresher courses were also organised in different States.

In pursuance of their policy to aid institutions of physical education, the Indian Olympic Association and sports organisations the Central Ministry of Education sanctioned a total grant of Rs 40 000 as detailed below

(i)	All India Women Hockey Association	Rs 15 000
(ii)	Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal	Rs 10 000
(iii)	All India Lawn Tennis Association	Rs 10 000
(iv)	Table Tennis Federation of India	Rs 5 000

Besides the Government of India paid Rs 14,120 as grants to 8 physical education institutions during this year

The sub-committee formed by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation in the previous year for making a survey of the existing arrangements for physical education and recreational activities in the country and for suggesting methods of improvement submitted its report which was under consideration

The Government of India on the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education set up a sub-committee to examine yogic research as conducted by K. S M Y M Samiti (at Lonavala in Poona Distt) The Committee carried out an on the spot-study and was satisfied with the nature of the research conducted by the Samiti and recommended generous grants to enable the Samiti to continue with the yogic research on scientific lines The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs 18 000 to this organisation

The Youth Welfare Section of the Ministry of Education was established on 15th April 1953 *under the direction of* Shri G D Sondhi Honorary Adviser to draw up a programme of activities and coordinate the work of various organisations in India engaged in this field

The Central Government chalked out a programme for Youth Welfare early in December 1953 and circulated it to the State governments and universities for early implementation. The main feature of the programme was the utilisation of the leisure of the youth for the improvement of amenities and recreational activities within the educational institutions by the construction of projects like open air thetares swimming pools *etc* The Central Government sanctioned Rs 3 4 lakhs to 10 universities for constructing 17 open air theatres and 14 swimming pools in and around educational campus During 1953-54 an allocation of Rs 5 lakhs was

made for the development funds of the Ministry of Education for the Youth Welfare work. The rest was utilised in assisting sports' organisations in physical education institutions

The Government also sanctioned a grant of Rs 6 000 for conducting a Youth Leadership Training Camp at Srinagar for the lecturers of the Panjab University Another Training Camp was conducted at Mahabaleshwar (Bombay) for the lecturers of the University of Baroda, Bombay Gujarat, Karnatak and Poona, for which a sum of Rs 6 200 was sanctioned. A grant of Rs 1 500 was paid to the Delhi Branch of the World University Service for organising a Youth Camp at Okhla (Delhi) A grant, subjected to the maximum of Rs. 35 000 was sanctioned to the West Bengal Government for organising 28 Youth Camps in the State.

7 Scout and Guide Activities

The year 1953-54 was an eventful one in the history of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. In November, 1953 the interim governing body was replaced by the National Council formed by the elected representatives of the State Associations. The infant State of Andhra which was carved out of Madras, organised its *Ad-hoc* committee and got the Andhra State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association affiliated to the National Head Quarters. By the end of the year State council replaced *Ad hoc* committees in 15 States Indian Railways were permitted to form State associations as branches of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association in each of the railway zones under stipulated conditions The Northern Railway State Association was the first to be formed on 24th December 1953 The Guides Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association was admitted to the Full membership of the World Bureau

The organisation of an All India Bharat Scouts and Guides *Jamboree* (Mela) at Secunderabad during this year was an event of great significance. More than 7 000 scouts and guides from various parts of India, besides the representatives from neighbouring countries of Nepal, Pakistan Ceylone, Burma and Australia attended the *Jamboree*

In the international sphere, 4 rovers attended the Rover Scout Moot in Switzerland from 29th July to 8th August, 1953 A contingent of 101 rovers drawn from different parts of the country attended the Sixth Ceylon Rover Moot held at Lerlands Mirigama from 8th to 10th October 1953 At this occasion Indian Rovers were declared the best in a campfire by the Moot authorities

Table XCV—*Statistics of Scouts and Guides*

State	Scouts	Guides	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra	9,205	1,598	10 803
Assam	4,545	458	5 003
Bihar	22,394	2 768	25 162
Bombay	36 916	14,373	51 289
Madhya Pradesh	6 117	3,296	9 413
Madras	42 996	8 634	51 630
Orissa	3 151	372	3,523
Punjab	91,375	9,560	1 00,935
Uttar Pradesh	40 146	6 000	46,146
West Bengal	15 854	2 503	18,357
Hyderabad	10 854	4,819	15 673
Jammu & Kashmir	19		19
Madhya Bharat	6 343	930	7 273
Mysore	32 105	1 703	33 808
Pepsu	8,218	298	8,516
Rajasthan	33,801	3 635	37 436
Saurashtra	140	66	206
Travancore-Cochin	4,327	684	5,211
Ajmer	2 288	642	2,930
Bhopal	1 008		1 008
Coorg	154	84	238
Delhi	8 782	2 033	10 815
Himachal Pradesh	8,206	153	8 359
Kutch	42		42
Manipur	36		36
Tripura	107		107
Vindhya Pradesh	*	*	*
Northern Railway	2,703	245	2,948
India	**3,92 032**	**64,854**	**4,56 886**

* Figures are not available

During the year about 250 camps of different types were organised by the States, at which more than 10 000 commissioners, scouters and guiders from all units of both sections were trained In addition refresher courses for group leaders were organised With a view to creating interest in scouting among the heads of institutions and educating them about the educational value of this movement explanatory courses were conducted by some of the States

More than 1,100 scouts from the various parts of India and a dozen guiders and rangers from Allahabad worked as volunteers at the Kumbh Mela held at Allahabad in January—February 1954 in which nearly 50 lacs of pilgrims gathered

All the States and many districts organised a scout and guide rallies hikes camps mountaineering trips, *etc* Besides their daily good turn the scouts and guides worked at fairs, exhibitions health week compaigns, youth welfare seminars game centres, adult education centres and other developmental activities, such as repairs of roads and bridges cleaning of canals tanks, wells and drain [illegible] During the year 1953-54 the [illegible] girl-guides in the country was [illegible] This includes 2 703 scouts a[illegible] Northern Railway also

The State-wise statistics of scouts and guides is given in Table XCV

The Government of India gave a sum of Rs 32,500 as grants-in-aid to the Bharat Scouts and Guides Besides, the State governments continued to give financial assistance in the form of grant in-aid to the State Associations

8 National Cadet Corps

During the year under report National Cadet Corps entered its fifth year of existence. The high lights of the year in this field were

(*a*) *The raising of a senior division* Naval Wing unit in Calcutta

(*b*) The raising of a unit of the senior division of Air Wing each at Nagpur and Jullundur

(*c*) The raising of troops of the girls division in the States of Ajmer Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Tripura and Bihar

(*d*) The extension of N C. C. scheme to the State of Himachal Pradesh where an independent I[illegible]

Company of the senior division and six troops of the junior division were raised

A conference of the States representatives was held at New Delhi in which various administrative and other matters were discussed with a view to strengthen the corps further Proposals to improve the standard of the existing units and to reduce the expenditure on the scheme were formulated.

A combined camp for all the senior division Air units was held for the first time at Kanpur from the 12th to 25th October 1953 Eleven officers and 352 cadets of the Air Squadrons from Bombay Bihar Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Madras and Delhi attended it The second combined annual camp of the junior division troops was organised at Poona from 20th to 31st December 1953—which was attended by 27 junior division officers and 779 cadets from 17 public schools. Besides all units in the country conducted their annual camps and cadet camps according to schedule

During this year 11 social service camps were held in various parts of the country in which over 200 officers and 7000 cadets participated About 8 30 000 man hours of work was put in at those camps on different projects At their annual camps the N C C. units also carried on social service work such as construction of roads bridges and culverts construction of schools panchayat buildings and low-cost houses, improvement of village wells and the construction of irrigation and drainage canals and other public health and sanitation activities

During 1953-54 N C C functioned in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir Bhopal, Bilaspur Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh The total strength consisted of 2,308 officers and 81 190 cadets—684 officers and 27 760 cadets in the senior division 1 604 officers and 52 830 cadets in the junior division and 20 officers and 600 cadets in the girls division

The National Youth Movement started on an experimental basis in various institutions proved a success It was redesignated as Auxiliary Cadet Corps, and it was decided it should be encouraged and developed further During year the strength of A C C was about 60 000 A. C was started on a compulsory basis in all the schools in State and for the first and second year student the University of Baroda.

9 Extra Curricular Activities

Extra-curricular activities continued to the programmes of the schools and colleges all

States. Students took part in social cultural aesthetic and athletics activities. Debates, seminars study circles indoor games, dramatics, gardening excursions hiking scouting and Red Cross work were some of the major extra-curricular activities of the students, more particularly in the colleges. Almost all the colleges and universities had student unions which organised debates lectures social service and other similar programmes. Magazines were brought out by almost all the colleges and few schools. The various branches of St. Ambulance Association conducted First Aid Courses.

10 School Meals

The system of providing mid day meals to school children existed in only a few States during 1953-54. The scheme could not make headway due mainly to the high prices of food-grains paucity of funds and lack of co-operation on the part of the parents.

The supply of mid-day meal to the scheduled castes children in schools maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued in Andhra and Madras States. Pupils in almost all the State managed schools in West Bengal were supplied with mid-day tiffins. During this year 43 boys and 14 girls more were brought under the free tiffin scheme on which a sum of Rs 20 000 was spent. In Madhya Bharat, mid-day meal was provided in nursery schools and also to the students belonging to scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other backward classes. In Mysore the mid-day meal scheme was started in 45 schools making a provision for a total of 11 133 children. Mid-day meal was provided to all scheduled caste pupils *etc* in all the schools in Coorg. In Vindhya Pradesh mid-day meal was provided in montessory schools on contributory basis. Special arrangements were made to provide sprouted grams fruits, *etc* to students in other schools at low cost. Most of the basic schools utilised their garden products for supplying refreshment to their students. Moreover, powdered milk was continued to be served to school children in varying degrees in almost all states.

In Orissa and Delhi a few secondary schools arranged to supply light refreshment during the mid-day recess and the student paid for it.

11 Medical Inspection of School Children

The system of medical examination of school chil[illegible] though prevalent in one form or the other in most of the [illegible], continued to be inadequate and far from satisfac- functory manner in which inspection was done,

carry out remedial measures lack of follow up work, absence of school clinics ineffective co-operation between the school authorities and the parents and the lack of resources in terms of finances and trained personnel were the main causes for such a state of affairs Significant features and activities in this field in the different States during 1953 54 are briefly given below

In Andhra it was open to secondary schools to levy a special fee for the conduct of medical examination of their students

In Assam the local medical officers visited government schools at call

In Bombay the school health service under the Executive Health Officer of the Corporation of Bombay continued to operate for the benefit of children of municipal primary schools

In Madhya Pradesh government institutions arranged for periodical medical examination of students by government doctors A few non-government schools also made similar arrangements

In Madras 5 medical inspectors and 3 medical inspectresses continued to examine children in elementary schools under the Madras Corporation Under the revised plan of examining school children at three stages during the elementary school age 13 682 boys and 8 793 girls were medically examined in 99 elementary schools which of 5 080 boys and 3 201 girls were found defective Besides 444 revisits were paid to schools for treatment and re-examination of the defectives, when re examination of 12 258 children was done Of these 5 332 children were treated in the schools for minor ailments while 729 were sent to Corporation dispensaries and 1,270 to government hospitals for treatment of the more serious ailments The secondary schools were allowed to levy a special fee to enable them to conduct medical examination of the students Under this scheme 162 secondary schools conducted such inspections

In Orissa, the school medical officer visited high schools and examined 5 042 students out of which 3 734 students were found defective. About 44 cases of leprosy were also detected

In Uttar Pradesh the scheme of detailed medical examination was in force in 14 big towns where whole time school health officers were incharge of school medical service, while in 42 smaller towns the municipal medical officers of health worked as ex-officio school health officers In 50 districts the districts medical officers of health conducted the

medical inspection of school children at which 3 30 561 students were examined in 3 390 schools Besides, 14 school clinics attended 87 818 sick cases. Arrangement for the visit of honorary opthalmologist and dentist at school dispensaries were also made as usual The total number of refraction cases examined was 1 369 and that of dental cases 5 018 Spectacles were provided free of cost to 463 poor students As many as 148 ill nourished and under nourished boys were fed on milk in 39 schools. Nine teams, conducting the B C. G campaign examined 36 05 878 pupils and performed 10,23 516 vaccinations. The whole time school health officers performed 6,260 inoculations against cholera 3 224 against plague and 5 739 against enteric fever More-over 22 673 vaccinations were performed under their supervision

In West Bengal, school hygiene units were maintained in Calcutta and in some of the municipal towns with a view to examining the Calcutta and in some health of school children periodically Provision for medical attendance existed in hostels attached to government institutions and in almost all residential schools A sum of Rs. 5,280 was sanctioned as stipends to 44 teachers of primary schools in Singur area to undergo training in school health work at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta. The number of pupils examined was 53 939 of whom 11 076 were found defective and 7,337 were treated for minor ailments.

Medical inspection of school children was conducted in all schools in Hyderabad State where students were medically examined four times during the school career There were 7 medical officers for secondary schools in the cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad and two school clinics for the treatment of students Poor children with defective vision were supplied with free glasses

In Madhya Bharat, there were three medical inspectors of schools one each at Gwalior Ujjain and Indore During this year 14,961 students were medically examined in 82 schools of which 13 700 *students were treated in the students* clinic

In Mysore, medical inspection continued to be in force in the Corporation of Bangalore City in Mysore City and in 145 mofussil centres of the State During the year 11,834 students were treated for various defects

In Pepsu some of the schools raised funds and arranged medical examination of pupils through a private doctor

Areas (Part C States and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands) and envisages the award of one scholarship annually to a deserving student for study or research abroad in a branch of knowledge for which adequate facilities do not exist in this country One scholar was sent abroad for further studies under this scheme during this year

8. The Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme :—This scheme was tarted during 1952 53 when the Government of India accepted 50 free-studentships for post-graduate studies in German Universities/institutes and 100 apprenticeships for practical training in German industries During 1953 54 25 scholars (9 for post-graduate studies and 16 for practical training) were sent to West Germany

Some of the State governments and industrial concerns had their own schemes for deputing their employees for further education in foreign countries

Foreign governments and institutions and international organisations also awarded fellowships/scholarships to Indian nationals As many as 87 persons were sent abroad against these fellowships *etc* during 1953 54 Their break up is as under

1	Government of Belgium	1
2	Government of Egypt	2
3	Government of France	12
4	Government of Iran	3
5	Government of Israel	1
6	Government of Italy	5
7	Government of Japan	2
8	Government of Netherlands	1
9	Government of Norway	1
10	Government of Yugoslavia	7
11	British Council London	6
12	London University Institute of Education	2
13	Federation of British Industries Scholar ships Scheme	3
14	Brush Aboe Group Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	1
15	Ohio State University U S A.	2
16	Technical Assistance Programme (Colombo Plan)	9
17	Technical Co-operation Mission (Point Four Programme)	5

18	U N Social Welfare Fellowships/ Scholarships Programme	22
19	Unesco Technical Assistance Fellowships/ Scholarships Programme	2

In addition to scholars selected under the above Schemes 98 scholars went to U S A for studies under the Fulbright Scholarships (Travel Grants) Scheme and a large number of students proceeded for higher studies abroad at their own expense or on scholarships from private sources